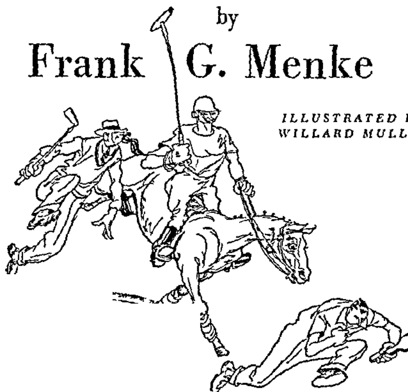
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
SPORTS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPORTS

by

Frank G. Menke

ILLUSTRATED BY WILLARD MULLIN



Revised and Enlarged

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SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

new data

The reasons why this book exists, follow.

In 1912, when I became a reporter for International News Service, one of the requirements was that I write each day about 200 to 300 words about sports, for distribution over to the wires to the client newspapers It will bring some amusement to the sports editors of this era, when I state that it often was rather difficult to find enough sports activities to justify those 200 or 300 words

Baseball was a major game then—as now But golf and tennis were rated as "club," or "society,' games Boxing was in the doldrums There was thoroughbred racing only in Maryland and Kentucky Harness horse racing was popular only in a few major cities Swimming was more a form of outdoor bathing than a sport Track and field events were news only when the national championships were staged Basketball was just outgrowing its infancy Football, beyond Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania, and the Western Conference, generally was regarded as "minor league"

Winter sports began, and ended, with skating

that the wire report concerning sports be increased In time, there was a call for feature stories, especially something about the origin of each

I went to a library, sought a book on the subject, made notes from it, returned, and wrote a story But those began to attract challenges, some

contradicted each other They generally agreed on the central theme, but after that proceeded to branch out on different explorations, and returned with "historic facts," which conflicted with other "historic facts"

Only one group could be right Which was that group?

During the last 25 years I have read, or consulted, something like 2,000 books dealing with sports and games, most of them printed in English, others which I had translated from foreign languages Although 75 to 100 books have been written on one subject, by men regarded as equally able as historians, I never found two that were in concert Some hewed fairly close to the line drawn by the pioneer writer on the subject, deviating only

enough to give a touch of originality to their work, others differed sharply.

It is discovered, in tracing through histories that deal with sports and

was nothing new about a new game, that it merely was a revival of some

traced to them, their connection with sports was extremely limited

Tennis, in the opinion of some historians, was played in the time of Homer The conclusion is based upon a work of art which shows ladies standing near what seems to be a net, and one of them appears to be throwing something over that net Both conclusions were guesswork, but historians date the game as far back as that, without another shred of evidence

Some writers gave credit to the Dutch for creating golf, because of a picture of a man standing braced on a club, presumed to be a golf club, but which was nothing but a mace, in common use in those years

Polo is supposed to be a game of antiquity This is a conclusion arrived at because there is a plaque in the British Museum, showing the Persians

flict
r of
ugh

Although the game of ice hockey was originated in Canada probably within the lifetime of some men still alive, the place and date of its beginning has been in dispute for the last 15 years

Because there were so many conflicts in the history of the various sports, I determined, in 1938, to take the essence of my findings in each, and present them in a book That resulted in the 1939 "Encyclopedia of Sports" Since then, continued search has disclosed some new, and rather important, data relative to some of the sports

So the material was revised, changes and additions were made, and the book is presented herewith for whatever it might be worth to those who seek to know when certain games were invented, how they were developed, and how they have progressed since their beginning, according to my findings as a reporter

FRANK G MENKE

AMATEUR ATHLETE



THE word amateur is one of the most vital and frequently used in the world of sport But in its application it can have—and does have—some distinctly different meanings

It is used to describe a novice, or a beginner, whether in sport, or some other activity It also is applied usually sarcastically, to anyone engaged in any endeavor whose performance is indifferent, crude or far below standard

Fundamentally, the word is used to designate any person who participates in a game, or teaches a game, without monetary compensation one who plays, or teaches, just because of the love for the game, and the pleasure derived in playing it, or tutoring it

Amateur is derived from the Latin, amator, which means lover Quite likely it first was used soon after the dawn of the Christian era, to distinguish between the Olympic Games champions who refused to capitalize on their fame and those who went on tours and displayed their prowess —for a price

After the Olympiads were abandoned in 392 A D, due to jealousies and bickerings, which led to many acts of violence between the Greek and Roman athletes, and their followers, the word, so far as sport is concerned, perhaps was in disuse for about 1400 years It probably was revived along in 1788, in England and given its present Anglo Saxon spelling to split out "Gentleman Jack Jackson, aristocrat, collegian, and boxer from the heavyweight bare knuckle fighters of his time

The others fought for side bets for small purses put up by somebody in funds who wanted to see a battle, and the fighters usually divided the money donated by spectators Jackson would not make any side bets, nor would he share in any of the collected money

It was pointed out by Jackson's legion of admirers, which included the Prince of Wales and Lord Byron, the man of letters who named Jackson the "Emperor of Pugilism" that Jackson was an amator (amateur) of boxing, that he battled professionals only because they had taunted him and belittled the boxing skill he had acquired during college years

Jackson had enough boxing ability to batter one of England's great heavyweights into submission and, later, in 1795, he won the championship of the world—the first and only amateur to hold that title—by knocking out Dave Mendoza, a professional of renown

Long years before the birth of Jackson there was horse racing in England, and there were amateur and professional riders It is probable that the word "professional," as applied to participation in sports, was originated in those early years Some men made it a practise to ride the horses of other men for a fee, and riding became known as their profession, and thus, they were classified as "professionals"

Other men rode their own horses, never made side bets and would not accept money for prizes This, naturally, made them amateurs But they were not called such Then, as in horse racing of today, the amateur rider is not referred to as an "amateur rider" Rather, he is called a "Gentleman Rider" (or jockey)

In all other forms of sport, an amateur is an amateur and a professional is a professional But different rules define them In some sports—golf is an instance—an amateur loses status only if he competes, or teaches, for money In others—tennis is an instance— the line is so sharply drawn that an amateur endangers his standing, or may lose it altogether, if he engages in a tournament contest with a professional Some sports bar an amateur from capitalizing on his fame by endorsing some commercial article, or

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

The most potent factor in the development of sports throughout the world has been the Amateur Athletic Union, of the United States

It has spread the gospel of organized amateurism into all civilizations, it furnished the pattern for the program when the Olympic Games were revived in 1896, through its 56 years, it not only has been the mighty power in the upsurge of the amateur, but, indirectly, its existence has helped the professional game For it has brought about, within its ranks, the advancement of many athletes to such high degree that there were no more amateur fields for them to conquer, and they graduated into such professional sports as basketball, boxing, wrestling ice hockey, figure skating and swimming

The A A U was formed in the tragic hours of 1888 when amateur athletics, beyond the colleges, were chiefly controlled by unscrupulous promoters It was a case of redemption of the sport—speedy and thorough —by the new organization, or chaos, and perhaps extinction, for many amateur games

Prior to the creation of the A A U, almost no lines separated the amateur from the professional in track and field athletics In instances where an [illegible] continue to [illegible] name, or the [illegible] order They announced prizes of substantial kind, to attract the starriest athletes, but when the games were done, the winners discovered that the promoter had departed—and so had the prizes

Other promoters, advertising a "strictly amateur" meet, would donate a trophy to the winner in full view of the audience, after which promoter and victorious athlete would meet in some sheltered spot The winner would give back the trophy, and get cash, and the promoter would start shining up the trophy to award to some other "amateur" at a later promotion

Those meets were almost the only outlets for the college athletes after g [illegible] amateur, could compete

The A A U changed all that in 1888—the first year of its existence [illegible] first President—Harry McMillan, of Philadelphia—and his associates that to go on with this plan would create an organization of unwieldy kind, which could not administer competently

In 1889 a [illegible]

[illegible] tion, representing their district, each Association becoming a separate unit in the A A U The plan worked out so well right from the start, that it was adopted in 1890, since which time the A A U is not an organization of individual clubs, it is one composed of Associations of which there are 41 at this time, each Association representing the clubs, colleges, schools and other athletic associations in its district

In addition to its 41 Association members the A A U has many allied members, that is, organizations governing sports over which A A U does not claim full jurisdiction, as well as organizations devoted wholly, or par

tially, to physical education, recreational and athletic activities, and also sports bodies of Canada, and other countries

These include

Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain
Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
Amateur Bicycle League of America
Amateur Billiard Association of America
Amateur Fencers League of America
Amateur Softball Association
Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain
American Canoe Association
American Gymnastic Union
American Snow Shoe Union
American Sokol Union
Canadian Amateur Swimming Association
Conference of Catholic Youth Organizations
German American Athletic Union
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America
International Railroad Athletic League
Jewish Welfare Board
Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Association
Military Athletic League
National Amateur Wrestling Association of Great Britain
National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs
National Athletic Commission of the *International Workers Order, Inc*
National Ski Association of America
National Youth Committee for the Association of Lithuanian Workers, Inc
New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Pennsylvania Railroad System Athletic Association
Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation
Polish Falcons of America
Polish National Alliance
Slovak Catholic Sokol
Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol
Union Athletica de Amateurs de Cuba
Union Pacific System Athletic Union
United States Amateur Base Ball Congress
United States Football Association
United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

The A A U also is allied with the International Amateur Federations which have supervision over the following sports Basketball, Bobsledding Boxing, Gymnastics Handball, Ice Hockey, Swimming, Tobogganing, Track and Field, Volley Ball Weight Lifting, Wrestling

*The A A U starting off with a membership which, through its Associa*tions, included only 2500 or 3000 athletes, and supervising chiefly those sports which make up a track and field program, now supervises the activities of several million amateur athletes, and has jurisdiction over the following sports Baskett [illegible]
Handball, Horseshoe [illegible]
Track and Field, Tug of [illegible]
Polo (Soft Ball), Wre [illegible]
Roman)
[illegible]

of Greece and Rome And so it has been through all the Olympiads ever since—the A A U furnishing the pattern

The immortal figure in A A U history is James E Sullivan, of New [illegible]

served until his death in 1914 During the years Sullivan was identified with the A A U, his was the brain which conceived so many of its progressive policies, and his was the will that carried them through to magnificent completion

Sullivan had few equals as an organizer and promoter He spread the doctrine of amateurism to every city and hamlet in the land, and then journeyed to far distant climes to make converts wherever his voice could be heard The A A U had a healthy growth in the time before Sullivan became its chief executive, but he piloted it to ethereal places during his busy years as president, and gave it the momentum which it has known since his untimely passing

In December, 1943 Lawrence Di Bennedetto, of New Orleans was elected president of the A A U for the fifth successive term

Daniel J Ferris, Secretary and Treasurer of the A A U who perhaps is the best known of all the A A U officials of today, joined the organization in 1906 as secretary to Sullivan The newspaper men who have so often come in contact with him at one time or another through those 38 years, and who have found Ferris an unexhaustible mine of information concerning the amateur athlete and the Amateur Athletic Union say "If Dan Ferris does not know the answer, there just isn t an answer

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

The American Association for Health Physical Education, and Recreation had its beginning in Brooklyn in 1885 with Dr William G Anderson of Yale *generally honored as its founder*

The organization then was known as the American Physical Education Association and had a pioneer membership of 49

Near the end of 1929, the membership had increased to approximately 3 000 and it was decided to reorganize so as to give representation on the governing bodies to State and District Associations and also to Sections,

with the Department of School
National Education Association

and since then the organization has been known as American Association for Health Physical Education and Recreation and is a department of the National Education Association

The Association had a membership of 10 231 in 1940, which since then has decreased somewhat, due to the war It represents approximately

50,000 directors, supervisors, teachers and interested individuals, of which about 10,000 are actively engaged in the affairs of the Association

The Associatior

unit in the Distric

into six national c

Central (8) Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

Eastern (12) Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Midwest (6) Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia Wisconsin

Northwest (5) Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming

Southern (13) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia

Southwest (5) Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah.

The state associations hold annual elections and elect District Presidents, who serve as members of the Representative Assembly

The Board of Directors of the national organization is made up of the President, the President Elect, the immediate Past President, three Vice-Presidents, one for each of the three fields of activity—Health, Physical Education and Recreation—one elected representative from each of the six District Associations, and a Secretary-Treasurer

The 1943-44 officers of the national body were

President August H Pritzlaff, Board of Education, Chicago

President-Elect William L Hughes, Columbia U, New York

Past President Jay B Nash, New York U, New York

Vice President Harold H Walker, (Health Education), U of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn

Vice President Ruth Evans, (Physical Education), Board of Education Springfield, Mass

Vice President Louis R Burnett, (Recreation), Board of Education Baltimore, Md

Executive Secretary Ben W Miller, 1201 16th Street, N W, Washington 6, D C

District Representatives

Central Willard N Greim, Board of Education, Denver

Eastern William F Meredith, U of Penn, Philadelphia

Midwest [illegible]

Northwest [illegible]

Southern [illegible] niversity, Ala

Southwest [illegible] Montgomery St, San Francisco

Secretary Treasurer Ben W Miller explained the objects, activities and affiliations of the organization, as follows

"*Objectives*

1 To awaken and promote a wide and intelligent interest
2 To acquire and disseminate accurate information
3 To work toward the establishment of more adequate programs

"In 1941 the President stated that the purposes of a national profession were to

"1 Promote professional growth and perspective, 2 Give unity to the professional group, 3 Enhance prestige among other organized professional groups, 4 Lend dignity to membership and activities of the profession, 5 Supply united support of worthy projects, 6 Give competition within the profession a spirit of cooperation, 7 Sponsor valuable research projects which would prove too expensive for a small group to undertake, 8 Provide a wider field of authority to serve in the solution of problems

[illegible]

chairman who serves as Vice-President of the Association

"The Health Education Division includes

"Dental Health Section, First Aid and Safety Education Section, Health Instruction Section, Mental Health Section, School Nutrition Section, School Nursing Section, School Physicians' Section and the Therapeutics Section

"The Physical Education Division includes

"College and University Physical Education for Men Section College and University Physical Education for Women, Dance Section, Intramural Athletics Section Men's Athletics Section, Private School Physical Education Section, Public School Physical Education Section, Women's Athletics Section

"The Recreation Division includes

"Camping and Outing Section, College Recreation, Industrial Recreation, Institutional Recreation, Municipal Recreation, Park Recreation, Private Recreation, School Recreation Section

"The General Sections include

"Administration and Supervision, Measurement and Evaluation, Professional and Public Relations, Professional Education, Research Student

"The following 14 organizations have affiliated with the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

"American Academy of Physical Education American Physiotherapy Association, American School Health Association, Boys' Clubs of America Inc, Canadian Physical Education Association, College Physical Educa

[illegible]

United States, Y W C A Health Education Director's Society

AMERICA'S SPORTS BILL

The war has wrought dramatic changes in the American sports scene

With almost twice as much money in circulation as ever before, and with those people remaining on these shores eager to spend it, there is little opportunity for them to do so, because of shortages, restrictions, rationings, and bans

In 1938, the American people spent FOUR BILLION dollars in pursuit of their favorite sports, and approximately the same ratio was maintained through 1939, 1940 and 1941 Then came Pearl Harbor, and the picture proceeded to change It was gradual at first, through the early part of 1942, then with increasing acceleration, as enlistments and drafts took millions of sports enthusiasts out of civilian life, and transported man to lands of warfare Others became absentees from former fields of competitive action, or from the stands and stadiums which once rumbled with their cheers, to take jobs in war factories, where the stepped-up working hours left them little, or no, time for games

Cessation in the manufacture of so many things once used as instru-

Others are passing up vacations to build ships and planes and tanks and guns Those exempt are handicapped in ambitions for extensive fishing trips, as in the other years They cannot motor to Florida, to Canada, to the Far West, to fish the waters—because they lack the gas They cannot travel by train unless they want to be subjected to over crowding, usually in day coaches

If they live close to the banks of the oceans, or the lakes, or on some rivers where once they trolled, it is a case with them of row a boat, or stay ashore, for the reason that there is no more gasoline for the hungry engines of the pleasure motorboats

The firearms group—the hunters, the rifle shooters, trapshooters, skeet shooters, pistol and revolver shooters spent $650,000,000 annually in devious w

some for

it for amn

All is changed for them No new guns are available They were told over a year ago they could explode the shells they had, as they chose, but no more would be manufactured for their purchase The folks who might

of the war.

Of all the groups that spent huge money for their fun in other years, the motor boat folks have had the severest setback They depended upon gasoline And there is no gasoline for the "pleasure driving" of motor boats So many of the big craft have gone into government service, the

y began to feel
reduced their

time, were unable to get to the courses

Many clubs, shorn of greens keepers, caddies and other help, staggered through 1942, and announced suspension early in 1943, others never were able to finish 1942, and closed after midsummer Some of the major tournaments scheduled for 1942 were cancelled, and with the dawn of 1943,

in uniform, others were working overtime in factories while travel conditions made it impossible for those available to enter competition

$150,000 000 per year,
2, then came the end
s were closed for the
others found it quite

difficult to get to their favorite hills and valleys In 1943 44 it was even more difficult for skiers to get to the snow clad hills because of difficult travel conditions

All major ski tournaments for 1943 1944 were cancelled

The attendance group which had been spending $260 000,000 up to the end of 1941, spent less in 1942, and spent far less than that in 1943 The attendance in the large cities, where arenas are located close to the street car, bus, subway, or elevated arteries, held up fairly well through 1942 and 1943 But in the smaller cities, where the sports were arranged at places where it was necessary to use an automobile, the decrease was considerable

Baseball was not hurt much in the majors in 1942, but suffered in 1943 The minors were hard hit in 1942, 16 leagues ceased operations before the beginning of 1943 City basketball attendance increased during the

owns Six day bicycle racing
College football attendance

... to an almost ... r in the year ... ously in 1943 ... totals were ... with figures ...

000,000, as compared with $4,000,000,000 in 1938, and that in 1943, the expenditure was no more than $2,000,000,000, since the heavy spending groups—anglers, firearms, motor boaters, golfers, bowlers and skiers—were able to pursue their favorite sports only in a limited, and an increasingly limited, fashion

The chart showing the expenditures for the different sports in the last available year—1937 or 1938—which were carried in the original edition of the 'Encyclopedia of Sports," published in early 1939, is herewith repeated, so that an idea can be gained how Americans spent that $4,000,000,000 annually in the peace years

AMERICA'S SPORTS BILL IN 1938

(Reprint from Encyclopedia of Sports, 1939)

Americans spend about FOUR BILLION dollars annually in pursuit of their favorite sports

ANGLING	$1,200 000 000
FIREARMS	650 000 000
MOTOR BOAT	600 000 000
GOLF	500 000 000
BOWLING	450 000 000
SKIING	150 000 000
ATTENDANCE GROUP (Includes admission fee and all normal cost for attending all forms of athletic contests)	260 000 000
MISCELLANEOUS (Includes cost for equipment and expenses involved in play at such sports as billiards tennis table tennis rowing yachting, court tennis racquets, squash handball badminton, fencing etc)	$190 000 000
TOTAL	$4 000 000 000

This averages around $30 for every man, woman and child in the nation But when infants and near infants are deducted, when a further decrease is made for those who partake in no sport whatsoever, and allowance is

and (2) those who just sit and watch the performers, and get their exercise from crunching peanuts and putting numerals on score cards This latter group is most publicized, this army is exploited elaborately because of the expenditures required to take it into ball parks, football stadia boxing arenas, and so on

These observers of sport pay out about $260 000 000 yearly for the sights they see, which sounds like spectacular money until one proceeds to turn the spotlight upon the fishermen and the fisher lassies

There are about 12,000,000 fisher folks in the nation, of which 6 000 000 are licensed They must buy lines, hooks rods, reels—perhaps bait Fishing grounds usually are not in one's backyard The fisherman must travel to remote places for his chance to angle That requires money Rental of boats costs him something further If a fisherman wishes a guide that entails additional expense The ardent fisherman devotes from two days to two weeks to his favorite sport, during which he cultivates bills for food and lodging at camps or hotels

The most economical fisherman cannot pursue his sport with faithfulness and enthusiasm for less than $5 per year the cost to others who go in luxuriously for angling moves as high as $2,000 annually with traveling costs included Florida, for instance, reports that 2 000 000 of its yearly visitors arrive there from all parts of the nation merely to fish and that the average stay is two weeks The round trip bill for these anglers reaches tremendous size

However, going to the conservative side, and reckoning only $100 as the average cost per year per fisherman, and considering the 12 000 000 anglers, means that this group spends ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLION every 12 months

Second on the list of spenders is that other army which goes along on its way, unassuming unshouting and unshouted—the firearms group Foremost is the hunting division More than 3 000 000 take out licenses each year Each hunter has one or more guns ranging in cost from $10 or $15 for the cheapest, up into the hundreds of dollars The money which each hunter spends yearly for ammunition usually is higher than the total the most rabid baseball fan hands into his favorite ball park

Hunters must travel to the far places for birds and game That is costly Many use guides—an added expense They generally encounter camp or hotel bills, in addition to incidental expenses The huntsman who can get by on less than $50 per year is a rarity The cost to some scales higher than $2500 But strike $150 as the average for gun replacements, ammunition,

hunting equipment, travel costs, etc, and that makes it $450,000,000 annually for the 3,000,000 hunters

But this firearms group has another division, men who use guns but do not hunt, the rifle shooters, skeet shooters, trapshooters, pistol shooters and revolver shooters There are at least 2 000,000 in this class They spend about $100 per year on the average, which counts up to $200,000,000 for the lot, and when that is added to the $450,000,000 outlay by the hunters, it makes a grand total of $650,000,000

These two armies—the anglers and the gunners—who rarely are mentioned on the sports pages, spend more money each year than would be needed to buy all the race tracks in America, and all the race horses, all the football stadia all the baseball parks and all the professional ball [illegible] ks and [illegible] h their [illegible] would be enough left to buy handsome postoffices in wholesale quantities

As an illustration

Horse racing is supposed to be the costliest of professional sports—at least, the investment is presumed to be greater There are no more than 25 major tracks, some of them costing around $4,000,000, others scaling down to $500 000 There are 175 more, ranging from the "leaky roof" circuits up to those which cost $400 000 this total embracing the harness horse tracks as well as those for the running horses

If an ultra high valuation of $500,000 were put on all of these 200 tracks, it means that for $100 000 000 you can purchase all the race tracks in the land

About 10 000 thoroughbreds are campaigned annually, and about 7500 harness horses Approximately 75 per cent of these horses are worth $1000 —or less About 15 per cent are valued at between $1250 and $5000 The other 10 per cent are worth from $6000 up to $150 000, or $200 000, which is the price fixed for horses like War Admiral and Seabiscuit because of [illegible]

the breeding establishments of the nation are infinitely fewer in number, but much costlier However, $24 000,000 would put them all in your pasture

So all the *tracks would cost you $100 000,000, and all the horses* $50-000 000 making a grand total of $150 000 000 which is less than ONE TENTH what anglers and shooters spend every 12 months

Shifting to baseball for a comparison

There are 16 major league clubs, but only 14 parks These are worth from $2,500 000 down and if you average $1 000 000, it means you can have all the parks for $14 000 000

There are about 400 major league players of assorted worth, some $5 000, some $7,500, a few as high as $150,000 or $200,000 Taken as a group they

plus $14,000,000
As a checkup, the
York Giants are
this big money-
making club

All the parks and players in all the other organized Minors, right down to Class E, could be picked up for $15,000,000 Add the three groups together, and it means that for around $45,000,000 you'd own professional baseball in America

Anglers and firearms devotees spend almost that much weekly

Third position in the spending army appears to belong to another lot of comparative unknowns—the motor boaters—after a rather snug tussle with the golfers, who rate fourth, and the bowlers who step into fifth position, with the rest of the field entirely distanced

Approximately SIX BILLION dollars is invested in motor boats which ply the waters of the United States This means replacement of thousands of craft each year, repairs new equipment, registration fees, gas and oil Reckoning the annual upkeep and operation as 10 per cent of the invest ment, means that the motor boat group pays out $600,000,000 yearly, or an average of about $80 per year for each of the 750,000 pleasure motor boats, with the commercial boats ignored

There are about 3 500 000 golfers in the U S A Almost half of these belong to clubs, and must pay dues They must meet transportation costs to the links They need divots, balls an occasional new club The annual caddy bill, exclusive of tips is $70,000 000—more money than is paid to all the college professors in the nation With every cost reckoned in and with realization that perhaps 1,500,000 of those 3 500 000 golfers play only occasionally throughout the year, the average cost to the group is a trifle better than $140, or $500,000 000 for golf

The bowlers number about 5,000,000 Some play the year 'round Most indulge only during the season which begins late in September and ends about April—a matter of 30 weeks Some men bowl every night, others twice a week, once a week, once every two weeks The night after-night

the bowlers in the land

There are about 1,500 000 who go in for skiing They spend at least $100 per year in pursuit of their sport

Beyond the six armies above mentioned, there is no sports group that spends beyond $35,000 000—that's for tennis—scaling from there down to $15,000 or $20,000

ATTENDANCE COSTS

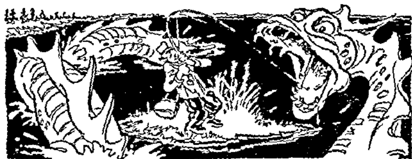
The totals shown below for attendance in 1937 or 1938, were painstakingly gathered from the most reliable sources and checked against all available agencies

Those dealing with the expenditure do not involve admission fees alone They include the average fee at the gate for major and minor games plus additional miscellaneous expenses such as transportation to the park and cost of program This was done so that there would be figures involving the total cost to the fan from the time he left his home until his return, the possible pay-out for peanuts, pop corn, hot dogs and liquid refreshments, of course, being ignored

	PAID ATTENDANCE	TOTAL EXPENSE
Auto Racing	2,000,000	$3,000,000
Baseball	60,000,000	36,000,000
Basketball	90,000,000	45,000,000
Bike Racing	4 000,000	5,400,000
Boxing	22,500,000	13,650,000
Dog Racing	8,500,000	3,400,000
Dog Shows	1,250,000	750,000
Football	45,000,000	67,000,000
Hockey (Ice)	7,000,000	7,500,000
Harness Horse Racing	9,000,000	18,000,000
Horse Racing	15,000,000	30,000,000
Horse Shows	1,750,000	6,000,000
Motorcycling	4 000,000	1,950,000
Polo	750,000	1,500,000
Rodeo	4,000,000	3,400,000
Softball	72,000,000	2,500,000
Swimming	1,500,000	750,000
Tennis	600,000	1,800 000
Track and Field	2 500,000	2,500 000
Wrestling	4,000,000	3,500,000
Miscellaneous (Aviation, badminton, billiard and bowling (championship tournaments) court tennis, fencing, foreign style football—Gaelic, rugby, soccer—golf, gymnastics, handball, hockey (field), hurling lacrosse, polo (water), racquets, roller skating, squash tennis and squash racquets, table tennis, volley ball, weight lifting, etc)	10 000,000	6,400,000
TOTAL		$260,000,000

(End of reprint from Encyclopedia of Sports, 1939)

ANGLING



No historian is positive as to the identity of the first fisherman But it is established that fish first were caught with bare hands, and that Persia was the first nation to add fish to the national diet

In the dim ages, floods swept over the earth, as they sometimes do now When the waters receded, fish were left stranded on beaches, or in holes in the land The "fishermen" of those years needed merely to make a snatch Apparently those capturing an elusive creature "fished" merely for the fun of it

The next method was "tickling"—a rare sport, indeed "Tickling" involved leaning over a pool in a stream, where fish swam lazily The "fisherman" slipped his hand under the belly of the fish, proceeded to tickle it While the fish was enjoying such attention, the sly human carefully would open his fingers, spread them around the fish, make a sudden grab, and the fish and the aqua pura parted company

The "tickling" way of acquiring fish, still is used in many countries of the world In the Rocky Mountain region of the U S A it is quite popular Especially during drouths When the streams almost dry up, and the only water of consequence is in the pools, all the trout loiter there, in sluggish condition They won't dart away at the intrusion of a hand, because there is nowhere to dart Thus the trout fall easy victims to the "ticklers"

The third form of fishing brought the spear into action That was in a time long before the Christian era Inasmuch as harpooning fish involves possible loss of the spear by poor marksmen, it would seem that the spearing wasn't for the sport of the thing that men caught fish for use as food Spears were to be treasured, not to be lost fishing

And so the spearmen may be regarded as the first to learn that fish was food for humans

The next method was a crude form of modern line fishing originated by the Egyptians They used a stout vine, to which a burr was attached The burr was swished around in the waters, to attract the fish, the fish struck and swallowed the burr The smaller fish then were hauled in, the larger

one, which might disgorge the burr, or break the vine, was pulled in as close to shore as possible, and then dispatched with a sharp blow of a club

held the fish, but the burrs did not function satisfactorily with big fish,

ks—made of bone,—with one end

of other nations, and in succeeding centuries, substituted ivory for bone, then bronze hooks, iron hooks and steel hooks The reverse barb on fishhooks is of rather modern creation

The Persians started eating fish in about 3000 B C *The food value of* fish was their secret for hundreds of years, until the Assyrians learned about the edibility of fish, and, in time fish became one of the principal food items of ancient nations

India learned about fish as food in about 800 B C, and, in the beginning used lines and spears

The Jews started fishing in about 500 B C and introduced the woven net, which was the start of wholesale fishing and the beginning of a new enterprise Until the Jews perfected their nets, and were able to capture vast quantities of fish in a very short time, fish were caught singly

For many centuries it was assumed that the Egyptians used a fishing rod with a reel attached This belief was created by Plaque 141, found in the tomb of King Pi which showed a man with a plain fish pole in one hand, and, to quote a historian, "with another pole in the other hand, to which pole, it appears a reel like device was attached"

This idea existed until a curious and sharp eyed gentleman made a very careful study of the Plaque, and discovered that while one pole undeniably was a fish pole, the other was much stouter and that it had a knob on its end—a club, probably used by Egyptian fishermen to subdue the larger, stronger fish

Dispute exists as to who was first to write on the subject of fly casting Aelian, an Italian (170-230 A D) generally is credited with penning the first book—or series of books—on the subject They were known as "Natural History" (sometimes as "Natural History Recording") He made frequent mention of the art of catching fish without a live lure, which in other words, is fly casting, trolling, etc

fly-casting between 10 B C. and 20 A D He quotes this Latin sentence from Martial

"Namque quis nescit avidum varata decipiscarum musca"

Translated, it means

"

Radcliffe made another surprising statement when he declared that "The Booke of St. Albans," regarded for many centuries as the first volume on fishing ever printed in western Europe, was preceded many centuries by a book, which had 26 short chapters published in Antwerp Despite Radcliffe's apparently indisputable proof, "The Booke of St Albans" continues to be regarded ... perhaps because it

Angling," and not

is book a drawing of a reel, which drawing had been made in 1647 Barker referred to the reel as a "wind," and stated that it was created "about 1496 A D" But he supplied no further data Other historians agree that a crude reel existed in the 15th century

Izaak Walton, patron saint of anglers, doesn't promenade into the angling picture until 1653, when he was acclaimed as an author on the art of fishing But that was two years after Barker had handled the subject rather painstakingly Perhaps Walton lives so heroically in memory, and Barker practically is forgotten because Walton was tremendously popu

or another man's rights Walton was an exact opposite

Barker usually fished alone, ignoring the rights of others to fishing waters Walton, on the other hand, always observed the laws He was a born organizer, and was happiest when conducting parties of friends to the best possible fishing spots He was an angling missionary and made many converts to the rod and reel

Walton in his

ns this was

had gained so much popularity that fly casting contests were put on in various parts of England to settle disputes as to which man was the champion in his own district. Informal angling clubs soon resulted and going into the 19th century, *real English sportsmen spurned every method, other than fly-casting* to catch fish

In 1732 the first fishing club on the North American continent was formed It was called the Schuylkill Fishing Company with headquarters at Philadelphia The organization still functions, and, thus, is probably the

oldest sports body—of any type—on the continent in the matter of continuous existence

The American Rod & Reel Association was created in the U S A over 100 years ago, with all members pledged to fish only by fly-casting The activities of this organization were quite limited, and no national impetus was given the sport until formation, in 1893, of the Chicago Fly Casting Club, which seized upon the World s Fair as a medium to exploit the sport

The events were accuracy, and long distance fly The e made on a lawn not into water, because methods for measuring casts on water had not been perfected

In 1897, the Chicago Fly Casting Club held the second National Tournament The third was in 1903 and the fourth in 1905 At the fifth tourna

it now ranks as the first under the auspices of the N A S A C

eight pioneer clubs—Chi

izoo, Kansas City, Racine

have become part of the National which always has remained strictly amateur, and governs the fly casting sport today

FLY CASTING

In fly casting contests, rubber circles, usually bicycle tires, are used as targets These are painted different colors, the color designating just how far the tire is from the point of cast The tire is moved farther and farther away from the caster, if he makes a successful cast within its circle, until

each,

with

an average of 403 1/3 feet

FAMOUS FLY CASTERS

Among the American fly casters who have been champions, or record

R Johnson G G Chatt, W C

N Peet, W P Arend, Walter Willman, A C Accetta W Stanley, E F Sutter, D F Beatty, Fred

Peters,

taker,

Fogle,

F S Leach, C Marshall, H Hittenberger, Clarence Anthese, Richard G Miller, W J Lovely, Harold H Smedley, C Marshall, George Hess, Richard Wilkey, Jack Sparks

Among the very skillful women fly casters are

Mrs Jack Lewis, Indianapolis, Mrs Ernest Liotta, Cleveland, Mrs Otto Reisman, Kansas City, Mo , Mrs H McDonald, Chicago, Mrs U J Bauer, Akron, Ohio, Miss A Crusey, Sidney, Ohio, Mrs Clarence Anthese, Waukesha, Wis

SURF CASTING

Surf casting is a form of sport which calls for a somewhat different technique than fly casting Whereas in the latter, the cast is made at a fixed target in a calm pool, the surf casters make theirs from shore into the booming surf of the oceans They use much heavier equipment than the f

of fly casting

August F Livenois, of San Francisco, holds the distance surf casting record—623 feet, 10 inches

8,004,034 LICENSED ANGLERS

The most recent annual report of the Fish and Wildlife Service, of the U S Department of the Interior—July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941—shows that the various states in the Union issued 8,004 034 fishing licenses during that period, of which 7,171,754 went to residents of the U S A and the balance to foreigners

The gross collection for the licenses was $11,617,841 37

Ohio led in the issuance of licenses with 708 776, followed by Minnesota, 599,948, Michigan, 557,272, Indiana, 485,144, and New York, fifth, with 445,566

Inasmuch as licenses are not required for ocean fishing, and because

entrance into the war

ARCHERY



ARCHERY is the most astonishing sport in the world because this gentle diversion, indulged in chiefly by college girls, or middle aged and elderly men and women of the fashionable set of this era, was the method man employed to kill more humans than have been slain by all the shot and shell ever exploded

Arrows now are shot away from bows—by civilized people—only at a target with a variety of circles, the one driving closest to the inner circle with a specific number of darts, being acclaimed the champion on the point system It was this principle of shooting—but with humans as targets —that devastated the world for 30 centuries—until gunfire became the more effective weapon about 300 years ago

None of the historians ever has been able to establish exactly which people were first to use the bow and arrow Inasmuch as archer s equipment of ancient kind has been found on all the continents the conclusion is that the principle of archery was hit upon by the different nations, or tribes, without foreign prompting

Most writers on archery held that Australia was the one continent where the bow and arrow were unknown in more ancient times This is disputed

Dr Elmer s search caused him to offer the thought that perhaps the Aurignacians, a race which existed about 25 000 years ago, might have been first to use the bow and arrow The bow and arrow next are discovered in Egypt, and the time is fixed by Dr Elmer as about 70 centuries ago

Inasmuch as the slingshot had a shooting range of only 140 feet, and the

javelin a maximum throwing range around 175 feet, the Egyptians secretly equipped their troops with bows and arrows, and caused them to practice marksmanship with the arrow, which could be shot up to 300 feet

they were safe from the ja

Persia in that war, and immediately made successful war on other nations before any of them could train troops in archery The bow and arrow made Egypt a victorious nation after years of being Persia s puppet

Very quickly thereafter other warring nations discarded the slingshot and javelin, and developed their own archers, and the bow and arrow was the major weapon in warfare for centuries before the dawn of the Christian era and for approximately 1600 years thereafter

If an arrow did not immediately kill its victim through those 3000 odd years of countless battles, it usually meant death if the warrior were struck in the upper body or head Surgery was practically unknown and even if it had been developed to the high science of today the life of the stricken man hardly could have been saved because modern surgeons now regard the extraction of an arrow from a human body as an almost fatal operation

It was the custom when an army had been victorious, for the able warriors to move over the battlefield and—as an act of mercy—to slit the throats of comrades whose bodies had been pierced by an arrow The stricken soldiers of the defeated army usually were left where they fell to die slowly from loss of blood, from thirst, or from gangrene poisoning

The original Egyptian bow was from 4½ to 5 feet tall, and the arrows were from 24 to 32 inches in length, tipped with bronze In countries where bronze was not available, stone or flint was used, while in others the wooden tip was sharpened to a fine point The Greeks used a bow made of a composition of wood, horn and sinew When unstrung, it took the form of a letter "C" It was a bow of this type that Ulysses, the jealous one, used to shoot down his wife's admirers

Experiments developed that the longer the bow, the greater the firing range, and as time went on, the standard bow became 6 feet in height The cross bow, a devastating weapon, followed, and its greatest success was in the various wars that rent Europe for hundreds of years

in dispute The Genoese are known to have been experts with the bow since shortly after the dawn of the Christian era Drawings uncovered recently in caverns in Southwestern France, and in Spain, which are regarded as at least 2000 years old, show archers with bows in their hands,

and stricken animals with arrows in their bodies Archery equipment, with age estimated at between 1500 and 2000 years, has been uncovered in Northern Europe

So far as can be established, the English, up to about 1200 years ago, used a bow of from 4½ to 5 feet Soon afterward, this nation, destined to become most expert and successful in all Europe in the use of the bow, was using one about 6 feet tall The change is said to have been influenced by the successes of the Norsemen with a 6 foot bow, who invaded England, won many victories and, from 850 A D until almost 1050 A D, controlled more of England than did England itself

Early in the 14th century, the English Army, which had used the bow only in limited fashion up to that time, depending mainly on mounted lancers, decided that archery was something really worth while in warfare, and its succeeding Kings made practice at archery compulsory As a con sequence, England developed the best bowmen in Europe The entire history of Europe might have been radically different if England had not gone in for expertness at archery exactly when she did Otherwise she might have been conquered—and perhaps absorbed—by France during the war which started in 1340 and lasted for 100 years

France had its crack archers massed for attack on English troops Its warriors outnumbered those of England But the English had been drilled in marksmanship and it was because of this that they won important victories at Crecy, Portiers, and Agincourt

In 1360, the English leaders, who previously had kept bowmen on the [illegible] was an increase in shooting [illegible] and 700 feet In the next [illegible] against the French and the result was catastrophe for France, which lost 11 Princes, 1200 Knights and about 15 000 soldiers, whereas the English loss was less than 50

[illegible]

as a weapon of first importance The Spanish as usual, called on the bow and arrow The English equipped 10,000 of their troops with firearms as an experiment and the success with them against the Spaniards relegated archery into a secondary position as a weapon of warfare

In 1644, the Royalists used the bow in Scotland against the Covenanters and the final appearance of the bow for warfare in the British Isles was in 1888, during the brief clash between the clans of MacDonald and Mac Intosh France discarded the bow after some internal conflicts in 1630 The last time the bow was used in major battle was by the Chinese in 1860 at Taku, although of course American Indians used them for many years later, and savage tribes in Africa and elsewhere still fight with bow and poison tipped arrow

Japan, during the 16th and 17th centuries, used the most gigantic bows known to history They were from 7 feet 6 inches to beyond 8 feet in height Spasmodic tournaments were staged in the royal halls of Kioto and Tokyo, where the marked off shooting range was 384 feet It is recorded that Wada Daihachi in the 17th century, shot 8133 arrows down the hall in a 24 hour endurance contest—a rate of 5 arrow shots per minute

In England, in 1673, a small group of archers in the Yorkshire district created the "Ancient Scorton Arrow contest, and awarded a small silver bow to the winner This organization still functions, and the "Arrow" is the oldest continuous archery tournament

Archery was fostered as a sport in 1676 by King Charles II of England Queen Catherine, of Braganza, an archery enthusiast, advocated the formation of clubs, and awarded a silver shield, on which was inscribed "Marshall of the Fraternity of Archery," to those who won championships Other [illegible] and the sport flourished

[illegible] e "Society Royal Toxophilite" for the purpose of advancing archery as a sport In 1844 the "[illegible] in [illegible]

but made little progress during the next 150 years In 1828 a group formed itself into the "United Bowmen of Philadelphia," and then discovered that it had no archery equipment In this emergency, a committee was named to visit a museum in Philadelphia where sketches were made of bows and arrows there, and the bowmen then fashioned their own equipment, which served them until the following year, when they imported standard bows and arrows from England

The club disbanded in 1859

A revival in archery interest came about in 1878, and this led to the formation in 1879 of the National Association of Archers later renamed National Archery Association, now the governing body of the sport, which has its headquarters in Boston

The first archery tournament was staged in 1879, in Chicago, and there has been a championship tournament each year since then with the exception of the war years of 1917 and 1918 and in 1942 and 1943 when the tournament was cancelled for the duration

RULES AND EQUIPMENT

Archery, as practised in the U S A, differs from that of Great Britain in that the Americans have four different "shoots" whereas the Britons cling [illegible] ial for women [illegible], at a 100 yard [illegible] women) calls

for 48 shots at 60 yards, and 24 at 50 The American round for men (added by the U S A) calls for 30 shots at 60 yards, 30 at 50 yards, and 30 at 40 yards The Columbia for women (an event individual with the U S A) allows 24 shots at 50 yards 24 at 40, and 24 at 30

The outside of a bow is called the back, the inside is the belly The bows are made of lemon wood, or yew, depending upon the climate Lemon wood is preferred in the United States A bow made of one piece of wood is called a "self bow" If made of two pieces, glued together, it is called a "backed bow"

Men usually use a 6 foot bow, women 5 1-2 The bows are of different strength The average man's bow requires a pull of about 45 pounds to take the string back the length of the arrow, the required pull for a lady's bow is about 30 pounds In technical language, the pull is called "the weight of the bow"

Arrows are made of cedar, pine, and yew wood They are feathered in [illegible] The arrows for men

[illegible] material, over which [illegible] s covering is a series of concentric rings The inner ring, or the bullseye, has a diameter of 9 6 inches, the four other circles, each are a trifle less than 5 inches in diameter

The center target is painted gold Receding from it, in succession, are red, blue, black and white The archer scores 9 points for hitting the gold target, 7 for red, 5 for blue, 3 for black, and 1 for white

The targets are placed on an easel, with the exact center of it being 48 inches from the ground

FLIGHT SHOOTING

In addition to shooting at fixed targets, the archers also indulge in variations of archery, called "flight shooting" and "free flight shooting" both being for distance, and not accuracy

In "flight shooting" the archer stands erect, holding the arrow in one hand, the bow in the other—the same position as when shooting at a target But in free flight shooting" the archer lies on his back on the ground with the bow strapped to his feet, and draws the bowstring with both hands The pull on the bow in regular flight shooting scales from 25 to 45 pounds but in free flight shooting, the pull is in the neighborhood of 150 pounds

At the most recent archery tournament (1941) Curtis L Hill, of Dayton Ohio, es[illegible] is 6 inches [illegible] is 1 foot, m[illegible] the free flight shooting record for women—423 yards—made in 1941, and also

owns the regular flight shooting record of 396 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches, also made in 1941.

FAMOUS AMERICAN ARCHERS

The first of the great bowmen developed in this country was W H Thompson, winner of the pioneer national tournament in 1879, who repeated as champion in 1884, 1888, 1901 and in 1908—which was 29 years after he won his first title

L W. Maxson was another star in the far flung years He won the championship in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1898 Dr R P Elmer, not merely a great bowman but an authority on the history of archery, won the American Round in 1911 and 1913, and won both the American and York rounds in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1919 1920 and 1922 Russ Hoogerhyde won titles in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1937

Among the other great bowmen of earlier years were R Williams, Jr, W A Clark, G P Bryant, W H Palmer, Jr, P W Crouch Included among the moderns, who have gained a great measure of fame, are Gilman Keasey, Carl Oelschleger, Larry Hughes, Curtis L Hill, Carl J Weese, Homer Prouty, Pat Chambers, Gene Warnich, Bruce Robertson, and also Hoogerhyde, whose exploits with the bow and arrow make him one of the great stars of all time

FAMOUS WOMEN ARCHERS

The most remarkable woman archer of her day—of any day in the history of the sport in America—was Mrs M C Howell She won her first title in 1883 She also won the national championship in 1885 1886, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900 1902, 1903, 1904 1905 and 1907—17 times a champion over a span of 24 years

Mrs A H Gibbs twice was a national champion, Mrs A M Phillips won the title three times—1887, 1888, 1889—in the era when the remarkable Mrs Howell was at her peak Miss C Wesson won the national crown three times—1915, 1916 and 1920 Dorothy Smith flashed into national view for the first time in 1919 to win the National that year She repeated in 1921, 1922 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1931, to make her runner-up to Mrs Howell in the ownership of titles

Among [illegible]
Hill, Miss [illegible]
Miss Ann [illegible]
Dillinger, Miss Madeline Taylor, Miss Belvia Carter, and of course, Miss Glendolene Vinyard

ATHLETIC AGES

ATHLETES, as a group, are at their superlative best between the ages of 27 and 29 inclusive, according to Prof Harvey C Lehman, of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, who devoted years to research

Prof Lehman, who specialized in establishing the exact years when persons in the different arts and professions are at their peak, arrived at his conclusions concerning athletes by getting the birth dates of almost 10 000 sports performers and then checking laboriously through their records to find when they were at "tops"

In his article, "The Most Proficient Years at Sports and Games,' in the October, 1938, issue of "Research Quarterly," Professor Lehman gives some very interesting details about athletes and how they move along gradually to their peak year, hold that form for a short span, and then are forced into decline

Dealing with ball players, Prof Lehman split them into two groups pitchers and non pitchers He compared the birthdates of 1666 major league pitchers past and present, with their best years, and found that the thrower is keenest at 27, that he then can count on 4 39 good years after which he slips Studying 3126 major leaguers, other than pitchers, Prof Lehman found them at tops at 28, with a peak spread of 4 04 years

Prof Lehman compared both men and women duck pin bowlers, and found that whereas women reach championship crest at 25 and carry on until 29 men do not achieve titles until 30, continuing until 34

Here are Prof Lehman's findings

SPORT	PEAK AGE	SPAN	GEN AV
AUTO RACING (Pro)	27–30	4 50	28 81
BASEBALL			
Non pitchers	28	4 04	29 07
Pitchers	27	4 39	29 50
Batting Champions	26–29	3 46	29 16
Pitching Champions	26–31	3 72	28 18
Base Stealing Champions	25–29	3 46	27 96
BILLIARDS			
Record Makers	30–34	5 83	35 67
Champions	25–29	8 75	34 35
BOWLING			
Individuals	30–34	7 56	32 78
As Teams	27–37	7 83	33 38
Duck Pin–Men	30–34	4 36	32 19
Duck Pin–Women	25–29	3 47	28 13
BOXERS	25–26	3 98	26 98
Bantams	——	——	24 83
Heavyweights	——	——	29.29
CORNHUSKING	26–30	6 20	30 39
FOOTBALL (Pro)	24	2.33	25 72

SPORT	PEAK AGE	SPAN	CEN AV
GOLF (U S A and English)			
Amateur Champions	25–29	7 66	29 88
Open Champions	25–34	6 37	31 01
Pro Champions	30–34	6 49	32 33
HOCKEY (Pro)	24–25	4 00	27 56
RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING	27	8 13	32 05
TENNIS (U S A , English, French)	25–27	5 25	27 63

The generally accepted idea is that when age proceeds to manifest itself in an athlete, the attack is upon the legs But this is disputed by a member of the Coroner's staff in New York City, who stated

"In performing more than 4500 autopsies, I never found a body beyond

pears to be wrong

"Their lungs do not function, as they did in youth Therefore, after muscular effort, which calls for a high turn of speed, their lungs falter, they cannot get the full amount of oxygen they need, and it is thus which

and in some rare instances until they are beyond the 40 year mark, thus disproving the theory that legs fail an athlete after 30

ATTENDANCE TOTALS



ALMOST all spectator sports were dealt a heavy blow in 1942, the first full year of war Some were struck even harder through 1943, but others not merely regained what had been lost, but swung back almost to the 1941 levels

Many sports events which drew big crowds in earlier years, functioned only in a limited way in 1942, while others were completely abandoned either in 1942 or 1943

All major automobile races have been called off for the duration so have the motorcycle races and the motor boat regattas due to restrictions on gasoline Six day bicycle races ended with 1939 because it was impossible to import foreign riders

Major league baseball which showed only a slight decrease in 1942 attendance as compared with 1941 fell off sharply through 1943 The total for both big leagues which was 9 410 575 in 1942 dipped to around 7 729 250 in 1943

[illegible]

game

The college football attendance total for 1943 was far below that of 1942, due to the fact that almost 200 colleges abandoned football for the duration A poll of the major colleges which continued to play the game in 1943 showed a decrease of 18 4 as compared with 1942

In contrast, the per game attendance at 1943 professional football games throughout the National League was about 37 per cent above that of [illegible]

as compared with the banner years there was a great increase in the sizes of crowds from the beginning of the 1943 44 season

Basketball which once held top honors in attracting crowds fell off sharply in 1942 43 due to gas rationing and that many former students who made it a practice to see all the games played by their teams had joined the Armed Forces However the early attendance figures for the 1943-44 indicated that while the game would not regain its former leadership in attendance totals it was showing considerable improvement

However the war year of 1943 marked the crowning of the new and undisputed king of spectator sports—Soft Ball

Here is a letter from Raymond Johnson sports editor of the Nashville *Tennessean* and President of the Amateur Soft Ball Association which tells its astonishing story

"I got to digging into the Soft Ball attendance figures in our Detroit office a couple of weeks ago and they were so staggering that I decided to do some further investigating before sending them to you

"We have a great program in the army camps and naval bases and have approximately 50 000 teams (not players) taking part The Coca Cola Company is backing us and furnishing the trophies and medals for the service men We have anywhere from eight teams at some of the small flying fields to 2 000 at the Great Lakes Naval Training station More than 500 camps and bases are taking part in this program

"As for the civilian teams they have dropped since last year due chiefly

to the war We had approximately 340,000 teams a year in organized leagues, this year (1943) about 280,000 This does not include the high school teams We had in our spring and summer program nearly 3,000 schools and they averaged eight teams each That s 24,000 high school teams (boys and girls)

"Now for the attendance Let s say 50 soldiers see each game on the posts and at the naval bases It takes two teams for a game, so we would multiply 50 times 25,000 which would give us 1,250,000 that see the games each time every team plays They average two games per week and average 12 weeks of play That s 30,000,000 spectators for service games alone Chances are that the attendance will average over 150 per game

"For the civilian teams There are 280,000 and they average playing twice per week. That s 280,000 games per week Say they have only 50 spectators at each game That s 14,000,000 spectators The average sea son is 16 weeks (May through August) That is 98 000,000 spectators for the year of 1943

"There are 24 000 high school teams This means 12,000 games If only 30 spectators are present, that s 360,000 They play a six weeks season Allow only one game a week, and that s 2 160,000 at the high school games

"So you have 30,000,000, plus 98 000 000 plus 2,160 000 plus the turn [illegible] it all adds up to about 131

[illegible] ken from our files The attendance is strictly an estimate based on calculations by M J Pauley, our executive secretary, Jim Hart, our public relations man, and myself As for the actual paid attendance, I believe you would be safe in saying it was 30 000 000 More than 50 new lighted parks have sprung up in Indiana and Illinois alone in the last two years"

When the "Encyclopedia of Sports" originally was issued in 1939 all available attendance figures were given Those were from either the official records of organizations, or were estimates by reliable authorities on other sports—such as basketball, football etc —where there is no central clearing house for exact totals

[illegible]

sources, in others they are estimated

AUTO RACING

2 000 000 for 1938 A A A official figures 1,500 000 (Indianapolis, [illegible]

On April 2 1943, T E Allen, of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, wrote the following concerning auto racing

"1942 was a complete blank, since we announced cancellation of Indianapolis on January 1st and the complete racing schedule was cancelled on or about February 1st

"During the preceding three years of automobile racing totals were about the same, with very little fluctuation The Roosevelt Speedway passed out after 1937, but the rest of the picture went along about the same Comparative figures probably increased somewhat during 1941 From 1938 up to and including 1941 there was a very substantial increase in the midget racing category We sanctioned about 500 midget races per year, and there were hundreds of others through the midwest and southwest that we never got around to"

BASEBALL

60,000 000 paid admissions in 1938 Both major leagues, 10,268,000, all organized minors 18 500 000 [illegible] American Legion, semi pro and sandlot [illegible] SA) 84 555 Decoration Day 1938 [illegible] ader between Yankees and Red Sox Of this grand total 511 patrons, unable to see game from their standing positions got refund left park, reducing total to 84 044 of which 81 891 paid Receipts, $91,610 75 Yankees' share, $57 451 82, Red Sox $23,248 80

1941—American League, 5 220,519, National, 5 029 689 Total, 10,-250,208

1942—American League, 4 685 614 National, 4 724,961 Total, 9,410,575

1943—American League 3 745 978, National, 3 983,272 Total 7,739,250

In the Class A A minor leagues, while the attendance total in 1943 was smaller than in 1942 due to a shortened schedule the per game attendance was higher Only 9 minor leagues operated in 1943, compared with the peak of 26, in 1942, and naturally, the grand total attendance was much lower in 1943

BASKETBALL

90 000 000 in 1937 1938 season About 700 colleges in U S A have one to six teams each Total 2,100 Y M C A Y M H A, and similar organizations, one to ten squads according to size of branch Total, perhaps, 5 000 High and prep schools of U S A, perhaps 12 000 teams Grammar school total must be around 30 000 There are at least 5 000 girl teams at grammar schools, high schools, colleges A vast number of industrial [illegible]

[illegible] average only 60 paid admissions to each and result is around 90,000,000 Record single game crowd (U S A), esti

mated at 18,000 for several double headers in Garden through 1936-37 and 1937-38 seasons World s record crowd, 23,000 per game at Tournament 1931 at Peiping, China

1940-41—Attendance estimated at 90,000,000

1941-42—Attendance reported at about 1940 41 figures

1942-43—While attendance at stellar games in larger cities established [illegible]

reported by Daniel Ferris, was 10 000,000, for 1941-42 it was 9 750 000, but for 1942-43 it slumped to 7,000,000

1943-44—Reported slightly less than 1942 43

BICYCLE RACING

1938—Attendance estimated at 4 000 000 by Harry Mandell, National promoter of 6 day racing

1939—Attendance about 1,500,000 at 6 day races

1940—Races abandoned

BOXING

22 500,000 in 1938 Attendance at professional bouts was about 4 000 000 Amateur (A A U), 15 000,000 Other amateur contests 3 500 000 Single Crowd Record—Dempsey Tunney, 120,757 (118,736 paid), Philadelphia, September 23, 1926

1942—Reports indicate that while 1941 attendance at professional bouts was only about 10 per cent off the 1938 estimate, there was a sharp decline in 1942 for two reasons *(1) No outdoor fights of consequence, (2)* Attendance in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and Los Angeles heretofore prosperous boxing centers, was about 50 per cent under 1938 figures In late 1943, there was a revival of interest concerning professional bouts and the total for the year was about 2 500 000

Dan Ferris, Secretary of A A U reports 14 000 000 attendance at A A U bouts for 1941, a decline to 13 000 000 in 1942, and a decline to 8 000,000 in 1943 The Golden Glove bout attendance has held up especially well considering the circumstances

CORN HUSKING

Record attendance—no admission fee—130,000 at National Championship Nov 8, 1935, Newton, Kansas

The 1941 championship, Tonica, Ill , attracted 115 000

No contest 1942 or 1943 and none until after end of war

CRICKET

Worlds Record one day attendance, 87,798, receipts, about $37,000, January 4, 1937 Test Match Australia and England, at Melbourne Cricket Grounds (Australia) World's Record for complete match—6 days—350 534, receipts, about $46,000, Australia versus England, at Melbourne Cricket Grounds, 1937

DOG RACING

About 8,500 000 in 1938 of which about 1,000,000 paid, others used passes Total attendance 1943 including paid and passes, estimated at 5,000,000, *decrease due chiefly to transportation difficulties*

DOG SHOWS

1,250,000 paid in 1937-38 season

1941-42—Decrease about 10 per cent under 1937 38

1942 43—Due to 'pleasure driving" restrictions, some shows along Atlantic Seaboard were cancelled, and others were abbreviated because of the difficulty of shipping dogs around the country Shows which carried on in 1943, especially those in East, showed decreases as high as 60 per cent compared with 1937 38 At some, the "crowd" was limited mainly to owners, handlers and a list of judges However, the 1944 outlook was much brighter

FOOTBALL (U S A)

[illegible]

averages 9 games so it is 3150 for the group Great emphasis always placed on games which draw 70,000 to 85,000, but these are in almost hopeless minority Many contests among smaller colleges draw no more than 1500 [illegible]

games Football totals somewhat treacherous If, for instance, Army and Notre Dame play to 80 000 that is the total admission However, when each tabulates attendance figures for year, Army credits itself with 80 000 for that game, so does Notre Dame, and exact total of 80 000 becomes doubled Biggest single game crowd 112,912 in Soldier Field, Chicago. November 16, 1929 Notre Dame vs Southern California

1941—Attendance about same as 1938

1942—Press Association reports on attendance at major games, and reports from key points around country, indicate decrease 12 to 15 per cent compared with 1938

1943—Associated Press reported a drop of 18 4 in attendance in 1943, as compared with 1942 Polling 57 major colleges, of about 450 which

attendance in 1943 was about 10 000 000

In 1943, the National Football League (professional) averaged a game attendance of about 27,000, compared with 19 620 in 1942—a per game increase of about 37 per cent The total attendance was in the neighbor hood of 1,250,000

FOOTBALL
AUSTRALIAN RULES

Record attendance (paid) 96,834 receipts about $33,000, for Grand Final, Melbourne Cricket Grounds, between Carlton (winner) and Col lingwood, 1938 Former record 75,574 made in 1933

FOOTBALL SOCCER

Record attendance 136,259, Final for Championship, April 1, 1933, at Hampden Park, Scotland—England versus Scotland

GOLF

1938 attendance at major championships, 200,000, estimated by Herb Graffis editor of Golfdom, who estimated 350 000 for 1941 and 150 000 for 1942, and a slightly further drop in 1943, the decreases being due to (a) cancellation of many major tournaments and (b) transportation difficulties

HARNESS HORSE RACING

1938 attendance estimated at 9 000,000 by Will Gahagan, of Trotting Horse Club, at the 800 different meetings Attendance in 1941 put at 10 000 000, that of 1942 at 8 000 000 because of gas rationing while esti mate for 1943 was around 7,000,000

HOCKEY (ICE)

Perhaps 150,000 in 1938, for 1942 it was about 75,000

HOCKEY (FIELD)

7,000 000 pro and amateur combined for 1937 38 season Major league attendance, 1,500,000, minor pro hockey, 1,500,000, amateur and college 4 000 000 1942-43 attendance decreased about 20 per cent, but moved upward again in 1943 44 to approximately its old level The official paid attendance at all National League Hockey games for the 1942 43 season was 1 446 827, according to James C Hendy, editor of the Official Hockey Guide

HORSE RACING (U S A)

15 000 000 in 1938 About 200 racing days in U S A each year Total racing days arrived at by totaling all racing days at all tracks Some days during height of summer, 10 or 12 tracks operating on same day, meaning 10 or 12 racing days for that one day Average attendance at all tracks about 7500 Largest single day attendance, May 4, 1941, at Churchill Downs, Louisville Ky , for Kentucky Derby, estimated at close to 100,000 paid admissions

1941—Peak year—17,000,000

1942—Although New York attendance broke records, and new tracks were operating these gains were offset by fact that there was almost no racing in California The estimated national attendance for the year, 16,000 000

1943—Attendance decreased about 15 per cent, compared with 1942 because of ban on "pleasure driving" and because there was no racing at Santa Anita Calif and an abbreviated schedule in Maryland and else where

HORSE RACING (AUSTRALIA)

Single day paid admission record 120,000 for Melbourne Cup, Flem ington Race Track, Melbourne, Australia, 1935

HORSE RACING (ENGLAND)

English Derby, held annually at Epsom Downs, credited with attracting from 400 000 to 500 0000, but this includes not only those inside track, but all those outside who see the race from hills, housetops, and all vantage points Paid admissions perhaps did not exceed 100 000 With outbreak

of war, many of the smaller tracks closed, larger ones opened only spasmodically, and attendance was, in some instances, only 75 or 90 per cent under peace years, due to travel difficulties

HORSE SHOWS

1,750,000 for 1937-38 season

About 1,900,000 for 1941

Many shows not staged in 1942, because of difficulty in transporting horses New York's 1942 was abbreviated, and events chiefly for children

No New York Show in 1943, almost all other important shows, except that in Kentucky, were cancelled

ICE SKATING

Paid attendance during 1937-38 season, perhaps 3,000,000, as compared with about 750,000 in 1935, because of tremendous growth in popu [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

3,000,000 combined for 1938 paid attendance for such sports (where crowds are comparatively small) as badminton, bowling, chess, court tennis, fencing, handball, lacrosse, racquets, rugby, squash tennis, table tennis, etc In 1943 it was about 2,000,000

MOTOR BOATING

Paid attendance negligible, but crowds lining courses of various regattas totalled into millions in peace years Almost all major regattas cancelled in 1942

MOTOR CYCLING

3,843,500 paid 1938 (official) War caused cancellation of championship races,—gasoline shortage

POLO

750,000 paid in 1938 Decreased to about 200,000 in 1942, and there was comparatively little polo play in 1943

RODEO

... In 1941 it was 2,000,000, 1942 it was 1,800,000 ... of America, who reported ... 1942"

ROWING

No paid attendance, except for seat on observation train, or boats Prior cancellation, due to war, of Poughkeepsie (N Y) Intercollegiate regatta, about 100,000 lined banks of Hudson while about 50,000 usually saw Yale Harvard race on Thames River In England, where Oxford and Cambridge staged their historic races on River Thames, crowds estimated as high as 500,000 saw some of the pre war races

RUGBY (GREAT BRITAIN)

Championship finals draw average crowds of 70,000 in 1938 On May 15, in war year of 1943, Final Match for Championship, at Stamford Bridge, London, drew over 55,000 paid admissions

SKIING

No charge to witness annual outdoor championships, but skiing recently added to winter sports programs at indoor carnivals, or in enclosed arena, such as Soldier Field, Chicago Ski Carnival at Soldier Field drew 57,000 paid admissions in 1938

SOCCER (U S A)

About 500,000 annually up to 1938, due to American teams meeting European invaders Since such matches no longer are played, due to war, and gas rationing, etc, the 1943 attendance was about 60 per cent under normal peace time average

SOCCER (FOREIGN)

Record attendance—136,258 (paid) April 1, 1933, in Glasgow, Scotland, for England vs Scotland final, 126 047 (paid) April 28, 1923, Wembley, England, Bolton Wanderers vs West Hampden No accurate annual figures, estimates placed yearly total for British Isles at "over 20,000,000," prior to the war

Soccer, in the U S A, was rather on the minor side for many years, but the spectator interest in the game in 1943-44 was greater than in 1938-39

SOFT BALL

Paid admissions in 1938 about 7,000,000, ranging from 10 cents up [illegible]

Johnson)

SWIMMING

[illegible]

contests, reports on colleges and schools indicate decreases since 1941 So the grand total for 1943 was about 1,000,000

TENNIS

600,000 in 1938, of which 300,000 for amateur tournaments, 250,000 for professionals For 1941 amateur attendance 325,000, no figures on professional In 1942, United States Lawn Tennis Association (Amateur) reported 'about 30,000 for all national tournaments U S L T.A announced in 1943 cancellation of all but six major tournaments, and the paid attendance at them was about 20,000

TRACK AND FIELD

2,500,000 for 1938 Dan Ferris, of the A A U , estimated 1,500 000 for all A A U meets, College authorities estimated 500,000 for College meets, while prep and high schools accounted for balance

The Ferris estimate for 1941 was 1,600,000, for 1942 it was 1,750,000, and the same for 1943 All other meets up about 15 per cent over 1938 So 1942 paid attendance was about 3 000,000 The increase in 1943 in Track and Field due chiefly to exhibition tour of Gundar Hagg

WRESTLING

About 4 000 000 in 1938 39 season A A U reported 200 000, College bouts drew about 800,000, professionals about 3 000 000 The professional sport started to slump in 1940, due to condemnation of many bouts as "faked," and the war hurt the game still further The totals for 1941, 1942 and 1943 were 700,000, 600 000, 500,000 However, A.A U and college wrestling held close to 1938-39 lines

RODEO

4,000,000 paid in 1938 In 1941 it was 2,000,000, 1942 it was 1,800,000 All figures supplied by Fred S Karger, Rodeo Association of America, who reported that "attendance in 1943 actually increased over 1942."

ROWING

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Soccer, in the U S A , was rather on the minor side for many years but the spectator interest in the game in 1943-44 was greater than in 1938-39

"Morphetville (Adelaide)—1 mile 3 furlongs 144 yards, stretch, 1 furlong 165 yards

"Perth (West Australia)—1¼ miles, stretch, 1⅜ furlongs

"Eagle Farm (Brisbane)—1¼ miles 15 yards 2½ feet, stretch, 2 furlongs 33 yards

"The major tracks in New Zealand are

"Ellerslie, in Auckland, Trentham, in Wellington, Riccarton, in Christ church, Forebury, in Dunedin, Waunganui, in Waunganui

"The major races for 2 year olds are

"At Sydney—Australian Jockey Club's Sires' Produce Stakes, Champagne Stakes, Gimcrack Stakes, Kirkham Stakes, Breeders' Plate, December Stakes

"At Melbourne—Victorian Racing Club's Sires' Produce Stakes, Debu tante Stakes, Rawdon Stakes, Mimosa Stakes, Ascot Vale Stakes, Byron Moore Stakes, Maribyrnong Plate, Maribyrnong Trial Stakes

"All 3 year old stake races run in Australia are over the one and a half mile route, and the important ones are

[illegible] fillies

"In New Zealand they have the New Zealand Derby and the Great Northern Derby, for which Australian horses are eligible and in which many have competed

"Two miles is considered the regulation cup distance in Australasia, but some are at a mile and a half The important stakes races for horses of 3 year olds and older are

"At 2 miles—Melbourne Cup Sydney Cup, Perth Cup, Brisbane Cup, New Zealand Cup, Auckland Cup

"1½ miles—Caulfield Cup, Manawatu Cup, Dunedin Cup, Wellington Cup

"1⅝ miles—Adelaide Cup

"The only important short race on the flat for older horses is the V R C New Market Handicap, at 6 furlongs

[illegible] 3 [illegible]

"Phar Lap, Amounis, Gloaming, Limerick Heroic, Eurythmic, Wind bag Peter Pan Night March, David Ajax, Mollison Carbine, Manfred, Hallmark

"Phar Lap was rated as the greatest He won 37 races and $332,250 in 51 starts He died in North America after winning the Agua Caliente Handicap in 1932 and while at the peak of his career Amounis was the next big money earner with close to $250 000, when the Australian pound of his day is translated into American money Gloaming, which won 57 races, and was second 9 other times in 67 races, won about $215 000 in

American money, while Limerick and Heroic each won a little more than $190,000 Ajax was 27 times first, and 4 times second, in his 32 starts

"The richest race in Australian history was the Melbourne Cup, of 1923, with a gross value of 13,288 Australian pounds The owner of the [illegible] n American

[illegible] paid admis

[illegible] is recalled

that, at the time, Melbourne had a population a trifle over 1,000,000, the hold which this race had on public fancy can well be realized

"Bookmaking in Australia is an honored profession Most of the bookmakers are members of a Club, and each deposits a large sum into the treasury of the Club In the event that any bookmaker welches on a bet, the fund in the treasury is used to pay the obligation

"Australians invented the totalizator They were first to use a web for a barrier at the post They devised the skull cap for jockeys, and are responsible for many other helpful innovations in the sport

"The famous jockeys, who rode in Australia and New Zealand, some becoming famous trainers in later years, were

"Tommy Hales, Bob Lewis, Tommy Corrigan, Jim Pike, Frank Wotton, Frank Bullock, W Duncan, J Gough, K Voitre, H Badger, F Dempsey, H Cairns, M McCarten, D Munro L H Hewitt

"Football, especially the Australian Rules game, is next in popularity The Grand Final of 1938 played in Melbourne between the Carltons, and the Collingwoods, drew 96,834 paid admissions While Rugby and Soccer have their appeal, and do draw nice crowds, they are not to be compared with the magnetic power of the Australian Rules game, which is Australia's very own

"Cricket, of course, is immensely popular, too Cricket fields dot the island Continent The matches with England of course, always outdrew all other contests before the war The attendance on Jan 4, 1937, for the England Australia match that day, at Melbourne, was 87,798—a world's record—while the 6 days of matches that year drew 350 534—another record—which exceeds any World Series Baseball totals in the States

"Boxing has moved in cycles When we have some great fighters, then the sport booms If not, it goes along in a rather minor way until some stars are developed It may be recalled that Australia developed Bob Fitzsimmons, Joe Goddard, Peter Jackson Frank Slavin, Jim Hall, Young Griffo, Les Darcy and many others

"In 1908 Hugh [illegible]

Bay to stage the [illegible]

[illegible] ts

[illegible] years ago It was slow in gaining popularity But, about 20 years ago, it began to attract an increasing following, especially in Melbourne and Sydney While it has

not yet gained the status of a major sport, it is being headed in that direction because of the presence of the U S Armed Forces in Australia

"These bo s in their le si re pla at baseball and the r skill handl ng

pionship between America and Australia

"The population of Australia is centered mainly on the rim of the Continent, with over 1,300 000 in Sidney and over 1,000,000 now in the Melbourne district Australia s interior is pierced chiefly by exploring parties

"The northern tip of the island Continent is closer to the Equator than the Fiji Islands, whereas the southern is in the shadow of the Antarctic Circle, yet snow rarely is seen Most parts of Australia have a climate which permits all year indulgence in sport

"Swimming is an almost continental sport Australia has many magnificent beaches The present day crawl stroke was developed in Australia As a result, Australia long was in the forefront in swimming The first women's Olympic swimming champion was Fanny Durack, of Australia That was in 1912 And along about that time, Annette Kellerman, of Australia, shed the conventional women's swimming garb of the time, and revolutionized things by wearing a one piece suit

"Australia is quite a place—one where they devise and improvise very well, indeed"

AUTOMOBILE RACING



VIOLENT controversy long has existed as to who was first to conceive the automobile, who built the first car, who created the first that was practical, and who was pioneer in operating a car with an engine driven by liquid fuel

Europeans claim that France was the birthplace of the automobile, and [illegible] that America

accepted situation until about in 1936 or 1937, when Charles E Duryea, [illegible] the *New York Times* [illegible] ting a picture of an [illegible] N Y, under which [illegible]

However, before presenting Duryea's facts, it might be well to offer the European version as to the origin of the automobile—one that had been generally accepted for so many years Here it is

M Cugnat, a Frenchman, created the original automobile in 1769—a steam driven vehicle—but it was not practical Credit for building the first motor car which could be operated goes to Richard Treverthick, an Englishman, in 1802 Treverthick improved his steam model to such extent that in 1824 several of his steam motors were in actual service between Gloucester and Cheltenham, England Each hauled 3 or 4 cars and developed a speed of 14 miles an hour

Italy took note of Treverthick's success, and General Bordio, an engineer, constructed a car in 1837 It was not much of a success, but it now is housed in the Industrial Museum, Torino, Italy, and is the oldest automobile in existence—107 years old in 1944

Spasmodically through the years, men of different nations, constructed automobiles, all of them steam driven But those "motor cars" were more of a novelty than a creation of commercial value until 1885, when Gottlieb Daimler perfected internal combustion, using petroleum spirits This was a revolutionary discovery In 1887 Levassor, of France, improved upon Daimler's findings and, by 1896 had his engine driven by petroleum spirits (gasoline) working in such fashion that there was definite promise that the world had come upon a new and wonderful means of locomotion

Daimler fitted his first motor to a bicycle—thus the first motorcycle—in 1885, and put it on a rowboat in the River Seine in 1887—and that was the birth of the motorboat Levassor, on the other hand, pioneered the modern auto by placing his motor onto a carriage putting the engine in front, whereas Daimler's motor was in the rear Levassor, to get his motor to operate from the front, devised a crude form of transmission, such as is in use today

Other inventors followed Daimler and Levassor, and their contributions to the science of gasoline driven engine resulted finally in the motor car of this modern era

Duryea, who with his brother Frank, is credited by Arthur Pound, in his book "The Turning Wheel," with building in 1892, in Springfield, Mass, the "first successfully operated American automobile," wrote to the *New York Times* relative to its picture of the Selden car, as the "first automobile

> 'The Selden picture is not truthful The vehicle shown was Selden's first but it was not made until 1905 6 It was to prove that the famous Selden patent, issued in November, 1895, described an operative thing Many at

tempts to run it were made before court witnesses and the longest run of all was about one-fourth of a mile The court ruled that to say Selden solved a great problem and is entitled to the status of a pioneer is without foundation

"The automobile idea was well described by Homer in the Iliad Book XVIII F Verbiest a Belgian missionary in China built the first known self propeller in 1665 and ran it Oliver Evans seems to have been the first to sell his product He ran it on Philadelphia streets in 1805 Samuel Morey of

1876 to use them on road veh cles That year Selden saw Brayton s engines at the Centennial and doubtless talked with Brayton He tried to improve but failed He applied for a patent in 1879 and kept it alive until late in 1895 A Duryea patent was issued nearly five months earlier and America s first automob le race was won by a Duryea vehicle in 1895

printed a letter from reproduced Duryea s

her

Bo

former place I was a lad of 9 years yet I distinctly remember his arrival his from the back

no horse The shafts had been removed and there did not seem to be much mechanism No doubt there was a tank for water with the addition of what was needed in automotive mechanism I however recall the whip socket—no whip but in its place a bunch of flowers!

Every one famil ar with the history of the automobile knows that horseless carriages were developed as far back as 1760 or 80 One American named James produced a workable one with a tubular boiler for steam propuls on all of which helps to confirm my contention that Selden was far from being the first to drive a horseless carriage

'Dudgeon s Steam Wagon" better known as the "Red Devil" because it frightened horses and sketches of which are generally distributed throughout the U S A is another contraption which enters into the situa

roads Wood was used to provide the fires that created the steam In

appearance, the car looked much like a tractor of today—except it had a sizeable smokestack It could seat 12 persons It had a publicized speed of 30 miles an hour, but when tested in 1903 it could do only 10, which might have been its maximum in the 60s

The reader now is permitted to create his own conclusions as to who was first to build the pioneer automobile

The first automobile race ever run was on June 22nd, 1894, from Paris to Rouen, France The distance was 78 miles but the time is not recorded On July 13, 1895, a "reliability run" was made from Paris to Bordeaux and [illegible] to their own [illegible] race from Paris to Vienna S F Edge was the first winner but other details are lacking The experiment was a success and the contest became an annual affair thereafter

The pioneer race in the U S A was a "reliability run" in Chicago, under the auspices of the *Chicago Times Herald*, a newspaper—since defunct. The date was Nov 28 1895 The distance was 54 36 miles, from the heart of Chicago into the suburbs and return It was won by J F Duryea in a Duryea automobile The speed average was 7½ miles per hour

As the number of cars increased, and the speed of them became greater, there were more races, each of greater distance Also there were "tours," or "runs," to test the durability of cars over routes The most famous "run" was the "Glidden Tour' originated in 1905 by Charles J Glidden, a Cleveland millionaire

In 1905 and 1906 the drivers in the Glidden Tour competed as individuals In 1907 entries from the same city, or same section, were grouped as a team In that year—1907—the mapped out tour was 1270 miles, and there were 49 starters The "race" lasted from July 9 to July 23—a matter of 15 days The event was won by the Buffalo team, and its daily average was 85 miles—regarded as "excellent speed ' Undoubtedly it was, because that was an era of atrocious roads low powered engines and faithless tires

The Vanderbilt Cup race was the most famous of the early day speed contests At the turn of the 20th century, all races were over open road ways which, for the occasion were closed to regular traffic There were many wicked turns and frequent accidents Drivers were killed, so were many spectators who lined the route, and were victims of the accidents

William K Vanderbilt the multi millionaire, who donated the cup, was one of the greatest amateur road racers of that era Barney Oldfield was among the most famous of the professionals Henry Ford was a road racer of great skill and daring, and made many national, as well as a worlds record

By 1908 road races had become far too dangerous for both drivers and onlookers and it was determined to build a speedway for future contests of national or international kind as a safety precaution for drivers and crowds The first of these was the Indianapolis Speedway—still the major course Success there led to the construction of speedways in other parts of the country, but many since have been abandoned

The Indianapolis Speedway was started in 1909 and completed in 1910 The project was financed by Carl G Fisher, A G Newby, James A Allison and Frank H Wheeler The first International Speedway 500 mile race was run in 1911, and continued to be an annual affair until 1917 and 1918 when war caused cancellation It was resumed in 1919 and continued until after the race of 1941 when it was postponed for the duration

While speedway racing has been a tremendous success at Indianapolis at Syracuse, N Y Altoona Pa Oakland Calif, and some smaller centers it never has been popular in the Greater New York area The Harkness Speedway and the Roosevelt Speedway both magnificent projects on Long Island were failures

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY WINNERS

(500 miles except 1926 when reduced to 400)

1911—Ray Harroun
1912—Joe Dawson
1913—Jules Goux
1914—Rene Thomas
1915—Ralph De Palma
1916—Dario Resta
1917—No Race
1918—No Race
1919—"Howdy" Wilcox
1920—Gaston Chevrolet
1921—Tommy Milton
1922—Jimmy Murphy
1923—Tommy Milton
1924—{L L Corum / Joe Boyer}
1925—Peter De Paolo
1926—Frank Lockhart
1927—George Souders
1928—Louis Meyer
1929—Ray Keech
1930—Billy Arnold
1931—Louis Schneider
1932—Fred Frame
1933—Louis Meyer
1934—Bill Cummings
1935—Kelly Petillo
1936—Louis Meyer
1937—Wilbur Shaw
1938—Floyd Roberts
1939—Wilbur Shaw
1940—Wilbur Shaw
1941—{Floyd Davis / Mauri Rose}
1942—No Race
1943—No Race

Highest speed average negotiating one lap—130 757 M P H by Jimmy Snyder

Record for average speed entire 500 mile race—117 2 M P H by Floyd Roberts 1938

Eddie Rickenbacker, while never a winner at Indianapolis was one of the most famous drivers in his day later becoming an "ace" among American aviators in World War No 1

Oldfield was another, who was a racing whirlwind, but never won at Indianapolis

SPEEDING UP THE MILE

The first official world s record for automobile travel over the one mile route was 39 24 miles per hour, established in 1898 by Chasseloup Laubat, a Frenchman In 1899 Jenatz moved it to 65 79 Henry Ford took it to 91 37 in 1903 and Willie K Vanderbilt notched it at 92.30 early in 1904. A few weeks later, Rigolly made it 93 20, and about a month later, Rigolly smashed his own record, and became the first man to travel faster than 100 miles an hour in an automobile, when he moved the mark to 103.56 But before 1905 that record was bettered by Baras, with 104 53

The first American to better 100 M P H was A MacDonald, with 104 65 in 1905 Barney Oldfield moved it to 131 724 in 1910, and a year later, Bob Burman another great American driver, made it 141 732, which stood as the American record until Ralph DePalma scored with 149 875 in 1920

About 20 years ago it was discovered that hard sands on the beach at Daytona, Florida, lent themselves admirably to high speed auto travel,

better for high speed

The best average mile ever made at Daytona was 276 816 on March 7, 1935 by Sir Malcolm Campbell, of England The same driver, making his

urned

1013,

d an astounding feat at the time, Captain George Eyston, of England, and John R Cobb took turns at notching it higher and still higher, and Cobb now holds the record,

runs, with an average of 3

The procedures in aim

ville courses, were

At Daytona there is a 10 mile

strip

posts

Drivers use earlier miles to get up speed, the latter ones to slow down

At posts No and 5 at Daytona, and 6 and 7 at Bonneville, are steel timing wires, set a few inches above the ground The apparatus for timing registers as the car passes over both wires and thus the officials arrive at the exact time elapsed between posts

To prevent drivers from taking advantage of a favoring wind no recognition is paid a record made in only one direction They must drive in both directions within an hour, and the average time for both runs becomes the official mark

WORLD'S AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

The following worlds records were made at Bonneville, Utah Cobb drove his Railton Red Lion," Jenkins his "Mormon Meteor"

Distance	M P H Average	Driver	Date
1 Kilo	369 7	John R Cobb	8 23 39
1 Mile	368 9	John R Cobb	8 23 39
5 Kilos	326 7	John R Cobb	8 26-39
5 Miles	*302 2*	*John R Cobb*	*8 26-39*
10 Kilos	283 0	John R Cobb	8 26-39
10 Miles	270 4	John R Cobb	8 26 39
100 Miles	180 657	A B Jenkins	7 22 40
200 Miles	*182 649*	*A B Jenkins*	*7 22-40*
500 Miles	177 229	Jenkins & Bergere	7 22 40
1 Hour	182 513	A B Jenkins	7 22 40
24 Hours	161 184	Jenkins & Bergere	7 22 23 40
48 Hours	*148 63*	*Jenkins & Stapp*	*9 21 23 36*

Cobb and Jenkins are American pilots, Bergere and Stapp were their relief drivers

* * * *

On Dec 31, 1941, there were 29 507,113 pleasure cars registered in the United States Car, tire, and gasoline rationing since then radically reduced the cars in operation and in February 1944 the estimate of passenger cars in operation was 22 000 000 with 15 per cent of these so old and "achy that it was not expected they would survive the year

AVIATION

THE *chronological history of aviation apparently goes like this*

(1) Parachute jumps—from hillsides
(2) Balloon ascensions first without passengers and then with them
(3) Motorless airships, called gliders today
(4) Airplanes
(5) Zeppelins

Emperor Shun, of China who ruled about 2300 B C is credited with being the first "flier, but it would seem that he really was the first parachute jumper—not a flier The royal gentleman so far as search can reveal created a crude form of parachute, jumped into ether, and landed alive

In seasons long after the demise of Shun Leonardo da Vinci (Italian painter, 1452-1519 A D) wrote

"If a man has a tent roof of calked linen, 12 yards broad and as many high he will be able to let himself fall from any great height without danger to himself"

Whether da Vinci had gliding or parachute jumping in mind is not clear But, it wasn't until 1788 that man began to soar UP into the air, and not confine zephyr excursions merely to coming DOWN A balloon was the medium

The balloon idea was born in 1782 in the minds of Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier, brothers, who manufactured paper in Annonay, France In that year they made experiments with small balloons called "aerostatic machines," and sent one made with paper and linen, and filled with hot air, to an altitude of over 600 feet, and for a distance of almost a mile Very few persons witnessed this, and there was general skepticism The Mont golfiers were denounced as having "hoaxed" a bit Whereupon, they very firmly decided to ballyhoo their next experiment

On June 5, 1783, they brought out a balloon This, too, was made of paper sandwiched between linen It had a content of 23,340 cubic feet ... ircumference ... It remained ... ied peasants, thinking the visitor from the sky was an eerie spirit, cut the bag to shreds

Joseph Montgolfier, on Sept 19, 1783, sent up a bag which had a basket attached In the basket were a sheep, a rooster and a duck—the first air travelers When the balloon descended the animal and birds were alive and well This happened in the presence of once doubting King Louis XVI, who rewarded the Montgolfiers by making each a Squire and, in addition, he granted Joseph an annual pension equal to $200 in present day American money

The first human to make a balloon ascent was Jean Francois Pilatre de Rozier, a native of Metz, who sailed into the clouds on Oct 15, 1788 He was alone in a bag, 70 feet high, built for him by the Montgolfier brothers He kept the craft aloft because he had placed a brazier in the basket with him, and smoke from this saved the balloon from quick collapse He was in the air 5 minutes and ascended 60 feet

The first woman ever to make a balloon ascension was Mrs Francois Blanchard, wife of a famous Frenchman She made her pioneer flight in January, 1798, crossing the English Channel from Dover to Calais, with Dr Jeffries, an American, as passenger After Blanchard died, in 1808, Mrs Blanchard continued making flights until 1819, when her balloon was destroyed by fire

Gliders came into existence in 1884 (See Gliding Section in this book)

In the 90s Prof Samuel P Langley, astronomer in the Smithsonian Institute, bu...

On May 6 1...

trip over th...

about 3 000 ...

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it aloft

At the height of the controversy, Langley was invited to tell his story to Government officials They were sufficiently impressed to commission him to go on with his experiments, and he was provided with an appropriation of $100,000

On Dec 8, 1903, with his new machine completed, Prof Langley was prepared to convince the world that a heavier than air machine could be sailed through the skies The attention of the world was focused upon Langley that day Charles M Manley, his assistant, was to be the passenger, and the route was a newer crossing of the Potomac

But this time, with the spotlight upon him fate ruled against Langley The huge machine capsized as it was being launched and was completely wrecked The flight, of course could not be attempted and there was sly talk that perhaps the smashing of the machine was not so much of an accident as was reported.

While this new jeering of Langley was at its peak it was announced that Orville and Wilbur Wright two Dayton O youths were in Kitty Hawk, N C and were preparing to make a flight with a machine they had invented

On Dec 17, 1903—nine days after the Langley failure and of course, before Langley could start construction of a new machine—the Wright brothers made four officially authenticated flights Orville made the first ascent and was up 12 seconds Wilbur then flew and increased the time in the air by a few seconds Orville flying for the second time kept the machine aloft about 20 seconds and in the fourth flight Wilbur flew for 59 seconds, and covered a distance of 852 feet

The Wrights intended making more flights at Kitty Hawk, but a strong wind tipped over the machine while it was anchored to the ground and so damaged ... ... h ... ndoned

... e Kensington Science Museum ... t it there in a moment of pique when he learned that George Maynard, former curator of the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington had labeled the Langley ship built in 1903, as "the first machine capable of flight carrying a man" and had denied admission of the Wright machine to the Institute

In recent years, the authorities changed attitude, and gave the Wrights full recognition for their achievement

In the 40 years since the Wright experiment on the Carolina beach, miraculous advances have been made in the building of aircraft, with the major achievements having been accomplished under the whiplash of war needs for fast ships to carry men and supplies to all parts of the world

Some planes now can average around 400 miles an hour for sustained distances, and it is a slow plane, indeed, which cannot sail at close to 300 miles an hour Some bombers, ferrying between the United States and England, or Ireland, have made the round trip within 24 hours, and many one way journeys from North America to the British Isles have been made in less than 10 hours

The greatest recorded speed for any aviator is an average of 840 miles per hour in a dive over Emden, Germany, by 2nd Lieut Robert H Knapp, of Norwich, N Y on Sept 27, 1943, in a P47 Thunderbolt The previous record wa [illegible]

The fly[illegible] enera tions ago, [illegible] -evolu tionize life in a world at peace

BALLOONING

Prior to the outbreak of the present war, international balloon races had been staged through something close to 30 years, due to encouragement given to the sport by James Gordon Bennett, American publisher, while living in Paris He donated a cup which became the famous James Gordon Bennett Trophy, and arranged the original race Others since his day were conducted under the auspices of the Aero Club of France

Bennett's stipulation was that the cup became property of the nation which won three annual races in succession It was retired from competition in 1924 by the Belgians when, with two legs on the trophy, Lieut Ernest de Muyter made the winning flight of 444 miles from Brussels to St Abbs Berwickshire, Scotland

When Bennett died, and no individual offered a new trophy, the Belgium government put up a new one, after 1924, calling it by the same name as the original, and offered it for competition under identical rules of the first races

The U S A won the second cup, due to a victory by W T Van Orman ranked as one of the greatest ballonists in the history of air travel, followed by successive triumphs by E J Hill and Major William J Kepner, of the Army The third cup, similarly named also became U S A property, because of two legs gained by Van Orman and the other by Lieut T G W Settle, of the Navy

Poland won the fourth Cup, since which time there have not been any races, due to the war

One of the most remarkable balloon flights ever made was that of A R Hawley and Augustus Post, of New York In competition with 10 other balloons they soared away from St Louis, Mo, Oct 17, 1910 and were unheard from for more than a week It was assumed that they had been forced down perhaps to death Two trappers in Canadian wilderness found them after they had been tramping aimlessly in the woods for more

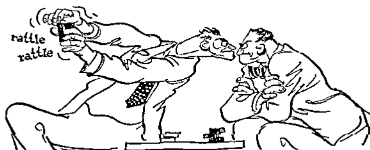
than five days Hawley and Post negotiated 1,172 9 miles, still the American record

The race of 1933 was the most disastrous The take off was from Belgium in September, and the ships hardly had gained altitude when a terrific electrical storm broke Bolts ripped ten balloons to shreds Five pilots were killed and five seriously injured An American craft was struck by lightning over Holland and Lieut Robert Olmstead and Lieut John W Shopstraw, U S Army pilots, were killed

Balloon flights are made for distance, without any standard goal, the craft travelling farthest before descent being the winner The great pilots are those which can keep the balloon travelling in a direct line away from the starting place, whereas amateurs are prone to lose considerable time sailing in vast circles

The Germans improved upon the balloon idea by building a fleet of mighty Zeppelins, which were balloon shaped but power driven The Zeps, during the years of peace, made regular trips to the United States The speed record for any type of Zep, was made in 1936 when the Hindenburg sailed from Lakehurst, N J to Frankfort, Germany, a distance

BACKGAMMON



all cases of doubt, pass the laurels to Egypt. In this instance, the scholars think backgammon started there because the tomb of King Tutankhamen disclosed a board—which might just as well have been a chess board—and something that looked like dice

The Kings of Ur may have played backgammon The Greeks had a game called Abacus, similar to it The Chaldees of 5,000 years ago were players of a game similar to modern backgammon The ancient Romans and Greeks are reported to have played it, too Everybody gets a definite vote —except the Japanese

No mention of the game backgammon is made from the time of the Romans until along in the 10th century Then it was revived in Europe It was called "Tables" in medieval England, and "Trictac" in ancient France

... a King an ... d royal sanction and vogue ... tremely popular with the masses and was a gambling medium through the Middle Ages

The game, as played in the U S A, came from England How it reached England is not known But the ancient Welsh were backgammon specialists It is said that the name comes from the Welsh of "bach" (little) "cammum" (game) It was Anglo Saxon in derivation—"baec" (back), "gamen (game), meaning the men could be moved back The Dutch say they named the game "Bakke" (tray) "gammon" (game)

Backgammon moves in popularity cycles Every new generation having tried all other forms of gambling and gone a bit apathetic about them discovers that once upon a time there was such a game as backgammon —and proceeds to revive it At the moment, it is somewhat in eclipse after a revival from 1934 through 1938

Backgammon is played on a specially marked board, divided into two parts, one for each player It is a two handed game Each player has a cup and two dice Also each player has 15 "men on his part of the board ... permitted each player are dictated by the cast of the dice ... has ... t

the later handicap of some unlucky casts

Variations of the basic backgammon game are played in the U S A ... Backgammon, Russian Back ...

... players in the game

BADMINTON



"POONA" was the name given to the game now called Badminton when it ... have been who had the sport there

The Duke of Beaufort became interested in the new game and formally introduced it to society in 1873, during a house party at his home, named "Badminton" in Gloucestershire, England The game takes its present name from that of the Duke's domicile

The original "poona" rules governed play in England in 1887, when the Bath Badminton Club was formed and its members changed many of the regulations

In 1895 it was decided to form a national body, and this led to the creation of the Badminton Association, which became the governing body for the game throughout the world

The first All England Championships for men were held in 1899 and in 1900 the first tournament for women was arranged These, however, ...

in England, only about 500 in 1930, but over 7,000 in the British Isles before the war.

Badminton was exported to Canada in the 1890s and has been increas- ... after ... years ... Bad-minton clubs abound throughout the land

Badminton is a spectacular game to watch because it provides terrific volleying, and calls for high speed and great agility, due to the eccentric flights of the shuttlecock, which may be moving in a nice arc only to halt on its way and plummett to earth.

FAMOUS BADMINTON PLAYERS

The great English badminton men players through the last 30 and 35 years, have been

F Chesterton, G A Sautter, H N Marrett, Sir G A Thomas! G B S Mack, J F Devlin, F Hodge, E Hawthorn, D C Hume, H G Uber, A K Jones, R F Nichols, R M White

The brilliant women players have included

Miss M Lucas, Mrs R C Tragett, Miss Gowenlock, Miss Cundall, Miss Hogarth, Miss Batemen, Miss E G Peterson, Miss Radeglia, Miss Kitty McKane, Mrs A D Stocks, Mrs M Barrett, Miss L M Kingsbury, Miss M McKane, Miss V Elton, Mrs H S Huber, Miss A. Woodruff, Miss M Kingsbury, Mrs Henderson

… nen, include

… T Douglas, C W Aikmen, … Douglas Grant, Rod Phelan, J G Muir, Noel Radford, Wm M Stewart, George Goodwin, Jr, J E Sibbald and D W R McKean

The women champions have included

Mrs C A Boone, Mrs M Brunet, Mrs E F Coke, among the great ones, Miss E George, Mrs John Porteous, Miss Ruth Robertson, Mrs Anna Kier Patrick, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss J Woodman, Miss M Barron, Mrs M De Lage, Mrs E W Whittington and Miss V Millener

The revived game in the U S A is still so young that there has not been time to develop players equal in lustre to the stars of England and Canada

BASIC RULES OF BADMINTON

… k being

long The racquet—or "bat"—can be any shape or size, but must not exceed 6 ounces in weight

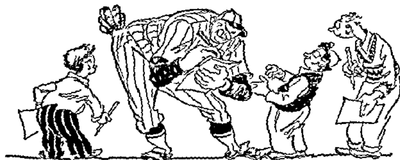
The shuttlecock must be hit while in air If it falls to the ground it counts as a point against you You cannot hit a shuttlecock any definite distance if you hit the feathered side You must strike the rounded side, else the shuttlecock will fail to clear the net, counting as a point against you So the player actually must gauge the whirl of the ball striking at it for distance

Hit solidly, on the rounded part, the shuttlecock clears the net Having done so, however, there is no basis for anticipation of subsequent events The "carry" may be reasonably far, on the other hand, the heavy part may descend to the bottom of the "carry" and, with momentum gone, the shuttlecock drops like a plummet

The game is played on a court 17 x 44 feet for singles, and 20 x 34 for

doubles matches, the net being five feet high The game scoring is 15 to 21 "aces" as may be decided, for men's contests, and 11 for women's singles But in championships, the 15 "aces," or points, is the rule, and it's best 2 out of 3 games When only a single game is to be played the game usually constitutes 21 points

BASEBALL—MAJOR



A RATHER astonishing development in what is known as "America s National Game," is that the present ruling powers in the sport were misled relative to the origin and the development of baseball and seized upon the wrong date, the wrong place, and the wrong man, for bestowal of honors

This came about because they have taken as accuracy itself a report made in 1907 by A G Mills, which report contradicts itself and falls apart when tested by any acid of fact or logic Because of this document, baseball chieftains decreed that (1) baseball originated in 1839, (2) it first was played in Cooperstown N Y, and (3) Abner Doubleday was the creator

The proven facts are these

(1) Baseball was evolved from the English games of cricket and rounders and in a crude way, was played in Eastern United States many years before Doubleday was born

(2) The game was played in a dozen—perhaps a score—of cities long before it ever was known in Cooperstown—and there is no conclusive evidence that it was played at all in Cooperstown so early as 1839

(3) Alexander Cartwright, of New York City—not Doubleday—drew up the "baseball square," which now is the diamond, late in 1845, or early in 1846, and that "square" providing for 9 man teams, was used for the first time in Hoboken, N J, June 19 1846

(4) Cartwright and his associates in the Knickerbocker Baseball Club, of New York, drafted the first definite rules for baseball during the winter of 1845-46 They were used for the first time June, 1846, in a game Knickerbockers vs New York Nine

... relat... to the origin and the develop

...ll leaders of this

... the Doubleday

Coopertown-1839 trinity, without making an effort to check it for inaccuracies—or for accuracy

Soon after the turn of the 20th Century, when baseball's popularity was at flood tide, with two major and many minor leagues functioning profitably, there began a discussion as to how the sport originated—and who was responsible

The controversy perhaps was provoked by Henry Chadwick, because of an article he wrote for the "Baseball Guide," published by a firm of which A G Spalding was the head, and of which Chadwick was editor

Chadwick was born on October 5, 1824—five years after the birth of ...

... changes He was base-

...arly as an authority on

... settlement Chadwick

...ig the major part of his

adult lifetime, he was the fountain source of baseball news, he was the protector of the game, and its finest missionary

The Chadwick article, perhaps the first by anyone dealing in detail with the origin of baseball, was written in 1903 and which is among his papers in the A G Spalding Collection in the New York Public Library, stated

THE ORIGIN OF BASE BALL

Over seventy years ago, when I was a schoolboy in England, my favorite field sport was the old English game of Rounders This was played with an ordinary ball and with stout round sticks as bats After schooltime we boys would proceed to the nearest field select a smooth portion of it, and lay out the ground for a contest This was easily done by placing four stones or posts in position as base stations and by digging a hole in the ground where the batsman had to stand We then tossed up for sides and innings, and started the game Custom made the rules of play, as there was no written code to govern the game

The evolution of Base Ball from the early period of its old Rounders form of the Town Hall of New England which was played in the decade of the thirties to that of the Americanized form which marked the 'New York Game' of the '40s was a matter of slow progress In fact, the game may be said to have grown by decades For instance, it was in 1831 that the 'Town ... b

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post base stations and the putting out of base runners by throwing the ball at them

when he touched the home base at the batsman's position

transformation from Town Ball to Base Ball

"The parent organization of what, in the olden time, was known as the 'New York Game' of Base Ball, was the Knickerbocker Club of New York, which

which was

ers, prior to

where the

e informal

gatherings for exercise on the field with a ball and bat partly under the Town

in every respect, and it never lost its strictly amateur character

'The club's first officers were President, Duncan C Curry, vice president,

pany, Dr James R Purdy, Mr B F Brotherton of the Union Bank, Messrs S H Kissam and I C Smith of the Bank of Commerce, with Mr W F McCutcheon of the Mechanics' Bank, together with the late Alonzo Slate and H L Slate, James Whyte Davis, W H Grennell, W H Taylor, A H Drummond and F C Neibuhr, all well known brokers in Wall Street Then there was Councilman Clancy A Vredenberg, W H Kirby, Lambert Suydam,

The Chadwick recital disagreed with the encyclopedias of the time, which credited the Knickerbocker Club, of New York, with creating the game in 1845 Perhaps if the Chadwick report had been written for any

other publication than Spalding's, there might not have been any controversy But Spalding wrote an article in the Guide challenging the Chadwick statement that baseball was evolved from rounders He stated he thought the game an original American invention

Baseball enthusiasts became more and more curious as to where, when and how the game was created, and when the subject became white hot, Spalding declared

"Let us appoint a Commission to search everywhere that is possible and thus learn the real facts concerning the origin and development of the game I will abide by such a commission's findings regardless"

The Commission, named early in 1907, was

A G Mills, New York third president of the National League

Morgan G Bulkeley, Hartford, first president of the National League, later governor, and then a United States Senator

Arthur P Gorman, of Maryland, a player in the 50s and 60s, later a United States Senator

Nicholas E Young Washington, player in the early days, first secretary of the National League, and its fourth president

Al Reach, Philadelphia, former player

George Wright Boston former player

James E Sullivan, president Amateur Athletic Union

The Commissioners accepted the honor, but it does not appear that any member except Mills, the chairman, accepted the responsibility One month followed another and no report was made There was pressure from those who sought an answer to the question Spalding was most anxious because, in a way, his reputation as a historian of baseball was at stake The Commissioners, as the report itself indicates, were going nowhere so far as the hunt was concerned The gentlemen, it appears, were content to let Chairman Mills do the work

After persistent demand, Mills put together his report, had all the members—except Gorman who had died meanwhile—sign it, dated it December 30 1907, and submitted it

That report, upon which baseball leaders of today base the hurrahing that Doubleday created baseball in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839, follows

[illegible] that our National Game of Baseball
ganized in New York in 1845, and
rules in that year, but, in the inter
[illegible] we are indebted to Mr A G
[illegible] by a reputable gentleman ac-
diamond indicating positions
1839 [illegible] lay in Cooperstown, N Y, in

"Abner Doubleday subsequently graduated from West Point and entered the regular army, where as Captain of Artillery, he sighted the first gun fired on the Union side (at Fort Sumter) in the Civil War Later still, as Major General, he was in command of the Union army at the close of the first day's

fight in the battle of Gettysburg, and he died full of honors at Mendham, N J, in 1893

"It happened that he and I were members of the same veteran military organization—the crack Grand Army Post (Lafayette)—and the duty devolved

prior to his interment in Arlington

"In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school in Cooperstown, it was a common thing for two dozen or more of school boys to join in a game of ball Doubtless, as in my later experience, collisions between players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and injury due to this cause, or to the practice of putting out the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred

"I can well understand how the orderly mind of the embryo West Pointer would devise a scheme for limiting the contestants on each side and allotting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory, also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of plugging him with the ball

have played, and doubtless other old players have repeatedly with eleven on

"I am also much interested in the statement made by Mr Curry, of the pioneer Knickerbocker club, and confirmed by Mr Tassie, of the famous old Atlantic club of Brooklyn, that a diagram, showing the ball field laid out

ago for certain data bearing on this point, but as it has not yet come to hand I have decided to delay no longer sending in the kind of paper your letter calls for, promising to furnish you the indicated data when I obtain it, whatever it may be

A G MILLS"

the

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fantastic by two factors First, this sentence

"—in the interesting and pertinent testimony for which we are indebted to Mr A G Spalding, appears a circumstantial statement by a reputable gentleman

drawn by

Spalding

reputable gentleman" and declared that the first mention he ever knew about Doubleday, Cooperstown, and 1839, was in the Mills report

Secondly, Mills and Doubleday were boon companions for something like 30 years Naturally, they must have discussed a thousand and one different things during the many, many hours they were together But the origin of baseball could not have been one of these, because Mills had to wait until 14 years after Doubleday's death to learn by a "circumstantial statement" made by a gentleman who never was named, and which Spalding stated was non existent, that Doubleday fathered the game

After Doubleday was retired from the Army in 1873 he took to literature From then until his passing in 1893, he wrote a great many articles for

h baseball.

boy in Cooperstown"

" Doubleday worked as a surveyor in 1836, 1837 and 1838 He entered West Point in 1838, and in the year when Mills has him playing a game with boys, and "an embryo West Pointer" he was a sophomore at the school, and was 20 years old, which was considered adulthood in those times

It is noted in the Mills report that he states that Doubleday, in 1839, abolished the practice of "plugging" a player with the ball—that is hitting him with it to put him out "Plugging" was barred for the first time by the revised Knickerbocker rules of 1848, but was permitted in the game throughout New England until after 1855

Mills says Doubleday abolished the stakes and substituted bases in 1839 The stakes existed—everywhere—into 1840 When they were ruled out, flat stones first served as bases These were succeeded by sacks, loaded with sand and eventually tied to a small peg Players ceased saying "run to your stake' They said "run to your base" When they were asked the name of their game they replied "Base Ball' and that is how late in 1840, the game received its name since changed to "Baseball"

Mills credits Doubleday with designing the diagram and writing the rules Nowhere on earth is there a reproduction of any diagram by Double

oubleday's name appear

who died September 9, 1915, started playing baseball in the early 1860's He became one of the great stars of the game, he was one of the powers in National League affairs he was a student of the sport, and, when the controversy was at its height, Spalding on his own searched for the beginning of baseball He never found anything which linked Doubleday, Cooperstown, and 1839 with baseball's origin

Privately, Spalding [illegible]
ing pledged that he [illegible]
take issue with it I [illegible]
National Game," published in 1910, was as follows

"I ha [illegible]

its merits, were I ever again to enter upon details of that vexed controversy"

Chadwick died April 20, 1908—at 83—and bequeathed all his books and [illegible]

And so, unto this day, Abner Doubleday is mentioned in connection [illegible]

[illegible] favor, that something should be [illegible] While they were shuffling ideas, [illegible] ort, read it, and presto, chango, [illegible]

A celebration in Cooperstown in 1939 to commemorate the 100th anni [illegible]

The Mills report was to serve a wholly unintended purpose!

In 1938 however, there came a letter from Bruce Cartwright which, for a time, chilled the celebrants no little Cartwright, then a resident of Honolulu, advised the baseball powers that it was his grandfather, Alexander Cartwright, of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, and not Doubleday, who drew the first baseball diamond diagram in 1845, and that this, with a few minor changes is the one used in baseball of today

Cartwright took the position that his grandfather was the man who should be honored But the baseball folks already had committed themselves to honoring Doubleday and much of the money appropriated for the "anniversary in Cooperstown in 1939 already had been spent And so Bruce Cartwright was advised that baseball would go ahead with the plan to honor Doubleday and hold its celebration in Cooperstown in 1939, but would designate one of the days as "Alexander Cartwright Day"

And so it was done

Anyone who searches laboriously through the years, finds that baseball, in crude form was played at about the turn of the 19th Century, but then it was not governed by any definite rules it was neither rounders, nor cricket, nor did it resemble very much the game which the Knickerbocker

Rules of 1845 standardized It was played by boys, with what little equipment they had, and because they loved to swing a club, and hit at an object, and then run, the rival leaders made up their own rules

Cricket was introduced into the U. S A in 1751, but there is nothing to decide when "rounders" was played by the English on American soil. In fact, while there is fairly frequent mention of cricket through the early part of the 19th Century, "rounde [illegible] perhaps for the reason that in England, where it [illegible]

[illegible] e for youngsters

[illegible] game could drag on for days, if some batsmen went into a hitting streak Although there are reports of abbreviated cricket contests along about 1800, these were few in number because the English did not come here to play, they came to start a new life, in a new world, and they knew it meant work from sunup to sundown

Naturally, the boys pleaded for a chance to play at cricket—but were denied The game was for the elders But in time, the boys fell heir to castoff balls and castoff bats—but not the wickets These do not perish easily, are costly, and there was no excess supply

Having a ball and a bat, but no wickets, the boys started off with 2 men to a team, one man a thrower, the other a catcher, using stakes as substitutes for wickets The batter hit the ball as far as he could and ran from what now is home plate to a stake fixed at a point equivalent to first base A side was out when either batsman was hit, ("plugged,") by a thrown ball while en route between home plate and the stake

The companions of the boys who were not lucky enough to own bats and balls noticed the play and asked to be made members of the teams This was quite agreeable to the thrower who, in addition to pitching grew weary chasing all balls hit beyond him So a third player was added to a team, then a fourth and so on, until, shortly after the beginning of the 19th Century a team was made up of anywhere from 7 to 20 boys, depending upon how many wanted to get into the game

With the increase in the number of players, there was an increase in the number of stakes, which later became bases Going into the 1800 s, and enduring until Cartwright devised the modern baseball diamond, the usual playing field had four bases in addition to home plate—a total of five The distance between the bases varied There was first base second base, third base, and fourth base—which was the base where the runs were scored The runner did not cross the plate at the batter's box as today He scored by crossing fourth base which was on a line with what now is home plate, but anywhere from 20 to 45 feet to the left

While there was only one base, a batter who hit a round trip—home to first and back—could continue batting until he hit for only one base, or was "plugged" out If he made only a single, then his partner tried to bat him in If the partner did drive him home with a single, then the first player resumed batting But if the partner made a round trip hit, he con

tinued at bat until he merely singled, or was put out All this is the basic principle of play at cricket

This same rule applied when the stakes were increased to 2 and it remained in force during the early era of the four bases But the boys found that it was very difficult to hit for a round trip of 4 bases, especially when the field was cluttered with enemy players Therefore they altered the rules, one of which stated "one out, all out," and began tinkering more and more with the principle and the science of play

So many boys were injured due to collision with the stakes that flat stones were substituted These were almost immediately replaced with

canny

eed on

-not in

feet A pace was the distance of a normal step, something in the neighborhood of 3 feet

After decision had been made as to how far apart the bases were to be, the guarding basemen took advantage of all opportunities to make things difficult for the runner As soon as the ball was hit, and the runner was in motion, the baseman would push the base several paces farther from the runner This soon brought about disputes and some hard feelings The situation was remedied when it was ruled that the bases must be tied to a small peg

Quite likely, during the formative period in the history of baseball, the fathers of the youngsters explained to them some of the basic rules of "rounders," which the boys adopted in part and added to those of crude cricket, and year by year they were creating a game that was hybrid—

llowing from

'To the Editor of 'The Tribune'

"Sir I find this morning in 'The Tribune' an article on the 'Origin of Base Ball quoted from another periodical In this article it is said that Base Ball probably grew out of the English game of 'rounders

"I am in my eighty third year, and I know that seventy years ago, while a boy at school in a country school district in Erie County, Pa I played Base Ball with my schoolmates, and I know it was a common game long before my time It had just the same form as the Base Ball of today, and the rules of the game were nearly the same as they are now

abolished, the ball is now thrown to the base before the runner reaches it, if possible, and this puts him out.

"I never heard of the game called 'rounders' 'One old cat or 'two old cat' was played then as now, but it was nothing like the Base Ball of my boy-

hood days Real Base Ball, with some slight variation of the rules, as it has come down to the present day must be at least a hundred years old
"Erie, Pa, April 8, 1910 Andrew H Caughey"

The volume also quoted the following from a booklet entitled "Base Ball," published by John Montgomery Ward, an early day player, and later an attorney.

"Col James Lee, elected an honorary member of the Knickerbocker Club in 1846, said that he had often played the game when a boy, and at that time he was a man of sixty or more years
"Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes said to the reporter of a Boston paper that Base Ball was one of the sports of his college days at Harvard, and Dr Holmes

old Knickerbockers,
was the same game

Through the 1820s and into the 1830s baseball was increasingly played in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and some of the cities of inland New York State The balls used were the cast-off cricket balls, or those made out of yarn by the boys The sticks either were discarded cricket bats, or ones fashioned by the boys, but shaped like the cricket bat,

and the team was winner which was first to score that many, each side having equal turns at bat.

Otherwise, there was no uniformity about the game The size of the fields, the distance between bases, the number of players—all these were subject to the mutual decision of rival captains However, going into the 30s it became a general custom to limit a team to 11 or 12 players, the batsmen contending that it was impossible to drive a ball through teams of 15 and 18 men

There was no inter-city play through the 1830s nor even into the 1840s But players in one city learned what players in other communities were doing, when travelers arrived, who were enthusiasts about the game These visitors always explained the principle points in the development of baseball in their home cities, and by this means of communication the teams came to adopt the best features of the sport as it was developing elsewhere

Boston started regulation play in 1830, Philadelphia in 1833 Their games differ[illegible] after English
"roun[illegible] nly "Town
Ball" [illegible] banded in
1860.

In 1845 the Knickerbocker Baseball Club, of New York, was organized for social and athletic purposes Included among the charter members were Alexander Cartwright, and a half dozen of his friends who had played ball in New York The first meeting was held on September 13, 1845 and the following were elected as officers President, D F Curry, Vice President, W H Wheaton, Secretary and Treasurer, W H Tucker

Cartwright, pointing out that baseball had been played for too long

Cartwright became chairman, to draw up new rules, and because Cart wright was a draftsman, it was suggested that he draw the baseball square and submit it later to his fellows for acceptance—or rejectance

Cartwright and his committee promptly went to work on the rules and, between whiles, Cartwright sketched out the "baseball square' He decided that a team should be limited to 9 men—two less than ever had comprised a team before He fixed the positions of the players almost as they are today, and even plotted out a spot for an umpire and a scorer Cartwright decided upon 90 feet as the distance between bases allowed 12 feet in width for the pitcher's box, and made the pitching distance 46 feet in his

the shortstop now plays back of the baseline instead of in front of it, (3) the catcher *now plays directly back of the batter instead of taking* balls on the first bounce, (4) the positions of the umpire and scorer have been changed and (5) the home plate has been moved back into the edge of the triangle

The rules drawn up by Cartwright and his associates and which gov erned the first game between recognized teams in 1846 were

Section 1—The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces, from first to third base 42 paces—equidistant

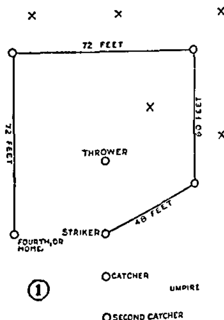
Section 2—The game to consist of 21 counts, or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played

Section 3—The ball must be pitched, and not thrown for the bat

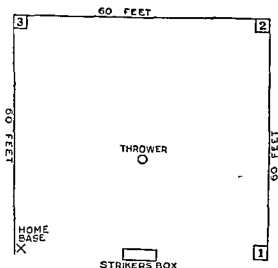
Section 4—A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul

a

first bound is a hand out



No 1—This diagram of a baseball playing field made its appearance in and around New York City in 1842, two years after bases had replaced stakes and the game had gained its name of "Base Ball" It provided for 12 players, two catchers, one



No 2—Diagram showing playing field for game of "Town Ball" This seems to have appeared in 1845 in Boston, and continued to be the standard for "town ball" so long as the game existed, which was into the 1860s One feature of this game was that it had no harsh rules limiting the number of players Usually there were 11 or 12 on a side, but sometimes 15 and 16

Section 9—If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out

Section 10—Three hands out, all out

Section 11—Players must take their strike in regular turn

Section 12—No ace, or base, can be made on a foul strike

Section 13—A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher

Section 14—But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck

When the Knickerbockers, in the spring of 1846, announced they had organized for play at baseball, and were willing to meet any club under the "Knickerbocker Rules of Baseball," a challenge came from a group which called itself the "New York Team" When these men learned that under the new rules a team was limited to 9 players, they changed the name to the "New York Nine"

When the time came to select a field for play, none on Manhattan Island was found suitable It was learned that there was an old cricket grounds in Elysian Fields, a summer resort in Hoboken N J, and this was found [illegible]

[illegible]

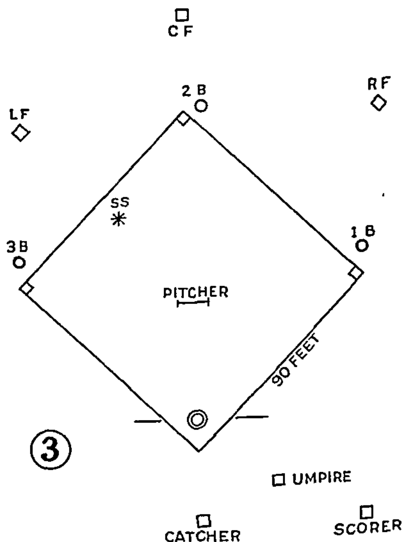
thony, H Anthony, Tyron, Adams, A Cartwright, Tucker, Birney, Turney and Paulding, with Avery as the substitute The New York Nine lineup was Davis, Winslow, Lalor, Thompson, Case, Trenchard, Murphy, Ransom, Johnson—and no substitute

The New York Nine defeated the Knickerbockers 23 to 1, in four innings, immediately afterward disbanded and their individual exploits thereafter are lost in the mists

There was no further inter club baseball by the Knickerbockers until [illegible]

into use on a baseball field simply were those which the Knickerbockers had used in cricket matches The color scheme was blue and white

On M[illegible] hearing of the d scovery of gold in ([illegible] traveled [illegible] in July 1[illegible]



No. 3. Diagram made by Alexander Cartwright, of New York City, late in 1845 and
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China

Cartwright became ill between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, as Hawaii then was known, and was put ashore at Honolulu, August 28, 1849 After recovering from his illness, he determined to make his home in Honolulu In 1851 his family arrived—a wife and three children, one of them Kate Lee Cartwright, named for the wife of the then famous Colonel Charles Lee

Cartwright died in Honolulu, July 13, 1892

He left a diary dealing with his trans continental trip, and among the interesting items is this

"1849—April 23—Monday—Independence, Mo —During the past week we have passed the time in fixing wagon covers, stowing property, etc, varied by hunting and fishing and playing baseball It is comical to see the mountain men and Indians playing the new game I have the ball with me that we used back home (New York) Our party consists of 32 wagons and 119 men"

It was not until 1851—six years after the first game against organized opposition—that the Knickerbockers again took the field to meet a definite enemy Then the battle was against the Washington Baseball Club of New York and the Knickerbockers won that duel, 22 to 20 in ten hands (innings) at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, N J, June 3, 1851

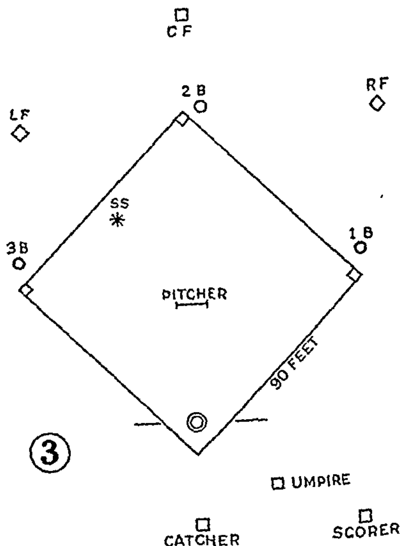
In 1852 the Washingtons changed their name to the "Gothams" and challenged the Knickerbockers The result was the first game between regularly organized clubs ever played in New York City on July 16, 1853 and, for the first time, a box score was kept Here it is

GOTHAMS	OUTS	ACES	KNICKERBOCKERS	OUTS	ACES
Vail	1	3	Brotherson	0	4
W H Faucet	2	2	Dick	1	4
Thos Faucet	2	2	Adams	2	3
Pickney	0	3	Niebuhr	3	2
Cudlip	2	1	Dupignac	4	1
Winslow, Jr	4	0	Tyron	3	2
Winslow, Sr	2	0	Parison	1	2
Lalor	2	1	Tucker	3	1
Wadsworth	3	0	Waller	1	2
	—	—		—	—
	18	12		18	21

The scene of that first game in New York City was at the old "Red House Grounds," at 106th Street and Second Avenue

The game ended with the sixth hand (inning) the Knickerbockers, by that time, having scored the necessary 21 aces (runs) Adams, Tyron and Tucker, members of the 1853 Knickerbockers were veterans of the first Knickerbockers team of 1846

It will be noted that the positions of the players is not given, probably because that was not deemed as important However, it does appear that



hte in 1845 and
ball Club, New
it, and playing
to this diagram,
18, in Hoboken,
in four innings
now plays back
and scorer have
shifted, and plate has been moved back into the corner of the triangle

New England club, the game was played under compromised rules At its *conclusion the rival captains proceeded to agitate* for a meeting where rules would be made standard for all cities However, the Knickerbocker Club continued to maintain the attitude that baseball was its game, and had to be played under its rules, which hardly had been changed since 1845

When the Knickerbocker Club refused to call a meeting in late 1856 for proposed rule changes, the captains of outstanding teams resolved to hold one of their own, make new rules and create a new governing organization The Knickerbockers, under this threat, agreed to call a meeting for May, 1857 *But it packed the convention with its own delegates, rough-*rode all reform movements, and conceded to only one change—that a game was to be 9 innings and not 21 aces (runs)

In late 1857, with new players wanting a modernization of the rules, and the Knickerbockers standing pat, the cry arose "unshackle baseball from Knickerbocker control" The independents called a meeting for March 10, 1858, "open to all baseball clubs" The Knickerbockers sent a large delegation, hoping it would be able to control the convention But the Knickerbockers were told that each club was limited to exactly three delegates The three finally selected to represent the Knickerbocker Baseball Club were shouted down every time they tried to speak, regardless of the subject

There were 25 clubs represented at that revolutionary meeting The game was taken completely from control of the Knickerbockers with the [illegible]

background is shown by the fact that not one of its members was among the officers of the new association The officials elected were Wm H Van Cott (Gothams), President, L B Jones (Excelsiors), 1st V P, Thos S Dakin (Putnams), 2nd V P, J R Postley (Metropolitans), Recording Secretary, Theodore F Jackson (Putnams), Corresponding Secretary, E H Brown (Metropolitans), Treasurer

The clubs of importance which became immediately affiliated with the new Association, with the date of their formation in parentheses were the following

[illegible]

Atlantics (Aug 1855), Jamaica N Y
Harlems (Mar 1856) New York
Enterprise (June 1856), Williamsburg N Y

[illegible]

N Y

All players were amateurs and, until July 20, 1858, no admission was charged to the games On that date, however, a star team of New Yorkers played the first game of a best 2 out of-3 series against a star team of Brooklynites at the Fashion race track in Long Island "for the champion ship" Because a rental had to be paid for the track, and the promoters encountered other expenses, an admission fee of 50 cents was fixed The paid attendance was 1500, and the gate was $750, which meant a nice profit for the first professional promoters of baseball

The New Yorkers won the first game (July 20, 1858) 22 to 18 The second [illegible]

[illegible] baseball gradually extended to the Middle West, and baseball [illegible] came into its own as a major sport in the United States

In 1860 the Excelsiors (Brooklyn) made the pioneer baseball tour They played their first game in Albany N Y June 30, 1860 and won, 24 to 6 They went to Troy, winning 13 to 7, after which they journeyed to Buffalo, defeating the Niagaras 50 to 19 Returning they beat the "Rochester Flour Cities," 21 to 1, the "Rochester Live Oaks," 27 to 9, and the Newburg's 59 to 14

In July 1860 the Excelsiors started on a new tour, going to Pennsylvania Delaware and Maryland, repeating their successes Upon returning to Brooklyn, they agreed to a game with their old rivals—the Atlantics (Brooklyn) With James Creighton, a recruit who soon became one of baseball's immortals pitching for them, the Excelsiors defeated the Atlantics, 23 to 4 Later the Atlantics won, 15 to 14, breaking the great winning streak of a ball club which, in 1860, was rated as the most powerful in America This provoked the third and deciding contest—with its strange finale

The clubs met for the third game on Aug 23, 1860 on the new grounds built by the Putnams before a crowd that was immense for that era, some estimates fixing it at 2500 There was bitter rivalry between the teams which was shared by the crowd and during the course of play, there were many free for all fights between opposing fans At the end of the 6th inning the Excelsiors led 8 to 6 The toughs backing the Atlantics then made things so difficult that play by the Excelsiors became impossible J B Leggett, captain of the Excelsiors, ordered his team to quit the field there being nothing else to do As the Excelsiors were climbing into a coach, Leggett tossed the ball to O'Brien, Captain of the Atlantics and in acknowledgment of forfeiture of the game said "Your ball O Brien Keep it"

In those years, as in football today, the winning team was entitled to the ball as a trophy O Brien, who had tried vainly to halt the rowdyism of

the Atlantics' rooters, replied "Leggett, will you call it a draw?" "As you wish,' answered Leggett The clubs never met again

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 halted the progress of baseball But many games were played in northern army camps Southerners, held prisoners by the Yankees, were treated to their first sight of the game They found it interesting to watch, and, when the conflict was over, they carried the idea back with them to Dixie

At the convention of the National Association of Baseball Players in 1865 (when the war was over) there were 91 clubs represented, as compared with 34 in 1861 St Louis, Louisville, Leavenworth (Kan) and Portland (Me) had delegates at that 1865 meeting In 1866 the representation went beyond 100, and in 1867 there were 237 clubs answering the roll call The remarkable growth of the game was shown further by the fact that while New York, the state where baseball was supposed to have been born, was represented by only 24 clubs in 1867, Illinois had 56 clubs, Ohio had 42, Pennsylvania, 27, Wisconsin, 25, Indiana 21, Maryland, 20, Connecticut, 22

The National Association of Baseball Players had ceased to be powerful in 1869 It was pledged to perpetuate the game as purely amateur Also it [illegible]
g [illegible]
ol [illegible]
in baseball Attendance dwindled The increase in the number of teams around the country halted Many disbanded Evil days had come for amateurism in baseball

In 1869, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, organized in 1866 and an amateur club affiliated for three years with the floundering National Association, determined upon a revolutionary procedure It would become professional by paying its players regular salaries Gasps came from all parts of the land over this daring experiment The Red Stockings were advised "for the sake of the sport" to abandon the idea, but went ahead with it just the same

The president of the club was A B Champion a Cincinnati lawyer, the manager was the great Harry Wright, amateur ball player and cricketeer The players were Pitcher, Brainerd Catcher, Allison First Base, Gould, Second Base, Sweasey, Shortstop George Wright Third Base, Waterman, Right Field McVey, Center Field Harry Wright, Left Field, Leonard Wright as Captain received a salary of $1400, the other players from $1000 down The season started March 15 ended November 15

The Red Stockings first journeyed East in 1869, returned for a home stand, then toured the Middle West Going East once more, they met all the great team [illegible] the Middle West and then trouped to the Pacific [illegible] ey won 39 straight, before [illegible] ingburg in Cincinnati, and finished the season with 55 wins and that one tie They scored 2 395 runs against 574 by their opponents, making 169 homers George Wright, play-

The streak of the Cincinnati Red Stockings was halted on June 14, 1870 by the Brooklyn Atlantics in the 11th inning, after they had run it to 78 victories and 1 tie in 79 starts And this is how defeat came to them

The score at the end of the 9th was 4 to 4

The Atlantics began picking up their bats indicating they were about to leave the field because the contest had ended in a draw Harry Wright, of the Red Stockings, rushed to the Atlantics and pointed out that the new rules provided that a game tied in the 9th must be continued until

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Cincinnati went into the lead in the 11th, scoring two runs

The Atlantics then went to bat

7

The greatest winning streak in all baseball history was broken

The tremend
knell of the
teur group

Even before the demise of the amateur organization, the players who had quit that league met on March 4, 1871 and formed the National Association of Professional Ball Players, with teams represented from the following cities New York Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia in the East Cleveland, Chicago, Fort Wayne (Ind) and Rockford (Ill) in the West J W Kerns of Troy, N Y was elected president

Ten clubs entered for play during the 1871 season, all players being salaried Bostons, White Stockin (New York), Forest Citys (Rockford) Fort Wayne) disbanded during the season

The champion Athletics of 1871 were made up of the following McBride (pitcher), Malone (catcher), Fisler (1 B), Reach (2 B), Radcliffe (ss), Meyerle (3 B), Heubell (R F), Sensenderfer (C F), and Cuthbert (L F)

At the annual convention in Cleveland in March 1872 Bob Ferguson of the Brooklyn Atlantics was elected president He was reelected in 1873 and is the only professional player who became a major league president

There were 11 clubs in the 1872 circuit but the Washington Nationals quit before the season ended leaving 10 to finish Nine clubs made up the 1873 race

In 1874 a change in the rules provided for 10 men on a side with 10 innings as the official game The extra player was stationed between first and second base The 10th man and the 10 innings were ruled out the following year In 1874 it was an 8 club league with Chicago being the only western entry The others were Boston Mutuals (N Y) Athletics (Phila), Philadelphias, Atlantics (Brooklyn) Hartfords (Conn) and Marylands (Baltimore)

In 1875 there were 13 starting clubs and that was the final year for the National Association of Professional Baseball Players because the organization could not control the players abuses resulted, scandals happened and baseball once again was in a sad plight

The games had become the medium for huge gambling operations The "sure thing men of that era were present at most of the important contests offering wagers up to $5 000 Home town fans usually backed their own clubs against the offerings of the big gamblers and were almost constant losers As a consequence the rumors were rife throughout balldom that many players were on the payrolls of the gambling clique

However it was for none of those reasons that the organization col

er control of the

highly dramatic

In June 1875 William A Hulbert who had assumed the presidency of the Chicago club only a few months earlier decided to do some building for a great ball club in Chicago in 1876 Hulbert went to Boston and secretly signed up for play in Chicago beginning with the 1876 season

G Spalding

("Deacon')

Those were years when players signed a contract for only one season and there was no reserve clause The player was free to choose his own club for the next year, but there was a sort of unwritten agreement among the owners that none would try to influence the star of another team to jump to his club Hulbert a newcomer to the game, wanted no part of that agreement

The fact that Hulbert had secretly signed the "Big Four" to play for him in 1876, somehow or other leaked out Then there was a terrific commotion

in Boston, led by the truculent N T Apolonio, owner of the Bostons Predictions were made throughout the circuit that Hulbert's Chicago club would be expelled from the National Association of Professional Baseball Players

Hulbert talked matters over with Spalding and determined to form a league as a rival of the National Association Hulbert called a secret meeting with St Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville represented—in addition to Chicago, those four cities making up the western flank of the National Association At the meeting were Hulbert, Spalding, John J Joyce, Thomas Shiley, Charles E Chase, Charles A Fowle and W N Haldeman They met in Louisville

Hulbert pointed out that the National Association had lost control of the game Secondly that if it excommunicated Chicago, that would demoralize the circuit

National Associatio

"National League c

agreed upon The next move was to draft a constitution which, as it proved out, regulated baseball for almost four decades Judge Orrick C Bishop, St. Louis, drew it up He also prepared the first standard contract for players

With power of attorney to act for St Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, Hulbert went to New York and extended an invitation to the four eastern magnates to meet with him in the Grand Central Hotel Feb 2, 1876

A hostile group faced Hulbert It consisted of Apolonio, W H Cammeyer, president of the Brooklyn Mutuals, M G Bulkeley president of the Ha

letics

favor

Baseball Players could flounder to its finish, and that the new ruling body to dominate play with the beginning of the 1876 season, was to be known as the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs

Apolonio still smouldering over the loss of his "Big Four," made every effort to get them restored to him but failed He had expected to get sympathy and help from his associate magnates in the East But when they learned that Hulbert represented four clubs in the West and that resistance to him would provoke a rupture, they swung to Hulbert and Apolonio was left to comfort himself

Hulbert nominated Bulkeley to become first president of the League Bulkeley was elected, and Nicholas E Young was made secretary And

and ruled that the games were to be umpired only by one or another of that group

The first official umpires of 1879 were G W Bredburg, T H Brunton,

J A Cross Charles Daniels J Dunn F W Feber E G Fountain W E Furlong W H Geer T Gilliam A D Hodges W McLean George Seward C G Stambaugh James Summer Mike Walsh C E Wilbur J A Williams J Young

Until 1882 umpires uncertain as to how to decide a play were per mitted to get testimony from the players or spectators Beginning in 1882 the umpire was required to depend on his own judgment and in that year it was ruled that no player other than the captain could talk to an umpire

Up to 1883 all umpires served without salary but in that year the National League put into effect the umpire system of today It appointed four regular umpires who drew fixed salaries and operated in the cities where the National League games were played The original staff was made up of S M Decker Bradford Pa A F Odlin Lancaster N H Fr [illegible]

ser

The National League has weathered the storms of five baseball wars since its creation

The first thrust made at it was in 1882 with the formation of the American Association The Association signed up some of the Nationals surplus players raided the minor Northwestern League and then lured some stars from the National But there was little conflict in schedules enough new players were developed each year to fill the ranks of the clubs in both circuits and both leagues prospered until the Brotherhood war started in 1889 which two years later brought about the collapse and dissolution [illegible]

ence had a desolate experience and cracked up at the end of the season without any real damage to the Nationals

After the close of the 1889 season players felt they were not sharing sufficiently in the profits of baseball made demands for large salary in creases and when these were denied formed the Players League better known as the Brotherhood for play in 1890

There was schedule conflict in almost every city in the National Circuit The Brotherhood teams were manned mainly by men who had quit the Nationals This was disastrous for both the National and the Players League also affecting the American Association The better entrenched Nationals however were able to survive the conflict The Brotherhood folded at the end of 1890 The American Association deep in the red disbanded after 1891 leaving the National alone in the major field

Through 1899 there were reports that some of the men ident fied with the old American Association would form a new major league for 1900 [illegible] League of which Ban

The astute Johnson

In October 1899, at the close of the season, he announced that his Western League had disbanded In January 1900 he gathered around him practically all of the men who had owned franchises in the Western and formed the American League, after which he announced that the American was to be considered a major circuit, beginning with 1900 play.

[illegible] of all, one of [illegible] gainst the en [illegible] wished to act wholly in concert with the Nationals, and on absolutely friendly terms

The American circuit of 1900 was Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Indianapolis, with Buffalo the only city in the East

The National League ignored Johnson and, in left handed fashion served notice that his league [illegible] Nick Young write to [illegible] continuation of the N[illegible]

Johnson wrote to Young explaining that no fee was being sent because the American regarded itself as a major league He also advised Young that the American expected to expand into eastern territory in 1901 and [illegible]

I[illegible]

s[illegible]

notice

"We will become a major league whether the Nationals wish it so or not

After the close of the 1900 season, Johnson Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago club and Charles Somers of Cleveland, constituting a "Circuit Committee,' visited various cities in the East, to get backing for clubs, and to locate suitable grounds in cities of their choice

Connie Mack secured capital for a club in Philadelphia, James Manning who owned the 1900 Milwaukee franchise, agreed to finance a team in Washington Wilbert Robinson and John McGraw, who had been allied with the American Association group, decided to cast their lot with Johnson in Baltimore There was a delegation in Boston desirous of backing an [illegible]

come to friendly arrangement with the Nationals But they kept Johnson waiting outside the door for hours When he stepped away for a while, the Nationals quickly adjourned their meeting

The Nationals then announced to the press that they would operate a new minor league in the Middle West in 1901 and would include Kansas City and Minneapolis in the circuit—two cities where they would conflict with the American League Johnson up to that time in a mood to compromise went white with anger when the news was imparted to him, and declared

"Well, if they want a real war they now can have it

Johnson jumped to Boston and made arrangements to place a team there for 1901 play which was financed by Charles Somers backer of the Cleveland Club

Not knowing whether the Nationals meant business or merely were bluffing about a new minor league Johnson took no chances for 1901 and abandoned both Kansas City and Minneapolis

So the 1901 makeup of the American League was Chicago Detroit Milwaukee and Cleveland in the West Boston Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia in the East

The American League decided to strengthen its clubs by the simple process of enticing stars of the National into their lineups with larger salary offerings In some instances they more than doubled the players wages and gave most of them long term contracts At the outset of the raiding, Al G Spalding asked for a truce and the American League granted it—for 30 days Spalding attempted to make the Nationals see the folly of war Some magnates agreed with Spalding the majority headed by Andrew Friedman of New York demanded to continue the battle those men not knowing how well the Americans were financed nor how well prepared for a prolonged battle

The truce ended in the middle of 1901 and the real cannonading started The beneficiaries were the players The Nationals bid up to try to hold the men to their contracts but most of the time they did not bid high enough Johnson was topping the Nationals almost every time he started angling for a player of skill and reputation

In the winter of 1901 02 Spalding made newer efforts to bring about some compromise The group of Nationals headed by Friedman insisted the fight must be to the finish Johnson and his men resumed signing more and still more players from the National League and switched the Milwaukee franchise to St Louis—the only change in the circuit of 1902 as compared with 1901

When players Lajoie Bernhard and Fraser "jumped their reserve clause contracts with the Philadelphia Nationals in 1901 the Nationals went to court to test the validity of the reserve clause A lower court ruled that the reserve clause was not legal The Nationals went to the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania which reversed the ruling That was a victory for the Nationals but it was short lived because a Missouri court ruled that the reserve clause was not legal and a New York court arrived at a similar decision

Lajoie an infielder and Bernhard and Fraser pitchers were ordered [illegible] Philadelphia Nationals They [illegible] 1901 Fraser did return and [illegible] Lajoie and Bernhard could not reach terms with their old club and signed with the Cleveland Americans for 1902 violating the court order For some years thereafter neither entered the state of Pennsylvania fearing arrest

On July 8, 1902, John McGraw, manager of the Baltimores, who had exchanged his interest in a Baltimore saloon for the stock owned by Wilbert Robinson, resigned as manager, and jumped to the New York Nationals McGraw sold his stock to John J Mahon, then president of the Baltimores, and a partner of Mahon's, named Kelly About a week later, Mahon sold that stock, together with his own holdings, to John T Brush, chairman of the National League Executive Committee for $15,000, each club being assessed pro rata—and then Johnson was faced with the extraor dinary situation of having the National League as majority owners *in one* of the franchises in his league

Strangely enough, the Nationals themselves rescued the Americans from this predicament by a weird blunder The Nationals, as owners of the Baltimore Americans, immediately notified players McGinnity, Cronin, Bresnahan and McGann that they were released and should report to the Giants They sent Seymour and Kelley to Cincinnati Because of injuries to a few other players incapacitating them for play, the Baltimore club could not summon enough able men to take the field as a team against St Louis on July 17th thus forfeiting the game

In accordance with American League rules, the Baltimore franchise automatically was cancelled by failure to put a team on the field, and it again became the property of the American League—with Brush holding $15,000 worth of stock that meant nothing at all. The American at once reorganized the Baltimore club, other teams loaning needed players, and finished the season

Early in December 1902 the Nationals in session, in New York, ap

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Chicago agreed to a meeting and named Johnson, Somers and John F Kilfoyle, of Cleveland

The American refused and that ended the conference, the Americans walk ing out

The Nationals asked for another meeting That took place *in the Grand* Hotel, New York Jan 9, 1903 The Nationals asked if the Americans

more in 1903)

The Nationals then declared in favor of two separate leagues as the Americans had demanded Territory rights were arranged agreement reached over some disputed players which the Americans had taken and the following were returned to the Nationals by the Americans Mertes Hulswit, Mathewson, Bowerman Leach, Willis and Harry Smith

And so peace was resumed

There has been only one flare up between the two leagues in all the years since That was in 1904 and was occasioned by a remark by John McGraw Details are given in the section "Baseball—World Series," which immediately follows "Baseball—Major"

The Nationals and Americans were a united front in the next—and the last—baseball war The United States League, organized in 1913 without affiliation, changed its name to the Federal League in 1914 and started a costly battle—to all concerned—for recognition as a third major baseball circuit.

James A G [illegible] men as Charles Wee [illegible] Sinclair, multi million [illegible] biggest baking establishments in the world, and several others Repeating the American League tactics of 1901 02, the Federals proceeded to raid and lured away more than half a hundred of the shining stars in the National and American Leagues

The Federals operated optimistically through 1914 and went into 1915 with a buoyant feeling But they soon discovered that fans would not support three teams in some towns, and two in others, and the attendance soon became almost null and void At the close of the 1915 season the Federal magnates took stock, discovered they had lost perhaps $5 000 000 which was infinitely more than the battling had cost the Nationals and Americans

"If we could win this fight, another $5 000 000 or $20 000 000 wouldn't bother us," said Sinclair "But I am convinced there isn t room for a third league So why go on?"

Peace was made in Cincinnati late in 1915, the Federals accepting the best possible terms for their playing fields and players which they had developed, and then disbanded

• • • •

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF BASEBALL

1800—Boys, using cricket balls and discarded cricket bats playing game which later became baseball

1820—Teams in New York City area playing game which was making ever closer approach to baseball game as defined by Knickerbocker Baseball Club in 1845

1830—Several teams in Boston started playing what was called "Town Ball" It had no real relation to baseball, but was copied from English game of "rounders"

1833—Olympic Club, of Philadelphia, organized two teams from among its members and played "Town Ball" but this game varied somewhat from [illegible]

ball because all other clubs in the vicinity had ceased playing "town ball."

1840—Because so many players were injured by collision with the stakes, which were 4 feet high, stakes were discarded and flat stones were substituted for the stakes at the stations Expression "run to your stake" was abandoned for "run to your base" Stones were found impractical for bases because many boys stumbled over them, and this brought the sacks, filled with sand, into existence These were referred to as "bases," and the game came to be known for the first time, as "base ball," in that year Teams of different size, ranging from 11 to 15 players

1841—To circumvent base guardians, who had a trick of kicking the base as far away from the runner as possible, it was ruled that all bases must be staked

... to end arguments

This appears to

Diagram placed

There were four

bases 1, 2, 3 and 4 The fourth base, which a runner had to cross to score was at a point well to the left of what we call home plate now The plate known as the "striker's (batter's) box" Team was made up of 12 players, the thrower, the catcher and an assistant who played well back of him, four regular basemen, one infield rover, three regular outfielders and one outfield rover Players were called "scouts"

1845—First ... New York Called itself Knickerbocker ... to draft rules for standardized play ... uled to sketch out new playing field

1845 ...

accept ...

game ...

which was the only form of game played in New England until 18... 13 1858 the New England teams held their first convention in Dedham ... to have the ... down The ... lubs which ... at summer ... " game and

it was played into the 1860s

1846—Knickerbocker Committee presented draft of new rules Cartwright presented his "baseball square," which is the same as the diamond of today Knickerbockers decided upon Elysian Fields, a summer picnic and former

...

ball was to weigh 3 ounces Home plate was to cover a space equal to one square foot and was to be made of iron, flat and circular Pitching distance finally fixed at 45 feet, with 90 feet between bases

1848—"Plugging" was ruled out of the "New York Game" by the Knicker

[illegible]

was out if hit with the ball while between bases

1849–Knickerbockers first appeared in uniform, blue and white, during practise

1851–In second match game, Knickerbockers beat Washington of New [illegible]

York
of the

paper, as the author. First game played in New York City

1854–New rule provided ball weigh from 5½ to 6½ ounces and be 2¾ to 3½ inches in diameter

1856–Chicago Unions organized, being the first ball club in that city

[illegible]

Organization was called National Association of Baseball Players

1858–"Called" strike rule written into records

1858–Rule abolished whereby batter was out if fielder caught ball on first bound Thereafter outs were scored only when ball was caught on fly New rule first applied in game between New York Knickerbockers and Brooklyn Excelsiors

1858–Baseball clubs, in convention in March, decided that umpire, chosen by home team, alone should rule game Previously there had been two umpires and a referee, one umpire being chosen by each club Referee usually had to cast deciding vote on close plays, because umpires always favored their own club

1859–F R Boerum Philadelphia Athletics, credited with being first catcher

[illegible]

plaining because batters were using sticks of immense size Rule has not been changed since

1859–Adoption of rule whereby players were barred from receiving money for services

1859–First intercollegiate game was played July 1 between Williams and

[illegible]

on Fashion Race Course, Long Island Admission 50 cents, 1500 spectators paid

[illegible]

1859, for purpose of
St George Cricket
game of baseball on

April 7

1860–Baseball introduced into Cincinnati, original playing field becoming site many years later of Cincinnati Hospital

1860–First tour by baseball club was started by Brooklyn Excelsiors visiting several cities in New York state

1861–First trophy ever offered for a baseball championship was put up by newspaper, New York Clipper of which Henry Chadwick was "baseball editor" for almost 40 years

tion from cricket bat shape

offered a sum of

nd

66

d–

and received–salaries from the Athletics

1864–New rule required base runner to touch each base in making circuit

1865–Eddie Cuthbert, of Philadelphia Keystones, credited with being first player to complete an attempt at stealing a base by sliding Game was against Brooklyn Atlantics

1866–Dickey Pearce, of Brooklyn Atlantics, credited with laying down first deliberate bunt

1868–Cincinnati Red Stockings introduced present day style of uniform, this differing from those used previously by reason of the short pants

1868–After close of season, Cincinnati Red Stockings decided to go professional

1869–Cincinnati Red Stockings fixed 50 cents as admission price Pre-

charge

in

ute

catcher Allison took glove used ordinarily for steet wear, cut off fingers, and used it

1869–George Wright's salary as captain and shortstop of Cincinnati Red Stockings, first professional ball club, was $1400 Salary of other players scaled from $1000 down to $500 The season lasted from March 15th to November 15th, and the team played 56 games that year, winning 55 and being tied once

1870–Rockford, Ill club started on tour of East–first western team to make invasion

1870–Rule which barred batter from over running first base was tossed out, and over running permitted

1870–Cincinnati Red Stockings suffered first defeat since 1869 opening

In 1869 Red

in Cin

3 before

178 vic-

innati Red Stockings, credited

scored two runs but Atlantics scored three, to defeat Red Stockings and snap their famous streak

1870—At meeting in New York, Nov 30, rule passed giving batter right to call for high or low ball Abolished in 1887.

1871—First professional baseball association, known as National Association of Professional Baseball Players, was organized The National Association of Baseball Players, an amateur group, controlling game since 1858, collapsed

1872—On October 15, on Union Baseball Grounds, Brooklyn, John Hatfield threw a baseball 400 feet 7½ inches, which remained the record for 38 years It was broken Oct 9, 1910, during a field meet on the Cincinnati ball field, by Shelden Lajeune, who had a trial with Cleveland, but then was with Evansville, Ind Lajeune's throw was 426 feet, 9½ inches Still unbeaten

1872—New rule specified that ball weigh not less than 5 nor more than 5¼ ounces, and measure not less than 9 nor more than 9¼ inches in circumference No change since then

1875—Unpadded catching glove introduced by Charles G Waite Mask invented by Fred W. Thayer, was first used by James Tyng, of Harvard

1875—The Boston Club, winner of Championship of National Association, reported the following for the 1875 season

Receipts	$37,767 06
Expenses	35,505 99
Balance	$ 2,261 07

Boston played 79 games that year, winning 71, losing 8, for a percentage of 889 This would make the per game receipts of the champions around $475

1875—First recorded shut-out in professional baseball achieved May 12 [illegible]

[illegible] ence and National Association [illegible] constitution drawn up by [illegible]

[illegible]

and St Louis in West

League ruled that bat must not exceed 42 inches in length, and that no player could be replaced after the 2nd inning unless because of illness or injury

1877—Rules required canvas bases 15 inches square Two minor leagues came into existence

1877—Players Hall, Craver, Devlin and Nichols, members of Louisville club, expelled from baseball, Oct 30, for "crooked play"

1877—Home plate was moved from its position just back of the edge of the triangle to a spot exactly within the triangle—where it now is

1877—International Association was formed in Pittsburgh Feb 20 Its [illegible]

1878—Turnstiles introduced

1879—Northwestern League, a minor organization, created at meeting in Rockford, Ill, Jan 2

1879—National League named 20 men as "fit" to be umpires They were

lbur, Charles Daniels, W McLean, W E
R Wheeler, J A Williams, W H Geer,

rule of 4 balls

League
history was 12 when Chicago and Troy played final game of season, Sept 27, in blinding rain storm

1882–American Association formed as rival of National and decided that percentage system be used to determine pennant winners

1882–National League decreed that teams no longer could use any uniforms they chose, and specified the hues, which were as follows Boston, red, Cleve-
, Detroit
Those

National

1882–Only team captains were permitted to address umpire In this year it was ruled that henceforth umpire must depend upon his own judgment in rendering decision Previously, on disputed plays, umpires often took testimony from players or spectators, before making ruling

1882–Baseball magnates voided rule which had been in force up to this year whereby players were assessed 50 cents per day toward the cost of meals while on the road

1883–National League and American Association agreed that each club could reserve 11 players which no other club could tamper with Changed to 12 players in 1884 and 14 in 1887

League made
apply only to stockings and not to entire uniform

1884–Nationals followed A A in determining pennant winner on percentage basis Union Association appeared as rival of National, disbanded at end of disastrous season

1884–Almost all restrictions on pitcher removed, and he was allowed to

throw ball with any motion he chose, but was forced to face batter at moment of windup

1884—Charles Radbourne pitched 72 complete games for Providence In those years relief pitchers were unknown

1885—First chest protectors for catchers introduced

1886—Nationals and A A formed working agreement

1886—Captain of home team was permitted to decide which team would go to bat first.

1886—Rule adopted when ball is lost, umpire immediately substitutes new one Prior to this year, rule provided that if a ball were lost during course of game, umpire was to allow players five minutes to search for it before tossing a new one into play

1887—Batter allowed four strikes but this rule was killed after close of season Batter exempted from time at bat when given pass and was allowed to take first base when hit by pitched ball

1888 [illegible]

burgh, 7-5

1890—Players League, commonly called Brotherhood League, came into existence League had eight clubs Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Phila delphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland and Buffalo Disbanded at end of 1890

1891—American Association disbanded at end of season Player substitution pe [illegible]

N[illegible]

Cl[illegible]

West [illegible]

1892—Divided season was tried making two championship series with play off at end but was discontinued in 1893 Succeeded by Temple Cup series, 1894 to 1897, inclusive

[illegible]

6 [illegible]

rea [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ug 27, Wash

1898—League scheduled 154 games

1899—Balk rule introduced

1900—Decision to rename Western League the American League, and to launch it as rival of National League, made in Chicago January 29th

1900—National reduced from 12 clubs to 8 clubs Five sided home plate adopted

1901—Foul strike rule adopted by National New rule compelled catcher remain directly back of plate National Ass'n of Minor Leagues organized

1901 02—War between National and American Leagues

1902—First unassisted triple play in baseball made August 18 by Harry O'Hagan, of Rochester, against Jersey City. Paul Hines long was credited with

lead, making third out.

adopted foul strike rule during playing season

catchers

in

1914—Federal League, organized in 1913, declared war on A L and N L, and raided for players

1915—Federals disbanded at end of season

1918—Baseball season ended Sept 1 because of war

1919—Majors adopted 140 game schedule. World Series rules changed to make it best 5 out-of-9, instead of 4-out of 7

1920— chairman of Natior

r and Felsh Rule adopted barring pitchers from using "spitball"

1921—National Commission was abolished, and Advisory Council substi- New National Williams, Felsh, nized Baseball

1922—World Series restored to best 4 out of-7 basis

1924—O'Connell and Dolan of N Y Nationals ruled out of baseball upon d not to give 100 per cent

1933—All Star series originated Played in Chicago, Americans won, 4 2

1935—Night baseball introduced into Majors by Cincinnati

1943—Because of restricted railroad travel, due to war traffic, Major League

either had gone to minors, or were in retirement, returned to active big league play.

EXECUTIVE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED BASEBALL

The National League, c
1900 In 1882 the America
circuit, came into existenc
seriously with the Nationals Nor was the Union Association (1884) any
created

a minor
and de
manded that the Nationals recognize it as a major equal The Nationals flatly refused, and this led to a war which was disastrous to the Nationals, whose star pl

At the end
the American
National C
and have
an agreem
ball

The Commission was abandoned in 1921 and succeeded by an Advisory Council

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

August Herrmann—1903 1920	John A Heydler—Part of 1909
Ban Johnson—1903 1921	Thomas A Lynch—1910 1913
H C Pulliam—1903 1909	John K Tener—1913 1918

John A Heydler—1918 1921

Commission was, from its start, made up of three members Herrmann, a National Leaguer, as chairman and the other two being the existing presidents of the two major leagues John E Bruce, of Cincinnati, was secretary and treasurer of Commission from start to its end 1903 1921

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Commission was succeeded in 1921 by the Advisory Council of which Kenesaw M Landis became High Commissioner and Leslie M O Connor, secretary O Connor later was also elected treasurer Other members of Council, acting with Landis, are presidents of both Major Leagues

Landis originally elected in 1921 for 7 year term at $50 000 In 1926 he was re elected at $65 000 per year for seven years, contract to begin at

end of 1928, and which continued at that salary until end of 1932 It was reduced through 1933 and 1934 Re-elected for seven years in Dec, 1933, new contract beginning Jan 1st, 1935, at reported salary of $65,000 per year. Other renewals of contract were for a series of years, the present one extending to January 12, 1946

O'Connor's election and re election automatic with Landis Salary, $12,500

NATIONAL LEAGUE HISTORY

LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

1876—Morgan G Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn

1877-1882—William A Hulbert, Chicago

1883-1884—A G Mills, New York

1885 1902—Nicholas E Young, Washington

1903 1909—Harry C Pulliam, New York

1909—John A Heydler, Washington

1910 1913—Thomas J Lynch, New Britain, Conn

1913-1918—John K. Tener, Pennsylvania

1919—John A Heydler, re elected in [illegible] Dec 11 1934 [illegible] elected Dec 10, 1940 for four years

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Heydler, elected for life Nov 8, 1934

VICE PRESIDENTS

Barney Dreyfuss elected Feb 5, 1929 re elected 1930 and 1931, serving until death, Feb 5, 1932, Chas A Stoneham elected Dec 12 1933 (died Jan 6 1936) Sam Breadon, since 1936

SECRETARIES and TREASURERS

1876 1902—Nicholas E Young

1903 1907—Harry E Pulliam

1907 1934—John A Heydler (resigned)

1934—Harvey Traband elected secretary Nov 8, 1934, effective Dec 11, 1934, Traband re-elected in 1935 to Dec 31 1937, re-elected for 1938

Ford Frick succeeded Traband as secretary and treasurer

TEAMS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE (Since 1876)

The complete record of clubs that at one time or another held National League franchises, *showing year they joined league, quit and returned to the league* follows

[illegible] temporarily resigned, Cincinnati, 1876-1880, when expelled Louisville, 1876-1877, when resigned, Indianapolis 1878, Milwaukee, 1878, Providence, 1878-1885, Buffalo, 1879 1885, Cleveland, 1879-1884, Syracuse, 1879 only, Troy, 1879-1882 Worcester, 1880 1882, Philadelphia 1883, Detroit, 1881-1888, New York 1883, St Louis 1885 1886 Washington 1886 1889, Kansas City, 1886 only, Pittsburgh 1887, Cleveland 1889 1900 Brooklyn 1890, Cincinnati 1890, St Louis, 1892-, Baltimore, 1892 1900 Louisville, 1892-1900, Washington, 1892 1900

AMERICAN LEAGUE HISTORY

LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

1900 1927—Ban Johnson of Chicago Johnson resigned in 1927 owing to ill health D ed March 28 1931 in St Louis

Frank Navin of Detroit acting pres dent part of 1927 during Johnson s absence on account of illness

1927—Nov 2 Ernest S Barnard of Cleveland elected for 3 years Re-elected Dec 9 1930 for 5 years Died in Rochester Minn March 27 1931

1931—Frank Navin acting president for 2 months following Barnard s death

1931—May 27—William Harridge elected president for 3 years Re-elected for 5 years in Dec 1933 Re-elected in 1938 for ten year term

SECRETARIES and TREASURERS

Ban Johnson 1900 1927

Wm Harridge 1927 for 3 years re-elected Dec 9 1930 for 5 years re elected 1933 for 5 years Re-elected in 1938 for ten year term

VICE PRESIDENTS

Charles W Somers—1900 1916

Charles A Comiskey—1917 1919

Frank J Navin—1921 1935 (died Nov 13)

Jacob Ruppert—1935 (Dec 10) D ed 1939

Clark Griffith 1939

TEAMS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

The American League started in 1900 as an eight club circuit Chicago Cleveland and Detroit are only remaining charter members of the original league at time of expans on The cit es that at one time or another made up part of the league are

[illegible] 1900 Washington 1901 Philadelphia 1901 Boston 1901 Baltimore 1901 190[illegible] St Louis 1902- New York 1903

• • • •

SEATING-CAPACITY BASEBALL PARKS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	70 000
Detro t	58 000
Chicago	50 000
Cleveland	23 000
Boston	35 000
Wash ngton	3[illegible] 000
Philadelphia	33 000
St Lou s	33 699

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	56 000
Chicago	38 396
Pittsburgh	40 000
Boston	45 000
Brooklyn	35 000
Cincinnati	29 401
Philadelphia	(Use A L Park)
St Louis	(Use A L Park)

Cleveland frequently uses Municipal Stadium seating up to 78 811

• • • •

SIZES MAJOR LEAGUE PARKS

(Distances are from home plate to fence)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Home Plate to	R	C	L
New York	296	461	301
Detroit	325	420	340
Chicago	352	440	352
Cleveland	290	460	375
Boston	302	420	315
Washington	328	420	405
Philadelphia	331	468	334
St Louis	310	425	351
Cleveland Mun Stad	320	450	320

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Home Plate to	R	C	L
New York	258	505	279
Chicago	353	400	355
Pittsburgh	300	457	365
Boston	340	375	334
Brooklyn	297	400	356
Cincinnati	366	387	328
Philadelphia	(Use A L Park)		
St Louis	(Use A L Park)		

MAJOR LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS

National League organized 1876, 68 pennants

Baltimore Orioles–(3)–1894 1895 1896

Brooklyn Dodgers–(6)–1890 1899 1900 1916 1920 1941

Boston Braves–(9) 1877 1878 1883 1891 1892 1893 1897 1898 1914

Chicago Cubs–(15) 1876 1880 1881 1882 1885 1886 1906 1907 1908 1910 1918 1929 1932 1935 1938

Cincinnati Reds–(3)–1919 1939 1940

Detroit–(1)–1887

New York Giants–(15)–1888 1889

Providence–(2)–1879 1884

St Louis Cardinals–(7)–1926 1928 1930 1931 1934 1942 1943

American League organized 1901 43 pennants

Boston Red Sox (6)–1903 1904 1912 1915 1916 1918

Chicago White Sox (4)–1901 1906 1917 1919

Cleveland Indians–(1)–1920

Detroit Tigers–(6)–1907 1908 1909 1934 1935 1940

New York Yankees–(14)–1921 1922 1923 1926 1927 1928 1932 1936 1937 1938 1939 1941 1942 1943

Philadelphia Athletics–(9)–1902 1905 1910 1911 1913 1914 1929 1930 1931

St Louis Browns–none

Washington Senators–(3)–1924 1925 1933

1943 MAJOR LEAGUE PENNANT RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	New York	Washington	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St Louis	Boston	Philadelphia	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games behind
New York		11	13	12	12	17	17	16	98	56	636	
Washington	11		13	8	9	14	12	17	84	69	549	13½
Cleveland	9	8		15	15	9	10	16	82	71	536	15½
Chicago	10	14	7		9	10	14	18	82	72	532	16
Detroit	10	13	7	13		11	11	13	78	76	506	20
St Louis	5	8	13	12	11		9	14	72	80	474	25
Boston	5	10	12	8	11	11		11	68	84	447	29
Philadelphia	6	5	6	4	9	8	11		49	105	318	49
Games lost	56	69	71	72	76	80	84	105				

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	St Louis	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	Pittsburgh	Chicago	Boston	Philadelphia	New York	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games behind
St Louis		12	15	15	13	19	13	18	105	49	682	
Cincinnati	10		9	9	13	11	19	16	87	67	565	18
Brooklyn	7	13		11	10	9	17	14	81	72	529	23½
Pittsburgh	7	13	11		14	10	12	13	80	74	519	25
Chicago	9	9	12	8		14	10	12	74	79	484	30½
Boston	3	11	12	12	8		11	11	68	85	444	36½
Philadelphia	9	3	5	10	12	11		14	64	90	416	41
New York	4	6	8	9	9	11	8		55	98	359	49½
Games lost	49	67	72	74	79	85	90	98				

MAJOR LEAGUE ATTENDANCE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1943	1942	1941
Brooklyn	692 193	1 087 860	1 215 772
Pittsburgh	542 011	513,285	505 485
St Louis	522 379	571 297	646 190
Chicago	510 000	591 000	550 000
New York	506 345	867 614	827 046
Philadelphia	466 876	277 074	280 380
Cincinnati	430 545	470 582	654 456
Boston	312 923	346 249	350 000
Total	3 983,272	4 724 961	5 029 689

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1938—5 042 436 (FOR COMPARISON)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	1943	1942	1941
Detroit	620 135	630 485	712 257
New York	618 798	991 314	964 722
Washington	580 000	525 530	420 000
Chicago	508 962	426 874	678 911
Cleveland	439 000	550 000	850 000
Philadelphia	400 000	540 038	641 629
Boston	364 691	741 026	760 000
St. Louis	214 392	279 987	193 000
Total	3 745 978	4 685 614	5,222 519

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 1938—5,225 455 (FOR COMPARISON)

Record for single season attendance—1 289 422 by New York Yankees, 1920, playing at Polo Grounds

BATTING CHAMPIONS—SINCE 1876

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1876 R Barnes, Chicago	403	1911 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1877 J L White, Boston	385	1912 H Zimmerman, Chicago	372
1878 A Dalrymple, Milwaukee	356	1913 J Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1879 A Anson, Chicago	407	1914 J Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1880 G F Gore, Chicago	365	1915 L Doyle, New York	320
1881 A Anson, Chicago	399	1916 H Chase, Cincinnati	339
1882 D Brouthers, Buffalo	367	1917 E J Roush, Cincinnati	341
1883 D Brouthers Buffalo	371	1918 Z D Wheat, Brooklyn	335
1884 J O Rourke, Buffalo	350	1919 E J Roush, Cincinnati	321
1885 R Connor, New York	371	1920 Rogers Hornsby, St L	370
1886 M J Kelly, Chicago	388	1921 Rogers Hornsby, St L	.397
1887 A Anson, Chicago	421	1922 Rogers Hornsby, St L	401
1888 A Anson, Chicago	343	1923 Rogers Hornsby, St L	.384
1889 D Brouthers, Boston	373	1924 Rogers Hornsby, St L	424
1890 J Glasscock, New York	*336*	1925 Rogers Hornsby, St L	403
1891 W Hamilton, Philadelphia	338	1926 Eugene Hargrave, Cin	353
1892 C Childs, Cleveland	3351	1927 Paul G Waner, Pittsburgh	380
D Brouthers Brooklyn	3350	1928 Rogers Hornsby, Boston	387
1893 H Duffy, Boston	378	1929 Frank O Doul, Phila	398
1894 H Duffy, Boston	438	1930 William Terry, New York	401
1895 J Burkett, Cleveland	423	1931 Chas Hafey, St L (1st)	3489
1896 J Burkett Cleveland	410	Wm Terry, New York (2nd)	3486
1897 W Keeler, Brooklyn	432	Jas Bottomley, St L (3rd)	3482
1898 W Keeler, Brooklyn	379	1932 Frank O Doul, Brooklyn	368
1899 E J Delehanty, Philadelphia	408	1933 C H Klein, Philadelphia	368
1900 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	380	1934 Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	362
1901 J Burkett, St Louis	382	1935 Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh	385
1902 C H Beaumont, Pittsburgh	357	1936 Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	373
1903 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	355	1937 Joe Medwick, St Louis	374
1904 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	349	1938 Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati	342
1905 J B Seymour, Cincinnati	377	1939 John Mize, St Louis	349
1906 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	339	1940 Debs Garms, Pittsburgh	355
1907 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	350	1941 Pete Reiser, Brooklyn	343
1908 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	354	1942 Ernie Lombardi Boston	.330
1909 J Wagner, Pittsburgh	*339*	*1943 Stan Musial, St Louis*	*357*
1910 S Magee, Philadelphia	331		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1900 S Dungan, K C	337	1914 Ty Cobb, Detroit	368
1901 Nap Lajoie, Philadelphia	405	1915 Ty Cobb, Detroit	370
1902 E J Delehanty, Wash	.376	1916 Tris Speaker, Cleveland	386
1903 Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	355	1917 Ty Cobb, Detroit	383
1904 Nap Lajoie, Cleveland	381	1918 Ty Cobb, Detroit	382
1905 E Flick, Cleveland	306	1919 Ty Cobb, Detroit	384
1906 G Stone, St Louis	.358	1920 G H Sisler, St Louis	407
1907 Ty Cobb, Detroit	350	1921 H E Heilmann, Detroit	394
1908 Ty Cobb, Detrait	324	1922 G H Sisler, St Louis	420
1909 Ty Cobb, Detroit	377	1923 H E Heilmann, Detroit	403
1910 Ty Cobb, Detroit	385	1924 G H Ruth, New York	378
1911 Ty Cobb, Detroit	420	1925 H E Heilmann, Detroit	.393
1912 Ty Cobb, Detroit	410	1926 H E Manush, Detroit	377
1913 Ty Cobb, Detroit	390	1927 H E Heilmann, Detroit	.398

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Continued)

1928	L A Goslin, Washington	379	1936	Lucius B Appling Chicago	388
1929	Lew Fonseca, Cleveland	369	1937	Chas Gehringer, Detroit	371
1930	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	381	1938	Jimmy Foxx Boston	349
1931	Al Simmons, Philadelphia	390	1939	Joe DiMaggio, New York	381
1932	Dale Alexander, Boston	367	1940	Joe DiMaggio New York	352
1933	Jas Foxx, Philadelphia	356	1941	Ted Williams Boston	406
1934	Lou Gehrig, New York	363	1942	Ted Williams Boston	356
1935	Chas Meyer, Washington	349	1943	Lucius B Appling, Chicago	328

400 HITTERS–SINCE 1900

(100 or More Games)

Nap Lajoie (Phila)	1901	405	Rogers Hornsby (St L NL)	1922	401
Jos Jackson (Cleve)	1911	408	Harry Heilmann (Detroit)	1923	403
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1911	420	Rogers Hornsby (St L , NL)	1924	424
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1912	410	Rogers Hornsby (St L NL)	1925	403
George Sisler (St L , AL)	1920	407	William Terry (N Y , NL)	1930	401
George Sisler (St L , AL)	1922	420	Ted Williams (Bos AL)	1941	406
Ty Cobb (Detroit)	1922	401			

HOME RUN CHAMPIONS–(Since 1901)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1901	Nap Lajoie (Phila)	13	1924	Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1902	Ralph Seybold (Phila)	16	1925	Bob Meusel (NY)	33
1903	John Freeman (Bos)	13	1926	Babe Ruth (NY)	47
1904	Harry Davis (Phila)	10	1927	Babe Ruth (NY)	60
1905	Harry Davis (Phila)	8	1928	Babe Ruth (NY)	54
1906	Harry Davis (Phila)	12	1929	Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1907	Harry Davis (Phila)	8	1930	Babe Ruth (NY)	49
1908	Sam Crawford (Det)	7	1931	{Babe Ruth (NY)	46
1909	Ty Cobb (Det)	9		{Lou Gehrig (NY)	46
1910	Jake Stahl (Bos)	10	1932	Jimmy Foxx (Phila)	58
1911	Frank Baker (Phila)	9	1933	Jimmy Foxx (Phila)	48
1912	Frank Baker (Phila)	10	1934	Lou Gehrig (NY)	49
1914	Frank Baker (Phila)	8	1935	{Hank Greenberg (Det)	36
1915	Bob Roth (Chi Cleve)	7		{Jimmy Foxx (Phila)	36
1916	Wallie Pipp (NY)	12	1936	Lou Gehrig (NY)	49
1917	Wallie Pipp (NY)	9	1937	Joe DiMaggio (NY)	46
1918	{C W Walker (Phila)	11	1938	Hank Greenberg (Det)	58
	{Babe Ruth (Bos)	11	1939	Jimmy Foxx (Bos)	35
1919	Babe Ruth (Bos)	29	1940	Hank Greenberg (Det)	41
1920	Babe Ruth (NY)	54	1941	Ted Williams (Bos)	37
1921	Babe Ruth (NY)	59	1942	Ted Williams (Bos)	36
1922	Ken Williams (St L)	39	1943	Rudy York (Det)	34
1923	Babe Ruth (NY)	41			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1901	Sam Crawford (Cin)	16	1904	Harry Lumley (Brook)	9
1902	Tom Leach (Pitt)	6	1905	Fred Odwell (Cin)	9
1903	Jimmy Sheckard (Brook)	9	1906	Tim Jordan (Brook)	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Continued)

1907	Dave Brain (Bos)	10	1927	Hack Wilson (Chi)	30
1908	Tim Jordan (Brook)	12		Fred Williams (Phila)	30
1909	John Murray (NY)	7	1928	Jim Bottomley (St. L.)	31
1910	Fred Beck (Bos)	10		Hack Wilson (Chi)	31
	Frank Schulte (Chi)	10	1929	Chas Klein (Phila)	43
1911	Frank Schulte (Chi)	11	1930	Hack Wilson (Chi)	56
1912	Heinie Zimmerman (Chi)	14	1931	Chas Klein (Phila)	31
1913	C C Cravath (Phila)	19	1932	Chas Klein (Phila)	38
1914	C C Cravath (Phila)	19		Mel Ott (NY)	38
1915	C C Cravath (Phila)	24	1933	Chas Klein (Phila)	28
1916	Dave Robertson (NY)	12	1934	Jim Collins (St. L)	35
1917	Fred Williams (Chi)	12		Mel Ott (NY)	35
	C C Cravath (Phila)	12	1935	Wallie Berger (Bos)	34
	Dave Robertson (NY)	12	1936	Mel Ott (NY)	33
1918	C C Cravath (Phila)	8	1937	Mel Ott (NY)	31
1919	C C Cravath (Phila)	12		Joe Medwick (St L)	31
1920	Fred Williams (Phila)	15	1938	Mel Ott (NY)	36
1921	Geo Kelly (NY)	23	1939	John Mize (St L)	28
1922	Rogers Hornsby (St L)	42	1940	John Mize (St L)	43
1923	Fred Williams (Phila)	41	1941	Dolph Camilli (Brook)	34
1924	J F Fournier (Brook)	27	1942	Mel Ott (NY)	30
1925	Rogers Hornsby (St L)	39	1943	Wm Nicholson (Chi)	29
1926	Hack Wilson (Chi)	21			

STOLEN BASE CHAMPIONS

NATIONAL LEAGUE—1887-1899 INCLUSIVE

1887	Fogarty, Phila	102	1894	Hamilton, Phila	99
1888	Hoy, Wash	82	1895	Hamilton, Phila	95
1889	Fogarty, Phila	99	1896	Lange, Chi.	100
1890	Hamilton, Phila	102	1897	Lange, Chi	83
1891	Hamilton, Phila	115	1898	Clarke, Louisville	66
1892	Brown, Louisville	75	1899	Sheckard, Bklyn	76
1893	Ward, N Y	72			

1900 TO 1943, INCLUSIVE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1900	Barrett, Cin	46	1914	G Burns, NY	62
1901	T F ("Topsy") Hartzell, Chi	48	1915	Carey, Pitts	36
1902	J H ("Honus") Wagner, Pitts	43	1916	Carey, Pitts	63
1903	Frank Chance, Chi	67	1917	Carey, Pitts	36
	James Sheckard, Bklyn	67	1918	Carey, Pitts	58
1904	Wagner, Pitts	53	1919	Burns, NY	40
1905	Arthur Devlin, NY	59	1920	Carey, Pitts	52
	Maloney, Cin	59	1921	Frank Frisch, NY	49
1906	Chance, Chi	57	1922	Carey, Pitts	51
1907	Wagner, Pitts	61	1923	Carey, Pitts	51
1908	Wagner, Pitts	53	1924	Carey, Pitts	49
1909	Robert Bescher, Cin	54	1925	Carey, Pitts	46
1910	Bescher, Cin	70	1926	Hazen Cuyler, Pitts	35
1911	Bescher, Cin	80	1927	Frisch, St L	48
1912	Bescher, Cin	67	1928	Cuyler, Chi	37
1913	Max Carey, Pitts	61	1929	Cuyler, Chi	43

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Continued)

1930	Cuyler, Chi	37
1931	Frisch, St L	28
1932	C H ("Chuck") Klem, Phila	20
1933	J L ("Pepper") Martin, St L	36
1934	Martin, St L	33
1935	Augie Galan, Chi	22
1936	Martin, St L	23
1937	Galan, Chi	23
1938	Hack, Chi	16
1939	Lee Handley, Pitts	17
	Stanley Hack, Chi	17
1940	Lonny Frey, Cin	22
1941	Dan E Murtaugh, Phila	18
1942	Pete Reiser, Bklyn	20
1943	Arky Vaughan, Bklyn	20

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1901	Frank Isbell, Chi	46
1902	T F ("Topsy") Hartzell, Phila	54
1903	Harry Bay, Cleve	42
1904	Elmer Flick, Cleve	42
1905	Hoffman, Phila	46
1906	Flick, Cleve	39
	John Anderson, Wash	39
1907	Ty Cobb, Det	49
1908	Dougherty, Chi	53
1909	Cobb, Det.	76
1910	Eddie Collins, Phila	81
1911	Cobb, Det.	83
1912	Clyde Milan, Wash	88
1913	Milan, Wash	74
1914	Fritz Maisel, NY	74
1915	Cobb, Det	96
1916	Cobb, Det	68
1917	Cobb, Det	55
1918	George Sisler, St L	45
1919	Eddie Collins, Chi	33
1920	Rice, Wash	63
1921	Sisler, St. L	35
1922	Sisler, St L	51
1923	E Collins, Chi	49
1924	E Collins, Chi	42
1925	Johnny Mostil, Chi	43
1926	Mostil, Chi	35
1927	George Sisler, St L	27
1928	Myer, Bos	30
1929	Charles Gehringer Det	27
1930	Martin McManus, Det	23
1931	Wm Ben Chapman, NY	61
1932	Chapman, NY	38
1933	Chapman, NY	27
1934	Billy Werber, Bos	40
1935	Werber, Bos	29
1936	Lynford Lary, St L	37
1937	Werber, Phila.	35
	Chapman, Bos	35
1938	Frank Crosetti, NY	27
1939	George Case, Wash	51
1940	Case, Wash	35
1941	Case, Wash	33
1942	Case, Wash	44
1943	Case, Wash	61

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS–SINCE 1900–INDIVIDUALS

Most hits one season–257 in 143 games, 631 times at bat, by George Sisler, St [illegible]

[illegible] 633 times at bat

Most two base hits one season–67 in 1931 by Earl Webb, Boston Americans, National League record, 64 by Joe Medwick, St Louis, 1936

Most three base hits, one season–36 by J O Wilson, Pittsburgh, 1912, American League record, 26 (in tie) Joe Jackson, Cleveland, 1912, Sam Crawford Detroit, 1914

Most home runs, one season–60 by George H ("Babe") Ruth, N Y Yankees, 1927, National League record, 56 by Hack Wilson, in 1920

[illegible]

Most runs batted in one season–190 by Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs, 1930, American League record, 175 by Lou Gehrig 1927

Most stolen bases, one season–96 by Ty Cobb, Detroit Tigers, 1915, also holds major league lifetime record, 892 National League season record 80 by Bob Bescher, Cincinnati, 1911, National League lifetime record, 738 by Max Carey, Pittsburgh

TEAMS

Highest batting percentage one season—319 by New York Nationals, 1930, American League record, 316 by Detroit, 1921.

Most runs one season—1067 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1931, National League record, 1004 by St Louis, 154 games, 1930

Most runs batted in one season—995 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 942 by St Louis, 154 games, 1930

Most hits one season—1783 by Philadelphia Nationals, 156 games, 1930, American League record, 1724, by Detroit Americans, 154 games, 1921

Most total bases, one season—2703 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 2684 by Chicago, 1930

Most two base hits, one season—373 by St Louis Nationals, 154 games, 1930, American League record, 358 by Cleveland, 154 games, 1930

Most three base hits one season—129 by Pittsburgh Nationals, 152 games, 1912 American League record, 112 (in tie) Baltimore, 134 games, 1901, and Boston, 141 games, 1903

Most home runs, one season—182 by New York Americans, 155 games, 1936, National League record, 171, by Chicago, 1930 By contrast, Chicago Americans 1908, made only 3 home runs, and Philadelphia (1902) and St Louis (1903) are in tie for National League record, 5 each

League home run record, single season—892 by National League, 1930, American League, 864 in 1938.

Most stolen bases one season—347 by New York Nationals, 154 games, 1911, American League record, 288 by Washington, 1913

PITCHING CHAMPIONS—1876–1899

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yr.	Name and Club	G	PC	Yr	Name and Club	G	PC
1876	A G Spalding, Chi	60	788	1888	T J Keefe, N Y	50	744
1877	Thomas Bond, Bos	49	646	1889	J G Clarkson, Bos	72	736
1878	Thomas Bond Bos	59	693	1890	T J Lovett, B'klyn	42	.727
1879	John M Ward, Prov	65	702	1891	W Hutchinson, Chi	63	696
1880	L Corcoran, Chi	56	798	1892	J E Stivetts, Bos	47	702
1881	L Corcoran, Chi	45	667	1893	F Killen, Pitt	44	772
1882	F E Goldsmith, Chi	43	655	1894	J Meekin, N Y	47	790
1883	J E Whitney, Bos	62	643	1895	W Hoffer, Balti	37	784
1884	C Badbourne, Prov	72	833	1896	W Hoffer, Balti	35	823
1885	J G Clarkson, Chi		790	1897	Amos Rusie, N Y.	37	781
1886	C B Baldwin, Det.		750	1898	E M Lewis, Bos	34	757
1887	C. J Ferguson, Phila		686	1899	Jay B Hughes, B'klyn	34	823

PITCHING CHAMPIONS—SINCE 1900

(Pitchers in 25 or more games)

Year	NATIONAL LEAGUE Name and Club	W	L	PC	AMERICAN LEAGUE Name and Club	W	L	PC
1900	J J McGinnity, B'klyn	20	6	769	R Patterson, Chi			739
1901	J D Chesbro, Pitt	21	9	700	C C Griffith, Chi	24	7	774
1902	J D Chesbro, Pitt	28	6	824	G E Waddell, Phila	23	7	767
1903	S L Leever, Pitt	25	7	781	E L Moore, Cleve	22	7	759
1904	J J McGinnity, N Y.	35	8	814	J D Chesbro N Y	41	13	759
1905	*S L Leever, Pitt*	*20*	*5*	*800*	*G E Waddell, Phila*	*27*	*10*	*730*
1906	M P. Brown, Chi	26	6	813	E S Plank, Phila	19	6	760
1907	M P. Brown, Chi	20	6	769	W E Donovan, Det	25	4	862
1908	E M Reulbach, Chi	24	7	774	E A Walsh, Chi	40	15	727
1909	S H Camnitz, Pitt	25	6	806	G J Mullin, Det	29	8	784
	C Mathewson, N Y	25	6	806				
1910	C Mathewson, N Y	27	9	750	C A Bender, Phila	23	5	821
1911	R W Marquard, N Y	24	7	744	S A Gregg, Cleve	23	7	767
1912	C R Hendrix, Pitt	24	9	774	Jos Wood, Bos	34	5	872
1913	G C Alexander, Phila	22	8	733	W P Johnson, Wash	36	7	837
1914	*W L James, Bos*	*26*	*7*	*788*	*Ray Caldwell, N Y*	*17*	*9*	*654*
1915	G C Alexander, Phila	31	10	756	E G Shore, Bos	19	7	731
1916	G C Alexander, Phila	33	12	733	S Coveleskie, Det	23	10	69[illegible]
1917	F N Schupp, N Y	21	7	750	C W Mays, Bos	22	9	710
1918	C R Hendrix, Chi	20	7	741	W P Johnson, Wash	23	13	639
1919	W H Ruether, Cinn	19	6	760	E V Cicotte, Chi	29	7	806
1920	B A Grimes, B'klyn	23	11	676	J C Bagby, Cleve	31	12	721
1921	A N Nehf, N Y	20	10	667	Carl W Mays, N Y	27	9	750
1922	P Donohue, Cinn	18	9	667	Leslie J Bush, N Y	26	7	788
1923	Adolfo Luque, Cinn	27	8	771	Herbert J Pennock, N Y	19	6	760
1924	A C Vance, B'klyn	28	6	824	W P Johnson, Wash	23	7	767
1925	A C Vance, B'klyn	22	9	710	S Coveleskie, Wash	20	5	800
1926	Ray Kremer, Pitt	20	6	769	Geo E Uhle, Cleve	27	11	711
1927	Jesse J Haines, St L	24	10	706	Waite C Hoyt, N Y	22	7	759
1928	L J Benton, N Y	25	9	735	A F Crowder, St L	21	5	808
1929	C H Root, Chi	19	6	760	Robt M Grove, Phila	20	6	769
					Tom Zachary, N Y	12	0	1 000
1930	Fred Fitzsimmons	19	7	731	Robt M Grove, Phila	28	5	848
1931	Paul Derringer	18	8	692	Robt M Grove, Phila	31	4	886
1932	Lon Warneke, Chi	22	6	786	J T Allen, N Y	17	4	810
1933	Lyle Tinning, Chi	13	6	684	Robt Grove, Phila	24	8	750
1934	Jerome Dean, St L	30	7	811	Vernon Gomez, N Y	26	5	839
1935	Wm Lee, Chi	20	6	769	Elden Auker, Det	18	7	720
1936	Carl Hubbell, N Y	26	6	813	Monte Pearson N Y	19	7	731
1937	Carl Hubbell, N Y	22	8	733	John Allen, Cleve.	15	1	938
1938	*William Lee, Chi*	*22*	*9*	*710*	*Charles Ruffing, N Y*	*21*	*7*	*750*
1939	Paul Derringer, Cin	25	7	781	Robert Grove, Bost	15	4	789
1940	F Fitzsimmons B'klyn	16	2	889	Lyn Rowe, Det	16	3	842
1941	Elmer Riddle, Cin	19	4	826	Vernon Gomez, N Y	15	5	750
1942	John Beazley, St L	21	6	778	Ernie Bonham, N Y	21	5	808
*1943	W Wyatt, B'klyn	14	5	737	Spurgeon Chandler, N Y	20	4	833
	Clyde Shoun, Cin	*14*	*5*	*737*				

* Brazle, (St L) pitching 87 innings, and Dickson (St L) pitching 116 innings, each won 8, lost 2 for .800 average, during 1943 season

LONGEST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME

...venty six
Krueger
Boston

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	P	A	E	BOSTON	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Olson, 2b	10	0	1	6	9	1	Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0	0
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0	0	Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10	2
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1	0	Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0	0
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0	0	Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0	0
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0	0	Holke, 1b	10	0	2	43	1	0
Hood, cf	6	0	1	8	1	0	Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	1	7	0
Konetchy, 1b	9	0	1	30	1	0	Maranville, ss	10	0	3	1	9	0
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3	1	O'Neil, c	2	0	0	4	3	0
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3	0	Christenbury*	1	0	1	0	0	0
Elliott, c	7	0	0	7	3	0	Gowdy, c	6	0	1	6	1	0
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13	0	Oeschger, p	5	0	1	0	11	0
Totals	85	1	9	78	34	2	Totals	82	1	15	78	42	2

*Batted for O'Neil in the ninth inning

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Called, darkness

...ce hits—Hood ...ases on balls— Double plays— —Brooklyn 11 ...ime of game— ...on 50 m

ALL STAR SERIES

In 1933 the major league All Star game was originated by the Chicago Tribune with play in Chicago, the American Leaguers winning. The teams were made up of players from each league, chosen by a vote of fans ... later ... te ... 937, ... and

1940

The 1943 game, played July 13 in Philadelphia, and won by the Americans, 5 to 3 was unique in the fact that none of the New York Americans appeared in the game—the first time that has happened in all star play. Joe McCarthy, manager of the N. Y. Amer...

from the Baseball Commissioners treasury, and $2,500 from each league to make a total of the $115,174 for the Ball and Bat Fund

or

$624,664 25, or about $56 600 per game The record both attendance and receipts was made in Cleveland, July 8, 1935, when 69,812 patrons paid $93,682

The net receipts of the first eight games went to the Baseball Players

gency Relief

Billy Herman who has played in 10 series including 1943, is the batting hero This National League second baseman has an all time average of 448

BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME

When the chieftains of baseball made plans to build a shrine in Cooperstown, N Y, it was decided that there should be a Hall of Fame to serve the immortals of the game

The Centennial Committee—Kenesaw Landis William Harridge, Ford Frick, John A Heydler, Clark Griffith Edward G Barrow and Connie Mack—chose the old time group of baseball notables, leaving it to a 75 per cent vote of the Baseball Writers Association to name the more modern players

The Centennial Committee, functioning through 1936 and 1937 named the following 13

Alexander Cartwright, designer of the baseball diamond and framer of the first definite rules

Morgan J Bulkeley, first president of the National League

Henry Chadwick, called the Father of Baseball"

professional

team

Connie Mack player and later manager of the Philadelphia Americans and now the "Dean of Baseball'

Charles A Comiskey, player and later owner of the Chicago Americans

John J McGraw, player and later manager of the New York Nationals

Charles (Old Hoss") Radbourne, most famous pitcher of his time

William ("Buck") Ewing one of the greatest of catchers

William Cummings, pitcher, who is credited with originating the curve ball

Of the 13 named by the Committee, Mack was the only one still living in 1944

LONGEST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	P	A	E	BOSTON	AB	R	H	P	A	E
Olson, 2b	10	0	1	6	9	1	Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0	0
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0	0	Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10	2
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1	0	Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0	0
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0	0	Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0	0
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0	0	Holke, 1b	10	0	2	43	1	0
Hood, cf	6	0	1	8	1	0	Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	1	7	0
Konetchy, 1b	9	0	1	30	1	0	Maranville, ss	10	0	3	1	9	0
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3	1	O'Neil, c	2	0	0	4	3	0
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3	0	Christenbury*	1	0	1	0	0	0
Elliott, c	7	0	0	7	3	0	Gowdy, c	6	0	1	6	1	0
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13	0	Oeschger, p	5	0	1	0	11	0
Totals	85	1	9	78	34	2	Totals	82	1	15	78	42	2

*Batted for O'Neil in the ninth inning

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Called, darkness

Two base hits—Maranville, Oeschger Three base hit—Cruise Sacrifice hits—Hood, ... Bases on balls— ... Double plays— ...ses—Brooklyn 11, ... Time of game—3h 50 m

ALL STAR SERIES

In 1933 the major-league All Star game was originated by the Chicago Tribune with play in Chicago, the American Leaguers winning. The teams were made up of players from each league, chosen by a vote of fans throughout the country ... later ... 37, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943—the National Leaguers winning in 1936, 1938 and 1940.

The 1943 game, played July 13 in Philadelphia, and won by the Americans, 5 to 3, was unique in the fact that none of the New York Americans ap... play Joe ... ican All- ... To this was added $25,000 for radio rights, from Gillette Safety Razor Co., $20,000

LEAGUE AWARD

AMERICAN

1922 George H Sisler (first base), St L
1923 George H Ruth (outfield), N Y

NATIONAL

1924 Arthur C Vance (pitcher), B'klyn

Above players awarded $1 000 Player award abandoned by Americans after 1928 and by National after 1929 'Most valuable player' decisions since then, arrived at by vote of sports writers polled by Sporting News, St. Louis, is as follows

SPORTING NEWS AWARD

AMERICAN

1929 Al Simmons (of) Phila
1930 Joe Cronin (ss) Wash
1931 Lou Gehrig (1b) N Y
1932 Jas Foxx (of) Phila
1933 Jas Foxx (of) Phila
1934 Lou Gehrig (1b) N Y
1935 Hank Greenberg (1b) Det
1936 Lou Gehrig (1b) N Y
1937 Chas Gehringer (2b) Det
1938 Jimmy Foxx (1b) Bos
1939 Joe DiMaggio (of) N Y
1940 Hank Greenberg (of) Det
1941 Joe DiMaggio (of) N Y
1942 Joe Gordon (2b) N Y
1943 Spurgeon Chandler (p) N Y

NATIONAL

1930 Wm Terry (1b) N Y
1931 Chas Klein (of) Phila
1932 Chas Klein (of) Phila
1933 Carl Hubbell (p) N Y
1934 Jerome Dean (p) St L
1935 Floyd Vaughan (ss) Pitt
1936 Carl Hubbell (p) N Y
1937 Joe Medwick (of) St L
1938 Ernie Lombardi (c) Cin
1939 Bucky Walters (p) Cin
1940 Frank McCormick (1b) Cin
1941 Dolph Camilli (1b) B'klyn
1942 Mort Cooper (p) St L
1943 Stan Musial (of) St L

FAMOUS PLAYERS

on it was a fight for victory

Everything was done during more than two decades to halt his progress through enemy ranks, and to check his exploits which so often de- But Cobb carried on um, he still was ranked team's hope for victory

with a wild batting orgy, or by some spectacular base running, at which, for almost 20 years he was the master

Babe Ruth is Cobb's closest rival as an outfielder and batsman But his was a temperament radically different than Cobb's He was rollicking happy go lucky He wanted to win, but, if occasionally his team was beaten, it was not a catastrophe to Ruth, it was "just another of those things"

Ruth was famous as a left handed pitcher before he was moved to the outfield He was one of the great throwers of all time But when he joined the New York Americans it was decided that as a pitcher he might win only one game every four days, but, if played regularly, his tremen
triumphs than could his

owned something like 90 records Some of these since have been broken, but about 35 still endure, and likely will exist through endless time

Here is a tabulated comparison of the complete records of Cobb and Ruth

	Yrs	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	TB	SB	PC
Cobb	24	3033	11429	2244	4191	724	297	118	5863	892	367
Ruth	22	2502	8389	2174	2873	506	136	714	5893	123	342

Cobb played in more major league games than any other man, was at bat oftenest, scored the most runs, made the most hits, stole the most bases
He was a
vay of
on to
in tur
bulent ones But all this never stopped Cobb, nor took off the edge from his sharp bravery and flawless courage

ars nine of
us league—

r, was the
Run clan
He holds the single season record with 60 poled out in 1927 In 1921 he made 59 in 1920 it was 54, a mark which he repeated in 1928 In 1930
and was

nd added
15 more in the various world series in which he appeared

Baseball authorities are inclined to rate Tris Speaker just back of Cobb and Ruth as an outfielder, and to name this trio as the All-Time, All Star outfield

Speaker was a splendid batsman but not quite so consistent a hitter as Cobb nor was he in Ruth's class as a slugger Speaker was not quite so fast on the bases as Cobb, but infinitely faster than Ruth As a defensive

fielder, Speaker never had a superior He revolutionized outfield play He played just back of the infield, so that he could trap the short "Texas League" hits, and depended upon his marvelous speed to overtake any ball hit into territory back of him

Included among the other renowned outfielders, who were keen defensive players, and splendid batsmen, were

Bill Lange, Jimmy McAleer, Jesse Burkett, Hugh Duffy, whose 438 batting mark in 1894 is still the record, Willie Keeler, most scientific of hitters, Ed Delehanty, mighty slugger of the other days, Sam Crawford, Bob Bescher, champion base stealer, Fred Clarke Jimmy Sheckard, Jimmy Slagle, Frank Schulte, Cy Seymour, Tommy Leach, Elmer Flick, Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis, Clifford Cravath, Zach Wheat, George Burns, Lewis ("Hack") Wilson, Fred Snodgrass, Charles ("Casey") Stengel, Fielder Jones, Dodie Paskert, Elmer Smith

Also Max Carey, perhaps the greatest base stealer in modern National League history, Clyde Milan, Joe Jackson, Eddie Roush, Ross Youngs, Emil Meusel, Billy Southworth, Bob Meusel, Charlie Hafey, Sam Rice, Leon ("Goose") Goslin, Heinie Manush, Hazen ("Kiki") Cuyler, Harry Heilman, Earl Coombs, Paul Waner, Hank Greenberg who was switched from first base, Lloyd Waner, Al Simmons, Joe Medwick, Mel Ott, Terry Moore, Ted Williams, and Joe DiMaggio, probably the greatest since the days of Cobb, Ruth and Speaker

The great first basemen have included

Adrian C ("Cap") Anson, Dan Brouthers, Harry Davis, Frank Chance, John ("Stuffy") McInnis, Fred Tenney, Jake Daubert, Tim Jordan, Hal Chase, greatest fielding first baseman of them all, Dan McGann, Ed Konetchy, William ("Kitty") Bransfield, Joe Judge, George Kelly, Jim Bottomley, Charlie Grimm, George Burns George Sisler, Hank Greenberg, William Terry, Lou Gehrig, Frank McCormick, Rudy York

Shifting to the other parts c [illegible] made interchangeable by so [illegible] Hornsby, for instance, one c [illegible] played at short and, occasionally, at third, Frankie Frisch played second third and short, Charles ("Buck") Weaver, played third and short Leo Durocher has played second and short Eddie Collins started as a short stop and then was switched over to second Others who played different positions included Fred Lindstrom, Charlie Herzog, Heinie Zimmerman, Leo Durocher, Jimmy Foxx, Mark Koenig, Lew Fonseca, Jimmy Dykes, and John L ("Pepper") Martin

Napoleon Lajoie, most graceful of all second basemen, and one of the game's greatest hitters, is regarded by many as the best man ever to play that position Collins ranks just back of him And then Hornsby After which could be placed the fighting Johnny Evers, the placid Charlie Gehringer, with much consideration to be given to Tony Lazzeri, the spark plug of the old time Yankees

Other fine second basemen have been Danny Murphy, Billy Gilbert,

Stanley Harris, Aaron Ward, Larry Doyle, Buddy Meyers, Max Bishop, Stanley Hack, Billy Herman, Joe Gordon

John (Hans) Wagner is rated as the greatest of all shortstops He was a champion batsman, a speedy man on the bases, a grand fielder with a powerful throwing arm But the modest Wagner asserts that Hughie Jennings was the best shortstop that ever lived

Among the other great shortstops have been

Herman Long, Bobby Wallace, Joe Tinker, Dave Bancroft, Everett Scott, Roger Peckinpaugh, Jack Barry, Fred Parent, Art Fletcher, Travis Jackson, Joe Sewell, Walter Maranville, Lee Tannehill, Ossie Bluege, Arky V [illegible] rocher, Joe C [illegible] rtell, and N [illegible]

Jimmy Collins was a superb third baseman His closest rival in the days of his prime was long and lanky Bill Bradley John McGraw was a great third baseman Ed Williamson, who predated all three was the finest third baseman of the old days Tommy Leach was a star

Others who made fame at the "hot corner" were

Harry Steinfeldt, Lave Cross, Frank ("Home Run") Baker, Arthur Devlin, Larry Gardner, William ("Wid") Conroy, Oscar Vitt, Mike Mowery, George Moriarity, Ossie Bluege, Heinie Groh, Jimmy Dykes, Billy Werber, Joe Dugan, Harold ("Pie") Traynor, Robert ("Red") Rolfe, Marv Owen, Pinky Higgins

The great catchers—men who were almost faultless as fielders, had great throwing arms, were brainy to an extreme, and also were fine hitters, included William ("Buck") Ewing, of the long gone years, Johnny Kling, Marty Bergen, Ray Schalk, Gordon ("Mickey") Cochrane and Bill Dickey

Others of only a trifle lesser lustre were Jack O Connor, Charlie Zimmer, George Gibson, Lou Criger, Charlie Street, Ossie Schreckongost, Wallie [illegible] Oscar [illegible] Carrigan, Ed Phelps, Otto Miller, Forest Cady, Bill Killefer, Johnny Gooch, Johnny Bassler, Larry McLean, Steve O'Neil, Gus Mancuso, Hank Severeid, Frank Snyder, Herold Ruel, Earl Smith, Ernie Lombardi, Charles ("Gabby") Hartnett, Micky Owen, Harry Danning

Denton T ("Cy") Young was the pitching star of his time—perhaps the [illegible] for 22 years—the [illegible] 40 per [illegible] some of the modern stars never won that many in their best years

Young a right hander, with amazing control, superlative speed and master of every curve in the bag of deceptive tricks holds the record for the most years of scoring 30 or more victories—5 He pitched in both the National and American Leagues and bent the greatest hitters in both to his iron will for a generation

Charlie ("Old Hoss") Radbourne, pitching in the 80's was one of the great ones of all time He won 60 games in one season, and achieved a record by pitching 22 consecutive games for the Providence Nationals

Bill White, another one of the old timers, won 75 games in a single season for the Cincinnati Nationals—1879—which is the major league record, while Al G Spalding has the record for highest percentage for a season—.934—when he won 57, lost 4 and tied 3 others in 64 games in 1875

P[illegible] modern era have been [illegible]ch, Jo[illegible]te, Ec[illegible]rd (“[illegible]”at thewson, Jack Chesbro, Ed Ruelbach, Joe McGinnity, Bill Dineen

Also Addie Joss, Grover Alexander, Harry ("Doc") White, Walter P Johnson, Joe Wood, George Wiltse, Frank Killen, Sam Leever, Art Nehf, Richard ("Rube") Marquard, Ferd Schupp, Jack Warhop, Jeff Tesreau, Carl Mays, Eddie Plank, Charles ("Chief") Bender, A C ("Dazzy") Vance, Jack Coombs, Andy Coakley, George ("Nap") Rucker, Charles ("Babe") Adams, Orvie Overall, Howard Camnitz, Eddie Cicotte, Tom Zachary, Jim Bagby, sr, "Wild Bill" Donovan, Ed Killian, Fred Toney, Jack Quinn, Charles ("Red") Lucas, Eppa Rixey, and George Uhle

Also Stanley Coveleskie, Jim Vaughn, Waite C Hoyt, Walter Mails, Herb Pennock, Burleigh Grimes, Lon Warneke, Urban Faber, Dick Rudolph, Bill James, Robert Grove, George Earnshaw, Charlie Root, Bill Lee, Adolfo Luque, Jess Haines, Larry French, Paul Derringer, Swede Walberg, Jerome ("Dizzy") Dean, Vic Aldridge, Carl Hubbell, Vernon ("Lefty") Gomez, Tom Bridges, Charles ("Red") Ruffing Fred Fitz simmons, John Vander Meer, William ("Bucky") Walters, Whitlow Wyatt, Morton Cooper, Ted Lyons, Spurgeon Chandler, Atley Donald, Hal Schmacher, Ernie White, Ernie Bonham Bob Feller, and Johnny Beazley, who made history in his first full year in the majors in 1942

Babe Ruth was a great southpaw before going to the outfield

FAMOUS MANAGERS

Connie Mack, of the Philadelphia Americans, is the famous veteran of [illegible] McCarthy of the New York Americans, [illegible]ld series conquests [illegible]4, broke into baseball as a youth, starred as a catcher, then was named manager of the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1894, continuing until the end of 1896 When Ban Johnson created the American League in 1900, he gave Mack a franchise to begin in 1901, Mack named himself manager when the new team took the field that year, and still is the manager, 1944 being his 44th consecutive year on the job with the Athletics, which, with 3 at Pittsburgh added, makes a total of 47

Mack's teams have won 9 pennants and 5 world series duels

McCarthy, who never played major league ball, was manager of the Chicago Nationals from 1926 through 1930 In 1931 he was appointed manager of the Yankees and has been there since His teams—Chicago and New York—during that 18 year span from 1926 to 1943, have won

tter

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have won 8 pennants, giving him a grand total of 9, and his Yankees won 7 of the subsequent world series battles

John

was a t

club in

New Y

he resigned because of ill health

McGraw's Giants won 10 pennants, figured in 9 world series, and won 3 of them

Miller Huggins, who managed the Yankees from 1918 to 1929, piloted them to 7 pennants and 3 world series victories

Other baseball managers who have left their imprints deeply on the pages of baseball history have been Jim Mutrie, who was manager of the New York Nationals when they acquired their nickname of Giants", Al G Spalding Adrian C ("Pop") Anson and Frank Chance, of the Chicago Nationals Patsy Tebeau of the Cleveland Nationals, Charles Comiskey, Fielder Jones and William ("Kid") Gleason of the Chicago Americans, Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals, Frank Selee and George Stallings, of the Boston Nationals, Pat Moran who won pennants with both the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Nationals the first time it ever was accom plished by either club Hughie Jennings of the Detroit Americans, Wilbert Robinson Brooklyn Nationals Ned Hanlon who managed several dif ferent clubs in the National League, Clark Griffith, manager of the New York American, and later the Washington Americans Jimmy Collins of the Boston Americans Frankie Frisch Stanley Harris Casey Stengel, Rogers Hornsby Joe Cronin Bill Southworth and Tris Speaker

• • • •

FAMOUS UMPIRES

Umpires play a mighty part in the affairs of baseball and down through the years some have come along who, because of their ability, or their

quit umpiring to manage a ball club, and then quit that job to go back to umpiring, Bill Dineen, former big league pitcher, Charlie Rigler—"Rigler the Great", Bob Emslie, who umpired from 1891 to 1929 in the National League—38 years—and Tom Connolly, who umpired from about 35 years in the American

A thousand and one tales have been written about Bill Klem, of the sharp and ready tongue, who became a big league umpire soon after the end of the Spanish-American war, and ceased field duty only a short while [illegible]

custom to run with the play, whenever it was possible, and made decision at the point where the play was made, in contrast with the old method of calling decisions on bases from a rigid position Evans quit the field quite a few years ago, to take up club general management, and now is President of the Southern League

A D ("Dolly Stark,") who has been in and out of the National League, also was a youngster when he broke in, and carried on the tradition of Evans, with a few inventions of his own, and managed to be on top of the [illegible]

[illegible] wrote [illegible] when not umpiring, John ("Beans') Reardon, Eugene Quigley, George Magerkurth and Cal Hubbard, who was a flaming football star

Jack Sheridan was one of the great umpires of an earlier day, so was the picturesque "Silk' O'Loughlin Bill Byron was known as the "Humming Bird" because he would break into song when players protested decisions W A McGowan Roy Van Graflan R F Nallin R A ("Babe') Pinelli, E T ('Red') Ormsby and Harry Geisel are others of enduring fame

BASIC BASEBALL RULES

Baseball is played on a field made up of two parts an infield and an outfield The infield is square, and erroneously referred to as a "diamond" The distance from the batter's box also called "home plate,' to first base is 90 feet The distance between first base and second base between second base and third base, and between third base and the home plate also is 90 feet The pitcher's "box," from which he makes delivery of the ball, is 60 feet, 6 inches from home plate

The outfield area has no maximum or minimum limit However, when a ball field is laid out in an enclosed area the farthest limit of the outfield is fixed by the stands or the fences In areas not enclosed, the outfield is that part of the field back of the infield regardless of length

The game is played with a ball and bat, and the players wear leather

gloves, the one's used by the catchers and first basemen being thicker than those used by the other players, and are called mitts

The ball has a rubber core, is wound with yarn, has a leather cover, which is stitched on The ball must not weigh less than 5 ounces nor more than 5¼, and must not be less than 9 inches and no more than 9¼ inches in circumference The bat must be round, not over 2¾ inches in diameter at the thickest part no longer than 42 inches, and must be made entirely of wood, but there is no limitation as to weight

Nine players make up a team catcher, pitcher, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, shortstop, right fielder, center fielder, left fielder Substitution may be made at any time, but the retired player cannot re-enter the game

The game is ruled by an umpire or umpires There can be as many as four umpires, one to judge balls and strikes back of the plate, one to make decisions at first base, another at second base, the other at third base The plate umpire is supreme

A game consists of nine innings, with each team having equal turns at bat If the score is tied at the completion of 9 innings the plate umpire rules it to go on until the tie is broken or weather, visibility or any other conditions make continuation impossible

Customarily, the visiting team takes first turn at bat It continues at bat until the defending team has put out three of the visiting players, after which the home team goes to bat, remains at bat until three of its men have been put out and that completes an official inning

A player can be put out in various ways If he hits a fly ball, he is out whether it is foul or fair, if the ball is caught on the fly by one of the defensive players If he hits a ground ball and the ball is scooped up and thrown to first base arriving there before he does, he is out Base runners can be forced out For instance, if a runner is on first base and his batting teammate hits a ground ball the runner must vacate first base so as to make room for the hitter, and must try to advance to second If the ball reaches that base before the runner arrives, he is out Runners can be forced out at any of the bases and also at home plate

Of course to make the put out, the infielder must be touching the base when catching the ball

If a baserunner is tagged with the ball while the game is in action at a time when he is not standing on the base, he is ruled out A base runner also is out if hit by a ball batted by a teammate

A player can be "struck out" If three strikes are called against him before he has been given four bad pitches, he is a "strike out" victim The first two foul balls hit by a batsman count as strikes against him If a pitch to the batter has been perfect in the opinion of the umpire, and the batsman did not strike at it, the umpire calls a strike on the batter Of course it also is a strike if he swings at a pitch and misses it

The batter is out if the umpire declares the hit an infield fly That is if before two men are out, while first and second, or first, second and third

bases are occupied, the batter hit a fair fly ball other than a line drive that can be handled by an infielder. This is declared an infield fly by the umpire, and the base runners may be off their bases or advance at the risk of the ball being caught, the same as any other fly ball

These are the major methods by which a batsman, or base runner, can be put out

a pitched ball, rows him four ier has thrown so is passed to first if the opposing catcher interferes with the swing of his bat

If the batter makes a clean hit, he can advance along the bases as far as possible If he hits just far enough to get to first base, that is called a single, if he gets to second base on the merit of his hit, it is a double, if to third, it is a triple, if he knocks the ball into fair territory in the stands, or knocks it over the fence inside the foul line, he gets four bases, called a home run It also is a home run if he hits a ball to the far outfield and beats the ball back to the home plate

A base runner can advance in various ways, he can try to make a run for the next base while the ball is in action elsewhere, and, if he succeeds, that is recorded as a stolen base He can be advanced by hits made by succeeding batters, he can be advanced by a sacrifice hit—meaning when a team mate deliberately makes an out in such a way that the base runner has the opportunity to advance to the next base Of course, base runners also can advance on errors made by the defensive team

The object of the game is to score runs It is accounted as a run when a player has advanced from home plate all the way around to home plate again The team scoring the most runs is winner of the game In cases where games are forfeited by action of the umpire, the official score is 9 to 0 in favor of the team which has been victimized in one way or another

BALLDOM'S FAMOUS POEM

The most famous poem ever written about baseball is "Casey at the Bat," penned over 56 years ago, by a former Harvard student, Ernest Thayer, of Worcester, Mass He wrote it while in San Francisco The De Wolf Hopper It ly was the result

The pitcher who fanned Casey is baseball's "Unknown Man"

The poem follows on the next page

"CASEY AT THE BAT"

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville nine that day,
The score stood four to two with but one inning more to play
And then, when Cooney died at first, and Barrows did the same,
A sickly silence fell upon the patrons of the game

A straggling few got up to go in deep despair The rest
Clung to the hope which springs eternal in the human breast,
They thought if only Casey could get a whack at that—
We'd put even money now with Casey at the bat

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also Jimmy Blake,
And the former was a lulu, and the latter was a cake,
So upon that stricken multitude grim melancholy sat,
For there seemed but little chance of Casey's getting to the bat

But Flynn let drive a single, to the wonderment of all
And Blake, the much despised, tore the cover off the ball
And when the dust had lifted, and the men saw what had occurred,
There was Johnnie safe at second, and Flynn a hugging third

Then, from 5,000 throats and more, there rose a lusty yell,
It rumbled through the valley, it rattled in the dell,
It knocked upon the mountains, and recalled upon the flat
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place,
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a smile on Casey's face
And then responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt,
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt
Then while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurling through the air,
And Casey stood a watching it in haughty grandeur there
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey "Strike one!" the umpire said

From the bleachers, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of the storm-waves on a stern and distant shore
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one in the stand,
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone,
He stilled the rising tumult, he bade the game go on,
He signalled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew,
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said "Strike two!"

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered fraud,
But one scornful look from Casey, and the audience was awed
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again

The sneer is gone from Casey's lips, his teeth are clenched in hate,
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate,
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow

Oh! somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright,
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout,
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey had struck out

INTERNATIONAL "CORRESPONDENCE" GOODWILL BASEBALL CONTEST

In 1939, there was initiated an International "Correspondence' Goodwill Baseball Contest between Americans and Australians The contest involved fungo hitting and the throwing of a baseball

The challenge was issued by Clinton W Evans, head baseball coach at the University of California, to the Victorian Baseball Association of Melbourne, Australia The contests in Australia were supervised by Ern Cowley, baseball editor of the Melbourne *Sporting Globe*, and in the United States by H Archie Richardson

Three contests were between the University of California and the Victorian Baseball Associations one between the combined California colleges and All Australia, another between U C Frosh and V B A Juniors, the sixth between the combined San Francisco high schools and the V B A Juniors The Australians won one match from the University of California the Americans won the other five

farther than did Sheldon Lejuene, who hung up a record of 426 feet, 9½ inches on October 12 1910 but the best throw was more than 15 feet short of Lejuene's mark

The runners tried to wipe out Evar Swanson's professional record for circling bases, 13 3/5 seconds on Sept 15 1929—but failed

The best performances turned in by contestants in the different classes were

FUNGO HITTING Frank Maderos (St Marys College Oakland) 432 feet Quentin Thompson (Stanford) 420 4 Emmett O Neill (St Marys College) 411 0, Max Lukey (an American temporarily in Australia) 403 8 Ted Lynott (V B A Melbourne) 401 0 best by an Australian Sergeant James Gunther (United States Army in Melbourne) 396 0 Best drive by a youngster—369 3 by Jack Smith of Balboa High School San Francisco 1939

THROWING BASEBALL FOR DISTANCE Ray Tran (St Mary's College) 411 6, Quentin Thompson (Stanford) 410 6 Bill Johnston (V B A Juniors) 375 6—a worlds record for a throw by a 19 year old boy Ern Bromley (V B A) 374-7, 18 year old Jack Daniel (V B A Juniors) 363 2 Sergeant Mitchell Yanyanin (United States Army in Melbourne) 357-7

CIRCLING-THE BASES Don Weir (U C) 13 6 Mel Duezabou (U C) 13 8 Al Hirshon (U C L A) 13 9 Cliff McClain (U C) 14 0 and the Australian record of 14 2 is held jointly by Ian Jamieson, Wally Locklier, and Arch Paul

BASEBALL—WORLD'S SERIES

The modern blue ribbon classic of balldom was originated in 1903 by the Pittsburgh team winner of the National flag that year, and the Boston Red Sox, which had been victorious in the American The 1903 post season contest was the result of challenges and acceptances by the clubs and did not have league supervision

In 1904 when the Boston club repeated its triumph in the American the Bostons challenged the New York Giants to a series, that team having won the National League flag The reply by John McGraw, manager of the Giants that he did not wish to "endanger the standing of my team by sending it against a minor league club almost precipitated a new baseball war

1904 05, by agreeing to an annual post season series to begin in 1905 They did this more to placate Johnson than with thought that the classic would become a gold mine of unparalleled kind Yet the world series receipts exceeded $26 000 000 including 1943 and 13 of the series drew over $1 000 000

Post season play wasn t an original idea in 1903 The National League had a rival in the American Association originated in 1882 In 1884 the Association pennant winner challenged the National champion and this led to annual clashes from 1884 to 1890 inclusive

NATIONAL LEAGUE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SERIES

play off

10 games St

1888—10 games played (4 in N Y 4 in St L, 1 in Bklyn 1 in Phila) N Y NL won 6 St L AA 4
1889—(9 games 5 in N Y 4 in Bklyn) N Y NL won 6 Bklyn AA 3
1890—(7 games) Bklyn NL won 3 St Louis AA won 3 one tied no playoff
1891—No series Association disbanded at end of season

SPLIT SEASON

t half winning
inst 23 defeats
d in Cleveland,
nt of darkness

TEMPLE CUP SERIES

In 1894 William Chase Temple of Pittsburgh donated a cup to be fought for at the end of the National League season (there was only one major circuit then) between first

and second teams Play continued from 1894 to 1897 inclusive on basis of best 4 out of 7, with following results

1894–New York beat Baltimore, 4 to 0, 1895–Cleveland beat Baltimore, 4 to 1, 1896–Baltimore beat Cleveland, 4 to 0, 1897–Baltimore beat Boston, 4 to 1

Any moderately detailed story of the modern world series, beginning in 1903, lapsing in 1904, resuming in 1905 and continuing uninterrupted through 1943, demands a book of its own It has had its heroes–by the scores and by the hundreds, it has known the wonder players who failed when the big test came, and the mediocre who, inspired, played more spectacularly than ever before–or ever afterward

Because the style of play changed considerably between 1903 and 1943, because pitching trickeries of the earlier years were legislated out later,

The spitball, the emery ball, and other altered baseballs were hurled by pitchers in the long gone years–with an advantage to them What those men might have accomplished without such aids, or what modern pitchers could have done if permitted such trickery, constitute questions

into existence, and made a tremendous change Prior to that era, any player who hit a home run during a series was something of a hero When Frank Baker, operating for the Philadelphia Athletics against the New York Giants, in 1911, drove out a homer on two successive days he was hailed as a wonder man But in modern years benefitted by the "lively ball," Lou Gehrig amassed 4 home runs in a four game series, Babe Ruth athered 4 in a seven game series, and the Babe made 3 homers in one game in 1926, and repeated in the 1928 series

Of all the stars that ever gleamed in world series play, Ruth was the nost brilliant He is owner of a vast array of records compiled during 10 series years–1915, 1916 and 1918 with the Boston Americans and 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1932 with the New York Americans He ut the most home runs–15, hit for the most total bases–96 hit for the greatest number of total bases in one game–12–in both 1926 and 1928 He batted in the most runs–33, scored the most runs–37, and made the nost hits–54

In the four game series of 1928, by making 10 hits in 16 trips to the plate ie chalked up the record batting average for any series– 625 He had a 10 series batting average of 333

Ruth struck out oftener than any other series player–30 times He athered in more bases on balls–33 He was passed 11 times in the 7 game eries against the New York Nationals in 1926–a record–and is tied with wo others in getting 4 passes in a single game

An almost forgotten fact is that Ruth was a southpaw for the Boston Americans before he was purchased by the Yankees and was detailed to [illegible]

[illegible]

in which he figured—1932—Yankees vs Chicago Nationals, and won by the Yankees in four straight

[illegible] York

T [illegible]

O [illegible]

on his first trip to the plate, driving two runs in ahead of him and giving the Yankees a lead they never surrendered

Ruth *accomplished nothing on his next turn at bat* Coming up in the 5th, he was greeted by a wild chorus of "boos' The Babe looked around the stands, then with his bat, pointed to the fence in center field—400 feet away—and indicated by his gesture that he would drive the ball over that spot And that is exactly what he did

Perhaps the greatest single series performance by any pitcher was that of Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, opposed to the Philadelphia Americans in 1905 He met them three times—and shut them out three times, a feat no other world series pitcher has approached

There never has been a no hit world series game, but Ed Ruelbach pitching for the Chicago Nationals against the Chicago White Sox on Oct 10, 1906 was credited with a one hit game—long since disputed The opponents claimed two hits, insisting that one hit was overlooked by the score keeper

The "Iron Man pitcher in world series history was Deacon Phillippe, of the Pittsburgh Nationals He appeared in 5 of the 8 games of 1903 against the Boston Red Sox—a total of 44 innings

Waite C Hoyt, with the world series New York Yankees in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926 1927 and 1928 and the Philadelphia Athletics in 1932, pitched in the most series—7—and participated in 12 games, also a record Hoyt won 6 of his games to put him in a total series victories tie with Charles A Bender, of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Vernon Gomez, of the New York Yankees Gomez never was defeated in a world series, winning 6 straight

A series is decided on the best 4 out of 7 games basis, although some years it was 5 out of 9 [illegible] 1903 1919 1919 and 1921 Six series [illegible] omplishing the feat 5 times—[illegible] Braves the other club to conclude a series in record time

Thirteen series have drawn more than $1,000 000 each The record is $1 322 328 made in the 7 game series of 1940—Cincinnati Nationals vs Detroit Americans, this including $100 000 for radio broadcasting privilege

Sixty per cent of the r
is set aside for the playe

went
other
clubs which finished close to the top in the pennant race
I
of
of which 70 per cent went for the division among the competing players, on the basis of 60 per cent to the winners and 40 to the losers The other 30 per cent of the gross players' pool was divided among the players in both leagues whose teams had finished 2nd, 3rd and 4th

The 5 game 1943 series drew a total paid attendance of 277 312, gross receipts of $1,105,784, and that sum was divided as follows

Players' share	$488 005 74
Commissioner s share	102 079 80
Each club's share	76 831 24
Each league's share	76 831.24
War relief	308 373 48

All receipts of third and fourth games, after deduction of players' share, went to the war relief and Service Fund, Inc, which also received the $100,000 paid for radio broadcasting rights

The 1943 players' share of $488,005 74 is a new series record

Prior to a series, the competing players decide how they shall divide their money Some include newcomers for a full share and also award

The smallest attendance for any series was
of 1908

WORLD SERIES WINNERS

1903—8 games—Boston Ams defeated Pittsburgh Nats, 5 games to 3 on best 5-out-of 9 basis This series not league sanctioned but is accepted as official part of World Series story

1905–5 games–N Y. Nats defeated Phila Ams, 4 to 1, series rule being best 4-out of-7, first year series sanctioned by National Baseball Commission
1906–6 games–Chicago Ams defeated Chicago Nats, 4 to 2
1907–5 games–Chicago Nats defeated Detroit Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie
1908–5
1909–7 3
1910–5
1911–6
1912–8 games–Boston Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 3, other game was tie
1913–5 games–Phila Ams defeated New York Nats, 4 to 1

t 5-out of 9 series
1920–7 games–Cleveland Ams defeated Brooklyn Nats, 5 to 2, in best 5-out of-9 series
1921–8 games–New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 5 to 3, in best 5-out of 9 series
1922–5 games–New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie, series resumed on best 4-out-of-7 basis
1923–6 games–New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 2
1924–7 1 to 3
1925–7 4 to 3
1926–7 3
1927–4 games–New York Ams defeated Pittsburgh Nats, 4 to 0
1928–4 games–New York Ams defeated St Louis Nats, 4 to 0

losing first, taking next four
1943–5 games–N Y Ams defeated St L Nats, 4 to 1, as follows

1st Game–N Y 4, St L 2
2nd " St L 4, N Y 3
3rd " N Y 6, St L 2
4th Game–N Y 2, St L 1
5th " N Y 2, St L 0

1916, 1929, 1933,

6 game series (8) 1906, 1911, 1917, 1918, 1923, 1930 1935, 1936
7 game series (8) 1909, 1920, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1934, 1940
8 games (with tie) (1) 1912
8 games (no tie) (3) 1903, 1919, 1921

SOME WORLD SERIES RECORDS

CHAMPIONS 1903 TO 1943

Total series, 40, won by American League, 24, National League, 16

AMERICAN LEAGUE (25)

New York	(10)–1923, 1927, 1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1938 1939, 1941, 1943
Philadelphia	(5)–1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, 1930
Boston	(5)–1903, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1918
Chicago	(2)–1906, 1917
Cleveland	(1)–1920
Washington	(1)–1924
Detroit	(1)–1935

NATIONAL LEAGUE (15)

New York	(4)–1905, 1921, 1922, 1933
St Louis	(4)–1926, 1931, 1934 1942
Chicago	(2)–1907, 1908
Pittsburgh	(2)–1909, 1925
Cincinnati	(2)–1919, 1940
Boston	(1)–1914

GENERAL RECORDS

Playing in most series—Team—New York Americans, 14, 1921, 1922 1923,
192
193
ican
Lea
192

939

York Amer

Largest attendance five game series—277,312 in 1943, New York Americans versus St Louis Nationals

1905–5 games–N Y Nats defeated Phila Ams, 4 to 1, series rule being best 4 out of 7, first year series sanctioned by National Baseball Commission
1906–6 games–Chicago Ams defeated Chicago Nats, 4 to 2
1907–5 games–Chicago Nats defeated Detroit Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie

1

to 3

2

to 3, other game was tie

best 5-out of 9 series

1920–7 games–Cleveland Ams defeated Brooklyn Nats, 5 to 2, in best 5-out-of-9 series
1921–8 *games*–New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 5 to 3, in best 5-out of 9 series
1922–5 games–New York Nats defeated New York Ams, 4 to 0, other game was tie, series resumed on best 4-out-of-7 basis
1923–6 games–New York Ams defeated N Y Nats, 4 to 2
1924–7 ... to 3
1925–7 ... to 3
1926–7 ... 3

1

1, losing first, taking next four
1943–5 games–N Y Ams defeated St L Nats, 4 to 1, as follows

1st	Game–N Y 4, St L 2	4th	Game–N Y 2, St L 1
2nd	" St L 4, N Y 3	5th	" N Y 2, St L 0
3rd	" N Y 6, St L 2		

popped to a shortstop, English Bishop singled, scoring Dykes Art Nehf replaced Root on the mound for the Cubs, with the score 8 to 4 in favor of Chicago, and 2 men on the sacks Haas drove one to center that was aimed directly at "Hack" Wilson He lost it in the sun, Boley and Bishop scored, and Haas was credited with a double Cochrane was passed to first "Sheriff" B [illegible]

su [illegible]

M [illegible]

D [illegible]

m [illegible]

The final score of the game was Philadelphia 10, Chicago 8

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Played in most series—10 by George H ("Babe") Ruth 1915, 1916, 1918 with Boston Americans —1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1932 with New York Bill Dickey was member N Y Americans in 9 series—1928, 1932, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943 Frankie Frisch holds National League record, playing in 8 series

Played in most games—50 by Frankie Frisch 26 with New York 24 with St Louis Ruth's record is 41

Best batting average series lifetime— 361 by Lou Gehrig, 7 series 34 games made 43 hits in 119 a b

Best average one series— 625 by Ruth, 4 games, 1928

Most series over 300—6 by Ruth

Most runs, series lifetime—37 by Ruth

Most runs one game—4 by Ruth, Oct 6, 1926, tied by Earl Coombs, Oct 2, 1932 and Frank Crosetti, Oct 2 1936

Most times at bat, series lifetime—197 by Frank Frisch, 8 series

Most runs batted in series lifetime—35 by Lou Gehrig

Most hits series lifetime—58 by Frisch in 50 games in 8 series

[illegible] games 1928

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] series

[illegible]

[illegible] series, 1928 4 by Ruth in 7 game series 1926

Most home runs one game—3 by Ruth on two occasions Oct 6 1926 and Oct 9, 1928

Most total bases series lifetime—96 by Ruth

Most extra base hits series lifetime—22 by Ruth

Most sacrifice hits series lifetime—8 by Eddie Collins

Most bases on balls—33 by Ruth

Most times struck out—30 by Ruth

PITCHING

Pitching in most series—7 by Waite C Hoyt, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1928 with New York Americans, 1931 with Philadelphia Americans Total games 12

Winning most games total series—6 (in tie) Hoyt, Charles Bender, Philadelphia Americans, Vernon Gomez, New York Americans Gomez never was beaten in world series play

Best pitching

shutouts, score

delphia Athlet

Jack Coombs,

Chicago

tionals,

series,

Phillipe, Pittsburgh Nationals, 8 game series, 1903, Bill Dineen, Boston Americans, 8 game series, 1903

Winning Pitcher, Largest Game—14 innings—Ruth Oct 9 1916 Boston

the record

Most innings pitched series lifetime—103 2/3 by Mathewson, 1905, 1911, 1912, 1913

Most conse

in

ins

Most strikeouts one game—13 by Howard Ehmke, Philadelphia Americans versus Chicago Nationals, Oct 8, 1929

Most bases on balls series lifetime—32 by Art Nehf, New York Nationals in 5 series

Most bases on balls one game—9, by Jack Coombs, Philadelphia Americans Oct 18, 1910, versus Chicago Nationals in 9 inning game, won by Philadelphia 9 to 3

Most home runs off pitcher series lifetime

Most home runs off p

Oct 1, 1932 by New Y

Biggest share of rece

torious Detroit Americ

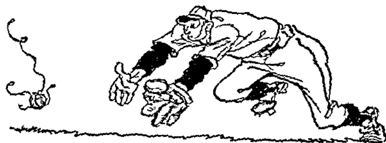
Biggest share for losin

1941 series with New York Americans

UMPIRING RECORDS

Officiating in most series—18 by William Klem of National League 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 1915, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1940 O'Day also of National League, appeared in cord is 8 (in a tie) Tommy Connolly, two umpires officiated at each series Since 1909 it has been four

BASEBALL—MINOR



The history of the minor leagues forms one of the absorbing chapters in the popularity and development of baseball

In 1877, one year after creation of the National League two minor leagues came into existence The pioneers were the International Association which embraced clubs in Canada as well as the U S A, and the League Alliance a U S A group

The International of 1877 was made up as follows Alleghenys (Pittsburgh), Live Oaks (Lynn, Mass), Buckeyes (Columbus, O), Manchesters (N H), Rochesters (Rochester, N Y), Maple Leafs (Guelph, Ont.), Tecumsehs (London Ont)

Tecumsehs In 1878 the makeup

Tecumsehs

le after 1878 and was succeeded by the National Association formed February 19, 1879 It had a short career

There is nothing in the files to tell of the operations the duration, or the fate of the League Alliance

Just how many minor circuits were started between 1877 and 1882 is not known But it is established that the minor Northwestern League was in existence in 1879 It was a four-club organization—Omaha Davenport, Dubuque and Rockford Dubuque won the pennant Among its players were Charles Comiskey, Tom Loftus, Charlie Radbourne and Billy and Jack Gleason, famous later as big league stars

The American Association originated in 1882 Its leaders announced it would compete with the National League for major patronage Its magnates signed some players away from the Nationals and raided the North

year

In 1883 when the Nationals and the A A made peace, the Northwestern

pleaded with them for an agreement guaranteeing protection from raids in the future This led to the signing of the "Triparty Agreement," the first of its kind in baseball s annals, yet this document has served as a pattern for all succeeding deals between majors and minors

The Northwestern of 1882 eventually became the American League of today Until 1887 it was the Northwestern, 1888 to 1891 the Western Association, 1892 to 1899 inclusive, the Western League It disbanded at end of 1899 as a minor unit, and was reorganized in Chicago, January, 1900, by Ban Johnson under name of American League

As newer minor leagues came into existence, they became parties to the agreement When the American Association disbanded after the 1891 season, the National League, then alone in the major field, made a new agreement with the minors in existence in 1892 That pact was observed until 1901, when John T Brush, of the New York Nationals, and James A Hart, of the Chicago Nationals served notice on the minors—about Sept 1, 1901—that it no longer would be regarded as a binding document

This action was precipitated because the American League of 1900 which was the Western League, in the minors up to 1899, had declared [illegible]

Hart

Confronted by the likelihood of their players being taken in wholesale numbers by the majors if war were prolonged the leaders among the [illegible]

Pat Powers) Present at that session were Mike H Sexton (Three Eye League—Illinois Indiana Iowa), Powers (Eastern League), John H Farre[illegible] (Western League), Wm Meye[illegible] as (Pacific Northwestern), and [illegible]

Powers was elected president and Farrell, Secretary

At a later meeting in New York—Oct 24 1901—Powers refused to take any salary as president Farrell was voted $1200 a year remuneration for his work Applications from other minor leagues for admittance to the Association were granted The Association decided that the leagues should be grouped into classes, according to population of the cities they represented Class A was tops then—not AA as at present The fee for admission into the Association was Class A clubs, $50 Class B clubs, $30, Class C clubs, $20, Class D clubs, $10

Monthly salaries for clubs during 1902 were limited as follows Class A, $2,000, Class B, $1 200, Class C $1,000, Class D, $900, these sums representing salary payment for entire team

The Class A Clubs were granted permission to make their own deals with majors as regards disposal of players The draft prices for other leagues were Class B, $600, Class C, $400, Class D, $300

[illegible] Its members were Hickey, Sexton,

[illegible] up of the following classes and leagues

Class A—Eastern League, Western League

Class B—Southern Association, Western Association, New York State League, Three Eye League (Indiana Illinois, Iowa)

Class C—Pacific Northwestern, Connecticut League (later New England)

No clubs were graded into Class D at that Oct 1901 meeting

Before start of the 1902 season—the first under the Association's domination—the Missouri Valley, Texas, North Carolina, Cotton States and Pennsylvania State League joined the organization Thus, 14 minor clubs went into action under the Association standard in 1902 All but Pennsylvania played out the schedule

In 1903 there were 19 minor leagues in the Association, all completing [illegible]

as the minors

Full protection for the minors was guaranteed in that agreement made late in 1903 Some comparatively fancy draft prices were arranged and the minors celebrated by increasing the salary limits for the 1904 season to the following

$2400 monthly for Class A Clubs $1800 for Class B, $1000 for Class C $800 for Class D

In 1914 and 1915 the higher class minors suffered a financial setback when the outlaw Federal League reaching out for players took star athletes from [illegible] ded at the [illegible] he minors [illegible] involved in the World War, chaos prevailed Many teams lost keen players due to enlistments or the draft, attendance dwindled, and red ink was splashed everywhere

In 1917 twenty leagues started but only 12 completed the schedule and only two showed a profit In 1918 nine leagues decided to play a short season Only the International completed the schedule, and was a financial loser

In 1921 another baseball war, instead of creating the usual havoc among the minors, actually brought them benefit and put them in a powerful position Five magnates in the American League of 1921 deserted Ban Johnson its president, and joined up with the Nationals in an effort to curb

Johnson's power, and to put Kenesaw M Landis in office as the High

Each own eight

vn up with the minors—one that was ... lesale drafting ceased, the minors were given the right to sell some ... r stars to the highest bidder, draft prices were increased throughout the entire minor league classification and boom days were ahead for the minors

The depression years hurt the minors somewhat, but all things considered, they did quite well

... the Twin Ports league, the first and only Class E League ... authorized in 1937, was ... yers were war workers in shipyards, etc , playing ...

"Terrible weather beset the 'infant' at the start ... it sought to reduce the number of games per week and the salary limit Inasmuch as the players were making good wages in their jobs and their baseball income was something of a windfall they were agreeable, but the necessary authority for such changes was not forthcoming, and the League closed prematurely on July 26

... some of the

... aboard States was a real handicap for several months, but ... season was anything but a flop Conditions considered, it exceeded expectations

"Of the 16 leagues of 1942 which took advantage of the legislation authorizing 'suspension' for the duration 15 of them paid their membership and protection fees for 1944, as of September 1 This means their territories ... protected and they can operate in 1944 if they so desire It will be ... next year Maybe none of them will ... ce in the future to pay for protection of territory until such ... can operate "

EXECUTIVE HISTORY OF MINORS

Pat Powers, first president of the minors, elected in 1901, served until 1909 He resigned and was succeeded by Mike Sexton elected Nov 10 1909, who served until December 1932, when succeeded by Wm G Bramham, the present incumbent John Farrell was elected Secretary and

Treasurer in 1901 and retained both offices until 1933 when the title of Secretary was abolished, and Farrell was National Treasurer until 1937, when he retired, and Bramham took over his office The Board of Arbitrations, created in 1901, existed until Nov 1933 when it was succeeded by an Executive Committee which, in 1943, consisted of Dr E M Wilder, of Augusta, Ga, as Chairman, Frank Shaughnessy, President of the International League, and Frank Richardson, President of the Eastern League.

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES

Over a long span of years, the minor leagues have had their own "world series," operated in different ways In the smaller minors, the season is divided into two parts, the winner of each half meeting in a post season series to determ [illegible]
club [illegible]
as [illegible]
the [illegible]
was changed in 1932 with introduction of the "Shaughnessy System" as used in hockey

This system is as follows
[illegible] nant winner has [illegible] ing 3rd, meet in [illegible] 4th place clubs [illegible] each other best 4 out of 7, and the final winner is the one which represents its league in the American Association International League "Junior World Series," also best 4 out of 7 games In the Pacific Coast League the other of the three AA organizations, it has been customary to play split seasons the winner of each half is then to play a post season series to determine the champion team

The Junior World Series of 1943 was won by the Columbus American Association Club, defeating Syracuse 4 games to 1 The total attendance for the 5 games was 30 578 The largest single game attendance was 8 398 at Syracuse on opening day

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PENNANT WINNERS OF 1943

League	*Finished First*	*Won Play-Off*
	CLASS AA	
American Association	*Milwaukee	Columbus
International League	*Toronto	Syracuse
Pacific Coast League	*Los Angeles	San Francisco

* Won Championship

League	*Finished First*	*Won Play Off*
	CLASS A 1	
Southern Association 1st Half	Nashville	*Nashville
2nd Half	New Orleans	
	CLASS A	
Eastern League	**Scranton*	Elmira
	CLASS B	
Interstate League	*Lancaster	Lancaster
Piedmont League	*Portsmouth	Norfolk
	CLASS D	
Appalachian League	**Bristol*	Erwin
Pony League	*Lockport	Wellsville
	CLASS E	
† Twin Ports League	*Superior	

* Won Championship
† League Disbanded July 13

BASKETBALL



BASKETBALL is the only major sport played in the United States which is purely of American origin All other games either are direct importations from foreign lands or are hybrids

Dr James A Naismith created basketball while he was a physical di

Dr Naismith died several years ago

"In the fall of '91 the physical directors of the country had come to the conclusion that maybe neither the German Swedish or French system gave us the kind of work that would hold our membership in the Y's

had made

did

on

first tried to modify some of the existing games so that they would

The next step was to appreciate the fact that football was rough because had to allow the defense to tackle because the offense ran with the Accordingly, if the offense didn't have an opportunity to run with ball there would be no necessity for tackling and we would thus elimi e roughness

This is the fundamental principle of basketball

The next step was to secure some kind of a goal through which the ball ld be passed In thinking of upright goals, the fact was brought out t the more force that was put on the ball, the more likelihood there was having that if the ball be to put too much

decided that by making the goal horizontal the ball would have to thrown a ball In order to was placed above hands it was not ely to be interfered with

"Then rules were made to eliminate roughness such as shouldering shing kicking etc The ball was to be handled with the hands only It uld not be drawn into the body and thus encourage roughness

"The manner of putting the ball into play was then considered Two

all, which we selected

"To get goals, we used a couple of old peach baskets, hanging one at ach end of the gym From this basketball developed

"In my estimation, there are four fundamental principles in basketball

"(1) That the player in possession of the ball must not make progress hile it is in his possession

"(2) The goal is horizontal and above the heads of the players

"(3) Roughness is eliminated so far as possible by making it a no contact ontest

"(4) The ball belongs to the player at any time that he can get it without making personal contact

"These four I consider fundamental and a necessary part of basketball They persisted from 1891 to 1937 There has been a tendency of late to modify the last of these principles to develop a stronger offense, somewhat at the expense of the defense

1937

played"

COPY OF ORIGINAL BASKETBALL RULES

1 The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands
2 The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist)
3 A player cannot run with the ball The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running if he tries to stop
4 The ball must be held by the hands, the arms or body must not be used for holding it
5 No shouldering, holding pushing, tripping or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed, the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until ... ve the person,
6 ... nd such as described in Rule 5
7 If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul)
8 ... d from the grounds
9 ... umpire shall call a foul on that side
10 The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5
11 ... the ball and shall decide when the ball is ... He ... oals
12 ... be-tween

13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner In case of a draw the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

So rapid was the growth of basketball that gymnasiums in different parts of the country merely adopted the basic principles of the game and never waited to get the detailed rules from Dr Naismith. This eventually led to confusion in intersectional play because colleges had one set of rules, high schools had others, and the same was true of Y M C A. and A. A. U branches throughout the country

Basketball first was played with 7 men on a side then 9 then 8 Now it is 5. At one time the game consisted of 3 periods of 20 minutes each. Now it is 2 of 20 At one time three penalties constituted a point. Goals from field, which now count 2 points, once counted 3. In other days, when a foul was committed, the injured team called upon a specialist foul shooter Under those rules a specialist at Fordham once shot 28 goals. Now the man fouled must make the throw and scores one point for his team if he cages the ball.

To get order out of the chaos of conflicting rules, a meeting was held years ago involving representatives of the Y M C. A.s, colleges, high schools, prep schools, the A. A. U., etc. This Joint Committee promptly standardized the play of basketball for the entire world, and since has been the international governing power

Basketball, popular from the night it was introduced, was played in more than 75 countries before the outbreak of war It has more players than any other comparative or combative sports—about 20 000 000 throughout the world—and in the United States it once had the distinction of drawing more admissions—about 90 000 000 annually—than any other athletic contest. It now is surpassed only by Soft Ball.

The extent of basketball's popularity in other climes is shown by the fact that the world's record crowd for a single game was established in Peiping, China, during the 1931 tournament, and that it has become so much the game of games in Puerto Rico that in 1938 they had a national celebration for three weeks because that year marked the 25th anniversary of the introduction of basketball to the island.

Girls started playing basketball in a rather furtive way about 35 years ago in an era when ladies who participated in combative sports were regarded as "tomboys," and no approval was given to such conduct. There is no available record as to which was the first team, all that is known is that some girls having access to gymnasiums, seized upon basketballs aimed them at the cages to while away the time and, as their marksmanship improved, they chose up sides and had a "go" at it under modified rules of their own making

As time went on, more and more teams came into existence—most of them in high schools and colleges. After the girls graduated, and some gained employment, the employers of the stars decided to get a little publicity for themselves by organizing such girls into a team to carry em-

ployers names into the basketball courts Other girls organized them selves into independent units and went on tours, which were extremely successful

The growth of the sport among girls had expanded to such extent through the 1920's, that in 1926 the Amateur Athletic Union arranged the [illegible] Country Club [illegible]

Basketball now is played by girls in almost every city and hamlet in the nation They usually get their early tutoring in grammar, or junior high, schools and colleges, and the starriest of these experience no difficulty in gaining places with the crack national teams which are sponsored by business houses

No exact estimate of the number of girl players in the United States is possible, but those who are familiar with the national situation guess the total at "well over 1,000,000"

BASIC BASKETBALL RULES

Basketball, basically an indoor game, is played on a court, usually floored with hard wood, 94 feet in length and 50 feet in width, with at least 3 feet clearance on all sides from obstructions, so as to prevent collision by players A junior court is 60 feet long and 35 feet wide at a minimum

At each end of the court, there shall be a foul shooting circle and a free lane The far end of the circle shall be 23 feet from the end boundary, while the exact center of the circle shall be 15 feet from the end boundary The lane is to be 2 feet wide

In dead center of the court, there is to be a circle, 2 feet in diameter, from which point play is to start

At each end of the court there are to be backboards, 6 feet horizontal and 4 feet vertical The faces are to be painted white, and their lower edges are to be 9 feet from the floor The baskets are to be attached to these backboards, and are to be made of white cord, suspended from metal [illegible] ed as to check [illegible] rt [illegible] in 31 inches in circumference It shall weigh not less than 20, and no more than 22, ounces, and it should be tightly inflated, with about 13 pounds pressure a satisfactory average The home team provides the ball

A team consists of five players—a center, two guards and two forwards Substitutions can be made at any time, but a player may re-enter the game only twice A player guilty of four personal fouls automatically becomes barred from further play

The officials consist of an Umpire, a Referee, two Timekeepers and two

Scorers The Referee puts the ball into play, calls violations and fouls, administers penalties, recognizes substitutes after they first have reported to the Scorekeeper He also announces goals, as made The Umpire calls violations and fouls, as he sees them, calls "out of bounds" plays, keeps the Scorers informed as to rulings by either the Referee and himself, and shall assist the Referee as needed A whistle is used by both the Umpire and the Referee to start, or halt, play

A field goal counts two points, a successful free throw after a penalty, one point

A game consists of two halves of 20 minutes each, with a 10 minute rest between

FAMOUS BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Until the last decade, there was little intersectional play among collegian basketball teams, and it was rather difficult to establish the nation s out standing players The East had its stars the Middle West, South and the Pacific Slope also had their great ones But comparison of one group with the other was not possible

G and O Kinney, both of Yale, Keinath, of Penn, Luther, of Cornell, Pite, of Yale, Lorch, of Columbia, Schaaf, of Penn and Bonniwell, of Dart mouth are remembered for their prowess soon after the turn of the 20th Century Others came on to perform brilliantly, but basketball then and until well into the 1930 s, was not spotlighted, and the deeds of many never received the richly deserved mention in newspapers

Clair F Bee, formerly coach at Long Island University, now a Lieu tenant Commander in the U S Maritime Commission, and Nat Holman, one of the greatest basketball players of all time, and now Assistant Professor and also basketball coach at the College of the City of New York, were asked to submit a list of great ones

The response was as follows

Chuck Hyatt—Pittsburgh
Hank Luisetti—Stanford
Stoefen—Stanford
Townsend—Michigan
Chuck Carney—Illinois
Don White—Purdue
Rollie Williams—Wisconsin
Vic Hansen—Syracuse
Moe Spahn—C C N Y
Moe Goldman—C C N Y
Lou Spindell—C C N Y
Kessler—Purdue
"Lulu" Bender, Columbia
Dutch Garfinkel—St John's
Mac Kinsbrunner—St John's
Swede Broberg—Dartmouth
Mike Novak—Loyola
Bob Doll—Colorado
Bob Kinney—Rice
Irving Torgoff—L I U
Dolly King—L I U
Ray Ebling—Kansas
Frank Baumholtz—Ohio U
Johnny Wooden—Purdue
Birch—Duquesne

Play for the national championship has been conducted only through the last decade, and as has been pointed out, some sectional players may have been as great as those named above, but they never had much opportunity to display it beyond their own region

Holman listed the 10 greatest professional players he ever saw in action

Barney Sedran—Whirlwinds	Dutch Dehnert—Celtics
Ed Wachter—Troy	Joe Lapchick—Celtics
Jack Inglis—Troy	Joe Brennan—Visitations
Johnny Beckman—N Y Celtics	Joe Fogarty—Camden
Marty Friedman—Whirlwinds	Chris Leonard—Celtics

All of the above would unite in classifying Holman as one who very definitely belongs with that group

BICYCLE RACING



The first something or other which became the bicycle of the later centuries appeared on the streets of Paris in 1690 It was a contraption propelled by M de Sivrac, a Frenchman, with two wooden wheels, and two upright posts joined by a crossbar Locomotion was achieved by the simple process of placing the feet on the ground and pushing with them The device had no name

[illegible] hose identity

on a pivot, and the pusher thereof was able to do some steering It attracted attention, but there was skepticism as to whether the two wheels, one in front of the other, could be balanced to hold a rider in motion

In 1789, a three wheeled contrivance was created by two Frenchmen—Blanchard and Magurier Comment concerning it appeared in the "Journal de Paris" on July 27, 1789 The newspaper, to distinguish the two different types, called the two wheeler a "bicycle" and the three wheeler a "tricycle" Cycle is a term used in astronomy and means circle "bi" means two or twice, and "tri" three, or thrice

Dennis Johnson England, gained a patent on a three wheeler in 1818 This also was propelled by shoving the feet along the ground Johnson disposed of quite a few models but, just when business was growing very brisk, indeed, it was found that the pushing action caused varicose veins and the Johnson models promptly went out of favor

In the same year—1818—Baron de Saverbrum of France, produced a model

the

he

a l

It wasn t popular because a man had to be an acrobat to keep it in motion Too many riders were hurt taking spills from a 64 inch height

In 1821, Louis Gompertz, of England, perfected a gear rope, which made pushing on the ground unnecessary, because the rider tugged at the ropes—the pioneer bicycle chain. In 1834, Kirkpatrick McMillan a black smith in Scotland, invented pedals with connecting rods Later he con

wheel

"high wheeler," made only of wood except for the tires which were covered with iron The Americans who tried to ride it in those days called it the "bone shaker" Sales were few and Lallement soon was out of business

However, by this time, the men with inventive minds conceded that the bicycle was something that belonged to a not too distant future They concentrated on improving the bicycle to a point where it would be practical and finally indispensable Hard rubber tires replaced the wooden and iron ones in 1868 Wire spokes were substituted for wood in 1869 The bike gained in popularity A sewing machine company which produced high wheels as a sideline

experiments made with

and the bicycle became

Europe through the 1880's and into the 1890 s

In

did

less t

the world and completed the trip in two years Both record makers rode the high wheelers

portation"

In 1885, J K Starley of England, created what really is the bicycle of today His invention was a bike with the front wheel only slightly larger than the rear This provided easy riding and made exceptional speed possible Starley s original machines had hard rubber tires In 1888 J B

Dunlop, then a veterinary surgeon in Belfast, invented the pneumatic tires and the bicycle became tremendously popular thereafter Through the 90s it furnished the chief outdoor diversion of Canadians British and Americans

promptly stimulated road racing, and soon every community had "scorching contests" of its own The fault with these was that the spectator could be at only one point at one time—he couldn't see all of the race all of the time Gentlemen with promotional instincts soon generated the plan for indoor races where the entire contest would be visible to all onlookers at all times So bike racing was taken indoors, with the promoters charging

roads not being uniformly smooth

While the bike craze was at its height, the speedsters using the sidewalks were known as "scorchers" Their sense of direction wasn t too keen at all times They ran down many pedestrians This caused laws to be enacted—and they remain in force even though the bicycle generally has disappeared from city sidewalks

The popularity of indoor sprints caused promoters to ponder seriously and to devise ways and means of separating the bike loving public from more of its cash The result was the 6 day race—a continuous performance—the first of which was the International
(New York) in 1891 From that year
Riders had to go it alone, pumping as
while then resuming The time was 142 hours

"Plugger Bill Martin was the first winner riding an old style bike to victory Charles Ashinger, also riding the high wheel won in 1892 In 1893, Albert Shock, using the new safety bike, won easily from a field of "high wheels" That was the end of the 'bone shaker' in bike racing annals

The record under the one man plan—known as "go as you please"—was 2093 4 miles made in 1898 by Charlie Miller, in old Madison Square Garden In that race, the pace set by Miller practically wrecked the men who tried to follow him Many of his rivals ended up in the hospital, from exhaustion This created condemnation of the sport The promoters, sens

143 hours, and in 1917 was lengthened to 144 hours Prior to 1920 there

was only one annual race in New York. In 1920 it was decided to stage a contest in March and December a custom which continued for many years

From 1899 until 1916 when teams would finish with the same numbers of miles and laps a man from each tied team would ride in a one mile sprint The team would be acclaimed winner whose representative won that sprint In 1916 teams were awarded points for winning various sprints during the week If two or more teams completed the ride with exactly the same miles and laps then the one having gained the highest number of sprint points became the winner No ties have resulted

For many years six day bike racing was confined to New York Its popularity there influenced promoters in other cities to stage such races They were successes both in the United States and in Canada These races followed each other so closely during the racing season that the circuit riders rarely had a week s rest at any time But they did not complain All this meant steady work for them

The starriest riders worked on a salary and percentage of the gate receipts money The less spectacular drew salaries but both groups shared in the prize money put up by the spectators for victory in a series of sponsored sprints

Six day biking was on the wane before the war and went out completely thereafter, and its resumption must wait until hostilities are done

In 1941 there were about 1 500 000 bicycles in use in the United States—almost double the number when cycling was a "craze" At the same time the Japanese who had not known the bicycle 40 years earlier were riding at least 6 000 000 and many of these made their appearance when the Japs went to the war and their bicycle troops invaded lands in the South western Pacific

INTERNATIONAL 6 DAY BIKE CHAMPIONS (at New York)

(142 Hours 1899 1915 143 in 1916 144 since 1917)

1899—Miller and Waller
1900—Elkes and McFarland
1901—Walthour and McEachern
1902—Leander and Floyd Krebs
1903—Walthour and Munroe
1904—Root and Dorlon
1905—Root and Fogler
1906—Root and Fogler
1907—Rutt and Stol
1908—McFarland and Moran
1909—Rutt and Clark
1910—Root and Moran
1911—Fogler and Clark
1912—Rutt and Fogler
1913—Goullet and Fogler
1914—Goullet and Grenda
1915—Grenda and Hill
1916—Dupuy and Egg
1917—Goullet and Magin
1918—McNamara and Magin
1919—Goullet and Madden
Mar 1920 Goullet and Magin
Dec 1920—Brocco and Coburn
Mar 1921—Egg and Van Kempen
Dec 1921—Goullet and Brocco
Mar 1922 Grenda and McNamara
Dec 1922 Goullet and Belloni
Mar 1923—Buysse and Buysse
Dec 1923—Kockler and Lawrence
Mar 1924—Brocco and Buysse
Dec 1924—McNamara and Van Kempen
Mar 1925—Walthour and Spencer
Dec 1925—DeBaets and Goosens
Mar 1926—McNamara and Georgetti

Dec 1926–McNamara and Linari
Mar 1927–McNamara and Georgetti
Dec 1927–Spencer and Winter
Mar 1928–Georgetti and DeBaets
Dec 1928–Georgetti and Spencer
Mar 1929–Georgetti and DeBaets
Dec 1929–Georgetti and DeBaets
Mar 1930–Belloni and DeBaets
Dec 1930–Georgetti and Brocardo
Mar 1931–Letourner and Guimbretiere
Dec 1931–Letourner and Guimbretiere
Mar 1932–Peden and McNamara
Dec 1932–Peden and Spencer
Mar 1933–DeBaets and Letourner
Dec 1933–Letourner and Peden
Mar 1934–Brocardo and Guimbretiere
Dec 1934–Letourner and DeBaets
Mar 1935–Letourner and Georgetti
Dec 1935–Kilian and Vopel
Mar 1936–Kilian and Vopel
Dec 1936–Walthour and Crossley
Mar 1937–Aerts and Debruycker
Dec 1937–Kilian and Vopel
Sept 1938–Kilian and Vopel
Dec 1938–No race
May 1939–W and D Peden
Nov 1939–Moretti and Yates
1940 to 1944–no races

Record–2770 miles, 8 laps, Grenda Hill, 1915 when time was 142 hours

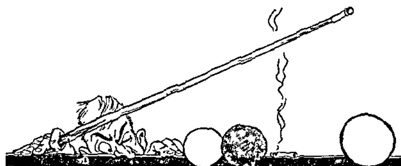
FAMOUS CYCLISTS

Among those who won American sprint and distance races, or who set records at various distances, have been

Arthur Zimmerman, Frank L Kramer, Eddie C Bald, Major Taylor, [illegible] illie Spencer, Fred Spencer, [illegible] W Thompson, Frank Con- [illegible] Hamilton, Bobby Walthour, Sr, Floyd Krebs, Eddie McFarland, Floyd McFarland, Otto Maya, Bobby Walthour, Jr, Charlie Stein, Willie Fenn, Sr, Willie Fenn, Jr, Charlie Winters, Jackie Clark, the Australian, Jimmy Walthour, Jr, Charlie Ritter, Eddie Miller, Tom Cooper, Ray Eaton, Harris Horder, Cecil Walker, Harry Elkes, Elmer Carman, G Chapman Vic Hopkins, F Georgetti, Charles Jaeger, Alf Letourner, A Sellinger, W Honeman, N Hill, C Hursey

Most of the great cyclists started out as amateurs and then capitalized on their fame by becoming professionals

BILLIARDS



BILLIARDS is the indoor development of the outdoor game of lawn bowls—with original rules that are quite similar to those which now govern the game of croquet, long since renamed roque

The time is fixed as about the 14th century, and the place was England, [illegible]

inclement weather struck down and deprived them of the pleasure derived from play Eventually a number of them marked off a space on the floor of a room where they attempted indulgence at lawn bowls, spelled "bowles," in early England

It quickly was discovered that the game of bowles was not practical [illegible]

of later centuries This was easy, too The enthusiasts, who wanted an *intricate game, then ruled that the ball, instead of being knocked directly* at the cones, had to be driven through arches, and under hoops before a shot could be taken at the cone

Newer difficulty developed here for two reasons (1) the players were inclined to knock the round stones too hard, causing them to jump the boundary lines into space and (2) many players with little too much bulk, found it rather trying to lean over far enough to make a real hit at [illegible]

devised One required that the ball be pushed, not knocked It was a bit difficult to push the ball with the fat end of the club, so the narrow end was used for pushing and the heavier end was held in the hand—thus [illegible]

objects to

get a shot at the cone with so cumbersome a weapon as a mace was difficult—quite too difficult to provide satisfying sport for the players In this hour of despair someone suggested that pockets be built into the table that the arches hoops and cone be abandoned and that two pebbles of fair size and roundness be substituted one to serve as the player s ball the other to serve as the object ball This was done and the players spotting their ball sl ot at the object ball trying to drive it into designated pockets in as few shots as possible

Originally there were two pockets one at each end of the table

Later two more pockets were added and when the table was made oblong the number of pockets increased to six The pebbles were succeeded by lignum vitae balls brass balls and finally ivory balls The cues through the years became smaller and lighter but retained the general shape of the original war club

When the arches hoops cones and port were discarded as billiard equipment those who had fancied the game under such conditions trans [illegible]

The claims that Egypt Ireland and other nations might have originated billiards must be dismissed either because of complete lack of any evidence or because the submitted evidence collapses when tested

A dozen different historians accord the honor of invention to as many different countries yet in none of these has there ever been found drawings works of art writings relics or anything else that would indicate that such nations knew billiards before the English and French of the 14th and 15th Centuries

[illegible] known tha [illegible] ian era [illegible] of Cleopatra as a billiard player *is in Shakespeare s Anthony & Cleopatra"* a work of fiction—not of fact

Shakespeare wrote the book in 1607 when billiards was a game gaining greatly in favor had Cleopatra saying to a maid in waiting Come let us to billiards Charmian " The Bard of Avon was not concerned with whether or not the game existed in Cleopatra s time the suggestion made to the maid fitted the situation—and he used it

The claim for Ireland is no less frail

Abbe McGeoghegan in his History of Ireland," wrote that Catkire More (Conn Cetchathach) a sub king of Ireland who ruled in Leinster in the early part of the second century stated in his will "To Drimoth I bequeath fifty billiard balls of brass with pools and cues of the same material " Many historians take issue with the Abbe They hold to the opinion that the words "billiards" and "cue" were unknown as describing the equipment in a game while Catkire was alive and that therefore Catkire could not have called upon language which was non existent at the time

One historian states that the Knights Templar brought a game of "lawn bowles on tables into England when returning from the Crusades, after which the English developed this into billiards by introducing pockets But the writer does not state where the Crusaders might have found the game of lawn bowles on a table, except that "it was played in monasteries" The time is the 14th Century

No matter where the game started the fact is that France named it Billiards is derived from the Norman French of "billiarts" and the modern French of "billiard," which means a stick (cue) But Bouillet the French historian although agreeing that the name France gave to the game is the enduring one, declared "billiards, no doubt was derived from the game of bowles (lawn bowles), and the game was anciently known in England, where it perhaps originated"

Bouillet stated further that the game was introduced into France in 1694, by King Louis XIV, who needed exercise and whose physician who had played billiards in England thought it just the game for him In contradiction of Bouillet, it is definitely established that the French played billiards during the reign of Louis XI (1423 1483) which was a long time before Louis XIV took the throne

The first booklet—one of 8 pages—devoted to the game of billiards, appeared in 1665, detailed the play of the game and was entitled "De Ca Guerra" It was known as the cannon game, and from this was evolved caroms

The Spaniards introduced billiards into the U S A in 1565 when a family from Spain arrived in the spot that now is St Augustine, Florida This was followed by the introduction of billiards into the colonies by the early English settlers in Virginia and New York During the Revolution the game was neglected but George Washington was accustomed to refresh his mind and quiet his nerves with the fascinating enjoyment of the game whenever he had leisure Thomas Jefferson Alexander Hamilton and General Lafayette were frequent participants in the game Lafayette was accustomed to billiards in France his native country and popularized to some extent the French mode of playing in this country

In those years—and of course earlier—billiards was played with both a mast and a mace as a cue The mast was about half the length of the present cue, the mace was the full length of cue used at the present time But they were curved so that when the handle was held up the playing end rested flat on the table and the tip was broad not pointed It was finished with ivory, or mahogany and was manipulated with one hand and pushed against the ball with an easy shove

This old style cue was succeeded in 1698 by a tapered cue without tip, which made simultaneous appearance in France Spain and Italy It was adopted by English billiardists a few years later

The real development of the game of billiards is traceable to Captain Mingaud, a Frenchman While a political prisoner in Paris, he became a billiard enthusiast, using a table in prison When time came for his libera-

tion, he made a successful plea to remain in prison so that he could continue play at billiards The ingenuous Mingaud constantly experimenting so to perfect his shots, used a file in 1790 and rounded off several of the squared cue tips, then in exclusive use This made it possible for him to execute shots never performed before, and when Mingaud finally decided to quit prison, he was perhaps the greatest trick billiardist in the world

He toured the cafes and billiard places in Paris and astounded onlookers by his brilliant and mysterious shots Billiards quickly became a fad with thousands who wanted to equal Mingaud's ability with the cue In 1807 Mingaud brought about further progress in the march of billiards toward popularity by introducing a leather tip, pasted onto his cue This was adopted by players in the U S A in about 1827, although previously some American players had tacked strips of leather on the point

Early in the 19th century, after the passing of the famous Mingaud an employee in Bartley's Billiard Room, in Upper Bath England—his name was Jack Carr—discovered that by hitting a ball in a certain way he could cause it to do strange things It is the something that is known as "English" in billiards of today but, at the time, was called "side' The discovery was accidental but Carr converted it into a fortune for himself

When attention began to be attracted to Carr because of his ability to do queer things with a ball he was asked how he did it He then produced a box full of chalk saying that it was "twisting chalk" his own invention, and that anybody possessed of this magical chalk, plus a few instructions from Carr could duplicate Carr's performances Of course, it was just ordinary chalk that Carr used but he found thousands of customers at ten shillings ($2 50) for a box full of "twisting chalk"

Carr, having made a sale, would chalk up his customer's cue with elaborate flourish show the man where to hit the ball to develop the "English" principle and of course the customers promptly gave credit to the "twisting chalk" Business for Carr was very brisk for several years Then it ceased abruptly One of his customers, having run out of the "magical chalk," and not being able to locate Carr used an ordinary piece of chalk—with the same success—and the news quickly spread that any chalk was successful in putting "side' on a ball

With the profits derived from the sale of chalk, Carr made trips through Spain and France He was a student of the game, and became a great player in an era before tournaments really were known He took on all comers in match contests, and became regarded as the uncrowned billiard champion

Until 1826 or 1827 the playing surface of tables was of wood, cut into small panels so that it would not bulge and become uneven Marble then was introduced as a substitute, but had a tendency to "sweat" in hot weather Slate, tried late in 1827, was found successful, and has been in [illegible]

wooden cushions
covered cushion

provoked a spectacular bounce, and served until 1865 when vulcanized rubber was placed on billiard tables, and continues today as the standardized cushion equipment

The earliest billiard game was like pocket billiards of today—shoot the ball into a pocket. But, in modern times, new forms of play at billiards were developed, and the chief forms of billiards in the U S.A now are (1) balkline, (2) 3 cushion and (3) pocket billiards

There are many other forms of billiard play in the U S A, but they are simply variations of the basic games, the chief difference being in the number of ball [illegible]

Inch [illegible]
caroms [illegible]
o' War [illegible]
forty one pool and pyramid pool

In England the game known as English Billiards enjoys considerable popularity It is played on a table 16 x 6 feet, as compared with the standard American table of 10 x 5 The English table has 6 pockets, the same as the American, but the balls used are much smaller

The first championship billiard match played in the U S A was in Detroit in April, 1859 This was not a tournament, but was for a side bet and a purse, totalling $15,000 The contestants were John Seereiter, of Detroit, and Michael Phelan, of New York It was played on a 12 x 6 table, with four pockets, and four balls were used The game was known then as "billiards,' but, to distinguish it from the later day billiard game, it is now referred to as "Old Style Billiards" Pushing and crotching were allowed, and game was 2000 points

Phelan won, 2000 to 1904 and at once acclaimed himself champion of the world" He held title until 1862 when defeated by Dudley Kavanagh In 1864 Louis Fox and John Deery both defeated Kavanagh each claimed the title, and this resulted in their match with its dramatic ending on Sept 7, 1865, in Washington Hall, Rochester, N Y

Fox far in t[illegible]
by a fly which [illegible]
excitedly tryin[illegible]
ran out the string to win the championship The heart broken Fox rushed [illegible]

[illegible] was intro-
[illegible] his is now
referred to as "Four Ball Carom" The table was 5½ x 11 These regulations were altered in 1876, when the table measurement was reduced to 5 x 10 and it was straight rail play, 3 balls

In 1879, Jake H Schaefer, Senior, became champion, and quickly was hailed as "The Wizard" He was unbeatable Billiard officials, recognizing that Schaefer was a peerless performer in "nursing" wrote an 8 inch balk line into the rules of 1883 Schaefer continued to win So, in 1885, they increased it to 14 inches When this didn't halt Schaefer they made it 18

inches in 1894, but Schaefer, despite his age, remained just as brilliant at balkline play as he was at the earlier game

In 1897, the 18 1 balkline game was introduced, in the effort to end Schaefer's monopoly The first championship was won by George F. Slosson, but Schaefer won it in 1898, tied with Frank Ives, and continued in the forefront until the time of his death

The 18 1 balkline game gave way to 18 2 in 1903 and Willie Hoppe, who had won the 18 1 as a boy in 1906, came to dominate that game much as Schaefer so had dominated the others The stoutest rival Hoppe faced through almost 30 years of 18 2 balkline was Jake Schaefer, Jr, son of "The Wizard," while another was Welker Cochrane

While balkline has lost considerably in favor among the professionals, it is popular among the amateurs, who started play at 18 2 but changed to 14 2 in 1909

Three cushion tournament play started in 1878, and this game, with pocket billiards, in which championship play also began in 1878, are the most popular in the U S A

At the turn of the century, and for about two decades thereafter, billiards enjoyed its greatest popularity in the United States It was the one great game for clubmen of the time, while others played it in the different billiard parlors throughout the land

But when moving pictures began to attract millions, and when night clubs blossomed in the pathways of the automobile, many billiard players were lured away, and the sport was in a decline But in recent years efforts have been made to revive the interest in this game, which calls for skillful brains, keen eyes, and steady hands, and these efforts are meeting with a degree of success

Charles C Peterson, of St Louis one of the greatest billiardists and the most remarkable trick shot player of all time, discussing billiard history, said

"The first world 18 2 Balkline Billiard championship tournament was held in the Grand Hotel, Paris France, Feb 15 20 1903 It was promoted by the Brunswick Balke Collender Co The entries were Maurice Vignaux and Louis Cure (France), Geo B Sutton and Geo F Slosson (U S A) Jake Schaefer, Sr, was in Paris, but refused to take part

"The tournament resulted in a three cornered tie among Vignaux, Sutton and Cure Maintaining that the championship and first prize should be decided by grand averages, Vignaux refused to play off the tie He appealed to a French court for a decision After a delay of several months a ruling in favor of Vignaux was rendered because of the averages which were Vignaux, 22 9, Sutton, 20 08, Cure, 19 76

Sutton challenged Vignaux and in the Grand Hotel, Paris, Jan 29, 1904, Vignaux defeated Sutton 500 to 496, whereupon the trophy became the personal property of Vignaux

"The second tournament was played in The Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, Apr 19 21, 1906, with Geo F Slosson, Jacob Schaefer, Sr,

Geo B Sutton, Louis Cure, Ora C Morningstar and Albert Cutler entered Slosson won and established a world s record for an average of 100 in 500 points against Willie Hoppe

"Since that time, every world s championship at Balkline and other styles has been played in the U S A"

Peterson has been on a series of tours ever since He has been called upon about ten thousand times to execute shots which the "thinker up" felt it was impossible for Peterson to make, and he never has failed to accomplish them

One of the most famous of the Peterson trick shots calls for placing a silver dollar between two (square) pieces of billiard chalk Peterson hits the dollar, and, without disturbing the chalk, drives the ball against the rail, then, because of the "reverse" which he has put onto the ball, it returns, passes in between the two pieces of chalk, which are not much farther apart than the thickness of the dollar

One night, when Peterson announced his intention, a boisterous spectator, who had made a fortune in oil, offered to bet $500 that the shot could not be made He wanted to bet $500 with Peterson, who declared he never made bets

"Afraid you'll lose?" sneered the oil man

"No," replied the quiet spoken Peterson "I'm only afraid you'll lose This is my game, I know what I can do—and what I can't do So I'll go ahead and make the shot, just to prove to you that any man is a sucker who wants to bet against another at his own game"

Peterson made the shot—easily

"I ve learned something," exclaimed the amazed oil man "And I thank you for teaching me"

Peterson has spread the billiard game to colleges, to high schools, to Women's Clubs, and now is touring army camps He so thoroughly sold the billiard idea to women that there were enough players to conduct a Women's National Amateur Pocket Pool Championship in 1934—won by Gertrude McAvoy—and to start a Women's National Professional Billiard Championship in 1935,—won by Ruth McGinnis

For the past two years, Peterson has put on exhibitions only before the Armed Forces He has appeared in hundreds of camps, and has staged over 1800 shows

• • •

Prof Frank G Dickinson University of Illinois, calculated there are 63 quadrillion ways of making billiard shots He stated that if a man could make a different shot every second, and played 24 hours every day, it would take him over 2 billion years to make all the possible billiard shots

FAMOUS BILLIARDISTS

Willie Hoppe is regarded as the greatest all around billiard player of all time The world perhaps never has known his equal in versatility and sparkling brilliance He was king of all the balkline players, and so thoroughly dominated the field that he practically wrecked that department of billiard play before he abandoned it

Hoppe took up three cushion play, and also pocket billiards and became one of the wonder men at both Now in the middle fifties, and a professional player since he took up the game almost 40 years ago, a lad in knickerbockers, competing with the greatest artists of the time, Hoppe still is the miracle man with a cue

He won a world's championship in 1906, when about 14 years old

… own their share of fame were … ngh, Louis Fox, John Deery, Jo … Albert Garnier This game was played in the 1850s and 1860s

Four Ball Carom—John Deery, A P Rudolphe, F Parker, Cyrille Dion, M Daly, A Garnier, Maurice Vignaux, Frank Ives, W Sexton, Jake Shaefer, Sr, George Slosson This game began in 1870 and there was no championship play after 1891

… Frank Ives, George … Willie Hoppe This …

18 2 Balkline—Maurice Vignaux, George Slosson, George B Sutton, Edward Horemans, Ora C Morningstar, Willie Hoppe, Albert Cutler, Jake Schaefer, Jr, Harry P Cline, Erich Hagenlacher, Welker Cochrane

3 Cushions—Leon Magnus (first champion in 1878), Byron Gillette, William H Catton, Eugene Carter, Lloyd Jevne, Harry P Cline, John Daly, Tom Hueston, Alfredo DeOro, Fred Eames, John Daly, Joe Carney, John G Horgan, George Moore, William B Huey, Charlie Ellis, Charlie McCourt, Hugh Heal, Len Kenney, Kinrey Matsuyama, Gus Copulos Robert L Cannefax, Augie Kieckhefer, Pierre Maupome, John Layton, Tilford Denton, Jay Bozeman, Otto Reiselt, Arthur Thurnbald, Welker Cochrane, Joe Chamaco, Willie Hoppe

Pocket Billiards—Cyrille Dion (first champion in 1878), Gottlieb Wahlstrom, Albert Frey, J L Malone Peter Rogers, Alfredo DeOro, Frank Powers, H Manning, William Clearwater, Frank Stewart, Grant Eby, Jerome Keogh, Frank Sherman Henry Stofft, Thomas Hueston Charles Weston, Johnny Kling, R J Ralph, Ben Allen, W E Blankenship John Layton, Andrew Ponzi, Frank Taberski Ralph Greenleaf, Erwin Rudolph, James Caras, Willie Mosconi, Irving Crane

Among the great amateur players have been

18.2 Balkline—Orville Oddie, Jr (first champion in 1887), Wilson P

Foss, Wayman McCreery, Martin Mullen Play at 18.2 ceased in 1899 and was succeeded by 14.2

14.2 Balkline—Ford Poggenburg (first champion in 1899), Arthur R Townsend, Edward W Gardner, William P Foss, Charles F Conklin, Calvin Demarest, H A Wright, Morris D Brown Joseph Mayer, Nathan Hale, Corvin Huston, David McAndless, Percy N Collins, Charles Heddon, Ed[illegible] John A Clinton, Edmond Soussa, M[illegible]

[illegible] d, Wayman McCreery, Dr L P Macklin, J N Bozeman, Charles Jordan, Max Shimon, Tom Carter, Ed [illegible] r New- [illegible] l, R. B [illegible] r, E V Calmar, Joe Bash, A Primeau, Gene Deardorff

Among the internationally famous English billiardists have been

Men—Joe Davis, John Roberts, William Cook, Sid Lee, Kinsley Kennedy, Harold Lindstrum, Walter Smith Sidney Smith, Tom Newman, Mel Inman, Willie Smith, T Taylor, Clark McCanadry

Women—Joyce Gardner, Grace Fairweather, Eva Collins Ruth Harrison

BILLIARD EQUIPMENT

The standard length of cues is 57 inches, but many great players use a shorter cue Hoppe's cue is only 54 inches long, which was the size used by Slosson, Schaefer, Sr, Ives The weights vary from 15 ounces up to 22 Hoppe's weighs 19½ ounces, Johnny Layton used one weighing 22 ounces, while the weight for Schaefer, Sr, was only 18 Peterson the trick shot specialist, uses the shortest of cues—53½ inches—but its weight is 21 ounces

The average size tip for the cue is ½ an inch

The ivory balls used in three cushion and balkline play are of two sizes 2⅜ and 2⁷⁄₁₆ inches in diameter They weigh about 7 ounces The ivory ball used in pocket billiards is a trifle smaller The object balls in pocket billiards are made of a composition material, are 2¼ inches in diameter, and weigh a trifle less than 7 ounces

The tables are of different sizes scaling from 3½ x 7 feet up to 5 x 10 feet for the American game, and 6 x 12 for English billiards The popular sizes in the U S A. are 4½ x 9 and 5 x 10 In 1930 Peterson introduced an oval table on which he makes many of his trick shots

BIRLING (Log Rolling)



Back in the years of long ago, when the timber industry was one of the mightiest in the U S A , the sport of birling was one of the favorites along

birling is

; logs (3)

trick performance on logs, all performances taking place while the log is in water, and usually on a rather turbulent river

The lumberjack is, by profession, a birler His ability in shifting around on logs as they move down streams, is one of the definite measures of his worth Naturally, some jacks became greater artists than others and this led to annual contests to determine the champion of each camp

In the spring of each year, when logs had been delivered to the mill, and the jack had a pocketful of money and some leisure, it became customary to put on the log rolling contests The best men of a camp bet on themselves against their mates, winner take-all Friends of one contestant wagered with friends of another, and usually the entire season's wages of a camp was at stake on a log rolling bout

Eventually, rival camps began to boast about their individual cham-

te

he

its

Each of the lumber kings of that era, having pride in his own log rolling crew, brought along his own champion to make a try for national honors in 1898 There were some preliminary contests, and this reduced the final field to 10 men—the greatest in America The list included Johnny Murray, father of Jimmy Murray, later famous as a log rolling exhibitionist, Tommy

forever famous as a log roller, did not come into prominence until 190_ when he won the title

Fleming won the first world's championship, being an absolute master in all the tools of a birler—the ax, peavey, pike pole, crosscut saw and the oar Murray won the crown as a specialist, electrifying the crowds with his stunts He showed the onlookers for the first time how to turn the short log end for end He put on balancing acts never before seen

Through the years the championships at log rolling, and also at log racing changed hands, but Murray ruled supreme for over a generation as the monarch in acrobatics

L[illegible]

the [illegible]

75 y[illegible]

because such tournaments never could draw enough contestants The presence of Fleming, Murray McElron and Stewart in the entries usually frightened off competition

In 1914, however, Billie Hart, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, arranged for a tournament there, competition being open to "all birlers from anywhere" In 1915, at Eau Claire, the old champions made their last stand Youngsters had come on whose youth and speed were too much for most of the aging veterans of another era, although Murray came through to a new triumph in log poling Through recent years Eau Claire has continued to produce some of the greatest of log rollers Escanaba, Michigan, where championships have been conducted for a dozen years, is another keen log rolling center, and Canada has its own great ones

In the 1937 championships at Escanaba, a mighty surprise was occasioned when Joe Connor, a college student, won the title King of the White Waters by defeating Wilbur Marx, a veteran lumberjack, who had held the title for 10 years

At the same tournament, four girls—the first of their sex—were entrants for the women's championship All four were daughters of famous birlers The winner was Laura Marchand who thus became the first "Queen of White Waters"

William Duchaine, managing editor of the Escanaba Daily Press, and who was chiefly responsible for the great revival in log rolling interest in Northern Michigan, points out that, whereas birling expertness once was the sole property of the lumber jacks, the youngsters have taken up birling purely as a sport and have developed remarkable skill

Jimmy Murray, of Eau Claire, spread the log rolling gospel throughout the land with his annual tours in which he performed many of the tricks his father first made fa[illegible] in his acrobatics In [illegible]

[illegible] upon signal, each tries [illegible] of the log Championship contests usually are decided upon the "best 2 falls-out of-3 basis" During eliminations the man is winner who scores one "fall" over his opponent

The length of a "fall" depends, of course, upon the skill of both contestants A great roller will spill a mediocre man in a few seconds—or minutes. The more evenly balanced are the men and the more wonderful their ability as acrobats, the longer the match It requires perfect coordination of all muscles for a man to endure for any length of time on a whirling log, with each twist engineered by a rival with the hope of upsetting him

The record for a 'fall" is 3 hours and 15 minutes, made in 1900 at Chequamegon Bay, Ashland, Wisconsin, during a national championship, between the famous Alan Stewart and Joe Oliver, with Stewart finally winning the "fall"

In *log poling*, the rivals, using the pike pole, start at a given point, race a certain distance, and the first man to cross the finish line is the winner

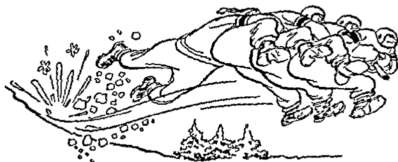
In the third branch of log competition—trick work—the man judged as having performed the most dangerous, unique and graceful feat is acclaimed the winner

The 1942 birling championships were held at Gladstone, Michigan Jimmy Running, Beloit, Wisconsin, defeated Walter Swanson, Kodiak, Alaska, in straight falls to become "King of the White Waters, first fall, 48 minutes, 9 seconds, second fall, 7 minutes, 12 seconds

Jay Swanson, Brinnon, Washington, won the "Old Timers" Championship for birlers over 50

Miss Mary Jean Malott, Cornell, Wisconsin, and student at Anderson (Ind) College, and defending champion, defeated Marietta Terril, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

BOB-SLEDDING



The bob sled of today is the offspring of a pair of ancient bone skis and a strip of animal leather that was spread across to form the first sled A few thousand years after the first sled came into existence, someone thought up the toboggan—which is little more than a flat board, highly polished and used more in sport than for practical purposes

The toboggan when coasting down the sides of snow clad mountains didn t generate enough speed to suit the pioneer coasters and so they sat themselves down and soon thereafter came up with the idea for a bob sleigh since officially known as a bob sled

Bob sledding is the sort of sport where they provide seven inhabited telephone booths along the mile and a half course so that, with minimum delay notification of an accident can be made

A ride down the Mt Van Hoevenberg run at Lake Placid N Y combines the thrills of a chute the chutes being zipped out of a cannon and doing six double flip flops off the top of Mt Everett in the Himalaya group If you are interested in a ride for next winter provided the run is not closed due to war conditions you can drop in on H L Garren at Lake Placid He may arrange a free trip for you He is Secretary of the organization of bob sledders

But before you go bon voyaging down the run with its 26 razzle dazzle turns you'll have to sign this blank

> 'In consideration of your accepting this entry I hereby for myself my heirs executors and administrators
> for damages I may have aga
> Amateur Athletic Union of tl
> Town of North Elba in Trust
> servation Department State of New York or their agents representatives successors and assigns for any and all injuries suffered by me in above race"

Bob sledding is of two kinds two man bobbing and four man bobbing Only experts ride the two seater because one must steer and the other handles the brakes On a four seater the two center men merely are bal

keep the

straight aways and 35 to 50 on the twenty six turns many of them hairpins—or worse If the steersman ever bobbles or the bobbing brakesman fails to brake when he goes smack dab into one of those turns all passengers could become angels a few seconds later

"It is a very fine sport" states Mr Garren "It is most exhilarating Those telephone booths—really now—they are there so that a report of the passing of a bob can be transmitted from one point to another not just for accident reporting purposes We allow only one bob on the run at a time Racing against each other is too risky

Each bob runs the course four d fferent times The one with the best total time for the four heats is the winner

"Whenever a bob fails to pass say telephone booth No 3 after being reported passing No 2 the No 3 man telephones to the starting point and the finish line and the run is ordered closed until we can find what happened to the unreported bob"

The first organized bob-sled festival was at St Moritz in 1898 In 1904 when Cresta Run proved too dangerous an artificial run was built at St

Moritz There are over sixty of these, of major kind now scattered along the hillsides of Germany, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland Austria France Czechoslovakia and other countries, but most of them have been aban doned since the war

Austria was the nation which held the first championships in 1908 Ger many and Austria each had national races in 1910 In 1914 there was staged the first European championships In 1928 they included bob sledding in the Olympics, repeated in 1932 and, of course, scheduled them for the 1936 Olympiad in Germany

Some of our very hardy Americans in Europe in 1928 having nothing else to do, and being of the species that will try anything once and oftener, if alive after the first excursion, entered themselves in a bob sled race in the Winter Olympic Games

To shorten the story, the two American teams, even to the surprise of themselves finished 1 2 in the Olympiad, and that seemed like a good and sufficient reason for the U S A to have a bob sled run for its 1932 Winter Olympiad Games

So the Olympic victors proceeded to ballyhoo, funds were raised and Stanislaus Zentzytski a German and a run builder of considerable fame was hired to construct the course that now snakes its eccentric way down [illegible]

h 8½ the

6½ feet

truction

cost alone exceeded $200 000

The Americans wedged in a lot of practice before the European com petitors arrived in 1932, and soon thereafter it was proven that practice makes perfect Hubert and Curtis Stevens teamed up to win the two man championships and W L Fiske, Eddie Eagan Clifford B Gray, with Jay O Brien at the brakes won the four man bob title

The bob sleds are made of steel The four man vehicle weighs 485 [illegible] ind The two

The bobs cost

The run is sprayed each night and day with water pumped from the bottom to the top of the hill, so as to insure a uniform surface at all times To make things as comfortable as possible for the surviving bob sledders there are buses that haul them, and their sleds, to the top of the hill after they have completed their trip

[illegible] pes of the Swiss

nds of a couple

merely as Mr

from ennui, or

something synonymous, while at St Moritz, and when dwelling upon new ways and means of testing the durability of a human neck, they decided upon tobogganing

ls in
that
Mr
Wilson proceeded to live happily and soon other apathy victims joined them and the sport achieved popularity

temporary coma

New bob sledders came into existence in 1895 and succeeded in living because they used a much heavier sled and used ballast to keep it from skipping from crag to crag These boys joined up with the tobogganers in membership in the Toboggan Club but they did not fancy the sedate rules resigned and formed their own club calling it the St Moritz Bob sleigh Club and they mapped out a course down the highly dangerous Cresta Run in the Alps

So they substituted fat men

The records show that the first actual race down Cresta Run was won by a crew of which G St Aubyn was captain and driver Mrs Shepley and Miss Davidson were the lady passengers Major de Winton was super cargo and H N P Shaw was the brakeman The date was January 5 1898

The first of the two heats that made up that race was done in 3 minutes and the second in 2 54 Cresta Run is infinitely steeper than any of the runs since built. In comparison with 1898 the bobbers now travel in less than half the time And they were getting faster each year until the war abbreviated activities

Inasmuch as all races are against the best time turned in by the rival crews t bob-sled If
he gets
the brak

ot to

One and one half mile course—2 man single heat 1 m 53 sec 2 man 4 heats (total) 7 38 15 both made Feb 22, 1936 with Mathew Monahan as driver

4 man single heat 1 40 40 4 man 4 heats (total) 6 44 56 both made Feb 23 1936 with Aubrey ("Bucky") Wells as driver

One mile course—2 man single heat, 1 11 67 2 man four heats, 4 51 96, both made Feb 17, 1941 with Bud Washbond as driver 4 man single heat, 1 05 54, 4 man 4 heats, 4 26 46, both made on Feb 18, 1940 by William J Linney

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Monahan, March 2, 1941

Leh borne rophy Wort ophy, Tro phy

FAMOUS BOB-SLEDDERS

Some of the most famous bob sledders have been

H A Homburger, Percy D Bryant, Paul Stevens G Horton, A H Adams, M Washburn, Eddie F Eagan, Clifford B Gray, Jay O'Brien, J Hubert Stevens, Curtis P Stevens, John Shene, W L. Fiske, E C D Cameron, Donald Deloria Charles Divine Robert Martin, E H Varno, Crawford Merkle, Vincent Stanely, Sherwood Ernenwein, Robert J Linney, Lieut Pappana, Lowell Thomas

L Wil- ha dorff, Lawrence Straight, Dick Straight, Calvin Pardee III Harold Murphy, Charles Keough, Francis Tyler, Tuffield LaTour Adrian Aubin, Howard Fountain, Pat Martin, Tom Rich, Dick Tuttle, Walter Morrison, Michael Kalensack, Owen Connelly, Lester Cole, Paul Duprey, Curtis Stevens, Thomas Chatfield, Rufus Brickey, Foss Sturdy, John Kerr, Angus Clain, William Stacavich, Donna Fox, Max T Bly, Charles Sterrin, James Bickford, Gilbert Colgate, Kenneth Wood, Ivan Brown, A W ("Bud") Washbond, Godfrey Dewey, John Dewey, David G Allen, Clyde J Heath

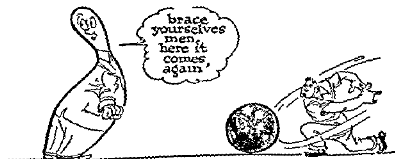
Women took to the sport in the years preceding the war, confining themselves to the two seaters

Miss Marian Clark was the first woman to drive a bobber in the U S A, and was the first of her sex in the world to win on a run of international specifications

Miss Katharin Dewey was the first and only woman driver to win a national four man title

Miss Jean Wyer, of Baltimore, is another famous woman bob sledder

BOWLING



For a great many years it was thought that the game of bowling at pins was derived from lawn bowling—or vice versa—and there always was conviction among historians that these two games are closely related

Yet the fact is that while lawn bowling is one of the most ancient of sports going back almost to antiquity for its origin of basic play that of bowling at pins never originated as a sport but, rather as a religious ceremony

This is revealed in a book—"Bowling"—written by Wilhelm Pehle a German almost 50 years ago He was secretary at the time of the German Bowling Society and a member of the Berlin Bowling Club The book was printed in German in Berlin and Pehle had only enough copies run off—about 100—to supply his closest friends So far as is known there is only one copy of this book in the United States and it is likely that all those distributed by Pehle in Germany long since have vanished

Pehle like so many others keenly interested in bowling made an exhaustive search for the exact origin of bowling at pins He states in a prelude—

"We have tried to find references to bowling (at pins) in the writings of the ancient Greeks According to the Voss translation of Homer s Odysseus a celebration was held upon the return of Odysseus to his home at which the guests pushed stones Whether this pushing of stones is a proper translation or whether it has anything to do with bowling is a debatable question and also very improbable

"Anyway we are sure from the very rich literature of Greece of the last century before Christ that bowling was unknown Also at the time of the Olympic Games in Greece bowling was totally unknown We do not know whether the ancient Germans at the time of Caesar knew how to bowl but it is improbable"

Pehle then goes on to relate that in ancient Germany it was the custom to carry a "pin" which is shaped much like the modern indian club The pin was used for many purposes by the German to exercise his wrists and arms by twirling it for shot putting contests the competitors whirling and

then throwing the pin as far as possible The pin served in friendly fencing and was an all around weapon

The German word for this pin was "Keil," meaning a pin, or a wedge, and is from the same derivation as "Kegel," which means bowl, the Germans always referring to a bowler as a "Kegler"

The ancient chronicles of Paderborn reveal that the first bowling was done in the cloisters of Cathedrals It was the custom of the canons to have parishioners, in turn, place their pins at one end of the cloister This represented the 'Heide," meaning heathen The parishioner then was given a ball, and asked to throw it at the "Heide" If a hit was scored it indicated that the thrower was leading a clean and pure life and was capable of slaying the heathen, if he missed it meant that a more faithful attendance at services was necessary to better his aim

At the conclusion of all such tests a dinner was given and the successful "Keglers" were praised and toasted The failures were encouraged to try a little later on All of this according to Pehle originated as early as the 3rd or 4th Centuries A D

to the canons of to be a religious o in ancient Halberstadt, the canons played at bowling with the cathedral students, and as this continued, the rules of the game changed the target from one lone pin to as many pins as there were Keglers in the game The pins were placed in a row, from front to back in a straight line each player, in turn seeing how many pins he could knock over with one roll

As time went on larger balls were substituted for the small ones originally used The game extended beyond the churches and the monasteries but was played only by the upper class of laymen Specially shaped pins succeeded those that first were used Definite rules came to govern the

that 9 pins made an ideal game and this finally was settled upon as the standard for the game in Germany When played indoors the ball was rolled at the pins when played outdoors if the surface was rough a player was permitted to choose between rolling or throwing at the pins

Pehle in his book, states

to its citizens First they served a venison dinner and afterward they all bowled In 1518 the city of Breslau, Germany, gave an ox as a prize to the winner of the bowling contest

lost
was
cing

These papers bear the date of 1325

"There is an old saying in Germany when it thunders 'St Peter is bowling,' or 'the angels are bowling' When it was said of a man 'he has bowled out' it meant he was dead 'He has neither child nor nine pin' meant he has nothing and 'he throws the nine pin at the ball indicated the man was putting the cart before the horse He will not hit a nine pin here' meant that a man would not succeed, and 'he knows how to bowl meant that the man would get along

evidently used to stop the balls A lady stands ready to throw She holds a sor nd watches her 530

despite the conditions of alleys and lopsidedness of some of the balls

"The German government has always recognized bowling in that they have had bowling alleys laid out in the barracks and in the state schools Bowli
in Ge
high l

there is no evidence that it was adopted with any enthusiasm in the British Isles France, or Italy Some historians claim that the French Welsh and others adopted bowling at pins but it seems that the game played there in those times was lawn bowling

The alleys used by the Germans Dutch Austrians and Swiss through the 14th century and many years beyond were made of beds of clay or cinders Very few alleys were covered except those where the play always was indoors with wood used for surfacing the alleys

Bowling at pins was introduced to what now is the United States by the Dutch Just when it was imported here is not known There was no bowling at pins on the grass of Bowling Green in New York City Play there was de voted to lawn bowling The first actual mention of the bowling at pins form of game was made by Washington Irving in "Rip Van Winkle" (about 1818) in which he mentions the thunder of ball colliding with pins

created by charges of sell outs Conditions became so bad in Hartford and New Haven that the Connecticut legislature passed a law prohibiting the game of "9 pin bowling" The game endured for a while longer in New York, and then practically lapsed

On Sept 9, 1895, the American Bowling Congress was organized for the purpose of reviving bowling Inasmuch as legislation still existed against "9 pin bowling," the modern 10 pin game was devised to circumvent the law

E H Baumgarten, secretary of the ABC, discussing conditions that had existed before the creation of the ABC, said

"Prior to 1895 bowling alleys were frequented principally by hustlers, touts, hangers on cheap gamblers and disreputable individuals The situation was such as to disgust business, professional and decent working men who enjoyed bowling

"Teams and individuals oftentimes permitted themselves to be beaten in match games rather than be beaten physically upon leaving establishments where these matches were bowled The entire situation was disgusting deplorable disorderly and chaotic

"Leaders in business, sports and fraternal organizations after numerous gatherings and conferences, decided that a game which provided such enjoyment and recreation should be saved for posterity, in spite of great

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Ward Louis Stein D C Ladue H Feldman, J Fiano, F W Prior, Joseph Thum T E Quinn F X Gehring, Dr Timm, C F Niglatsch, T Johannesmeyer J F Gaffney, G T Stebbins, L F Schulte, Louis Schultz, John Floss and Sam Karpf

"The pioneers of the ABC went to work immediately Instead of alleys and equipment being of all dimensions, sizes weights and descriptions and a conglomerate lot of rules being in effect, everything eventually was made uniform"

In 1901 the American Bowling Congress conducted its first national championship tournament in Chicago The entries consisted of 41 five man

money was
mbus Ohio
78 individual
games were

, established

all time records, but the mark for five man teams is 6,073 made at the Detroit tournament in 1940

The tournament was discontinued after the 1942 Congress for the duration of the war.

The ABC report of 1942 announced registration of 190,000 teams, or a membership of about 1,000,000 players The 1943 report showed a sharp decline to 140,000 teams, or about 700,000 Estimates as to the grand total bowlers in the United States in 1941—men and women, big pins and duck pins—were conflicting In 1938 the total was fixed at 6,000,000 Bowling enthusiasts claimed 16,000,000 by 1940, but while there was a keen increase from 1938 to 1940, the conservatives place the grand total for 1941—active bowlers—at 7,500,000, which, of course, was considerably reduced in 1942 and 1943 by the ravages of war.

Chicago was the ABC membership leader in the 1943 report, with 15 072 teams, Detroit was second with 14 447, Cleveland third with 6,044, Milwaukee fourth with 3,922 New York took 7th position with 2,953

The ABC Tournaments, since 1901, have been held in the following cities

> Chicago—1901, 1912, 1924, 1929, 1938, Buffalo—1902, 1914, 1921, 1925, 1931, Indianapolis—1903, 1936, Cleveland—1904, 1930 1939 Milwaukee—1905, 1923, Louisville—1906, St Louis—1907, 1911, Cincinnati—1908, 1918, Pittsburgh—1909 Detroit—1910, 1932, 1940, Toledo—1913 1916, 1919 1922, 1926, Peoria—1915, 1920, 1927, 1934, Grand Rapids 1917 Kansas City—1928, Columbus—1933, 1942, Syracuse—1935, New York—1937, St Paul—1941

The all time American Bowling Congress records which existed at the beginning of 1943 are.

5 man team—4 game totals

Mar 5, 1933	Collinwood Shale Bricks, Cleveland	4748
Mar 5, 1924	Pollack Poster Prints, Buffalo	4699

5 man team—3 game totals

Jan 27, 1937	Hermann Undertakers, St Louis	3797
Feb 4, 1934	Hamm's Preferred Stock, St. Paul	3713

5 man team—single game

Jan 27, 1937	Hermann's Undertakers St. Louis	1325

2 man team—3 game totals

Jan 13, 1938	Charles Lausche—Frank Frantz, Cleveland	1494
Apr 10, 1932	Earl Cleaveland—Charles Ciardo, Milwaukee	1482

2 man teams—single game

Feb 1, 1933	Jerry Peck (279), Joe Herrick (279), Cicero, Ill	558
Feb 20, 1931	A Wiethoff (257), L. Eckel (300), Cincinnati	557

Individuals—4 game totals

Mar 5, 1924	Frank Caruana, Buffalo (300 300 247 268)	1115

Caruana was first man to bowl two perfect games in succession in competition

Individuals—3 game totals

Oct 25, 1939	Albert Brandt Lockport, N Y	886
Feb 11, 1937	Harvey W Braatz, Cleveland	864

Individuals—All Events—9 game totals

Feb 14 1932	Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	2259
Mar 9 1940	C Potter, Akron, O	2227

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS

[illegible] 1916 th [illegible] No ve [illegible] St [illegible] teams, 16 doubles teams [illegible] By comparison, the 25th Congress, in Milwaukee, in May June, 1942, attracted 1,900 five women teams, 2,250 doubles teams while 4,399 competed for the singles prizes *These entrants represented 26 states, 187 cities, and, also, there was a* team from Panama The prize money was $55 197 The high individual score was 289 by Emma Wilson, of Dayton O

The annual Congress was discontinued after 1942 for the duration

The membership of the organization in 1917 was about 200, today about 35 000 women bowlers now are enrolled in the Congress with Chicago leading in membership, and St Louis second

FAMOUS MEN BOWLERS

John Koster, Nyack N Y won four ABC titles—the only man to accomplish the feat From 1899 to 1925, he won more medals than any two men *who opposed him*

Hank Marino, Milwaukee and Chicago, winner of an ABC championship, national match champion for five years, and with an average of 198 for 29 consecutive ABC years

William Knox, Philadelphia, first to roll 300 in an ABC championship and, teamed with Charley Trucks, made a two man team which was un

beaten for 15 years He was the only man who rolled 300 with the pins hidden behind a screen until after ball was delivered

Harry Steers Chicago three times ABC champion averaged 190 in 40 of the 142 tournaments rolled in a Chicago League for 35 years without

of all time won two rs rolling against all comers and averaged over 200

Barney Spinella Brooklyn twice winner of the all events plus a doubles title in the ABC held a 192 grand average in the ABC from 1919 to 1941

Charley Daw Milwaukee three times ABC title winner he was a match champion 1928 to 1930 On April 12 1937 Daw rolled two 300 games in ABC league competition becoming the third man to accomplish this feat

Jules Lellinger captain of the famous Birk Bros team of Chicago is considered as being the greatest team leader In 1917 the Birks won the ABC championship and cashed in every ABC tournament thereafter 25 years in a row His Birk Bros team won their second title in 1938 when they rolled the record score of 3234 They also rolled five 1100 games during that stret [illegible]

Joe Bodis of [illegible] his recognition [illegible] dropped below 1800 (200 average) only once This gave him the [illegible] time 10 year record average of 205 28 pins per game In the above stretch he had eight straight 1800 totals or better

Phil Wolf Brooklyn migra [illegible] his last one in 1928 at the ag[illegible] win a world s bowling title [illegible] lifetime average was 195 (Deceased)

Jess Pritchell Indianapolis who died in 1941 competed in every ABC between 1902 and 1941 except the 1939 and 1940 affairs His lifetime average in 40 ABC s was 195

Mort Lindsey Stamford Conn was the fourth man to win three ABC titles and the second to roll four 1900 s in all events Has rolled in 34 ABC s for a lifetime average of 197

Adolph Carlson, Chicago has a lifetime average in the last 17 years of 199

Gil Zunker Milwaukee created two ABC records with the space of two hours one afternoon in the 1933 ABC tournament when he rolled 750 in the doubles for a record score of 1415 which still stands and followed up with another 712 for an all events count of 2060 This score was surpassed by Max Stein s 2070 in the 1937 Deceased

Otto Stein Jr St Louis won the 1929 all events title of the ABC also was national match champion in 1934

Joe Scribner Detroit who held the match bowling title in 1932 averaged 191 in 27 straight tournaments

John Crimmins Detroit in 1942 won five of the major sweepstakes of the

nation and earned the sport writer's "Bowler of the Year" award In the

15 straight is 198

Joe Wilman won his first ABC title, all events, in 1939 and in 1942 piloted his team to the ABC team championship He holds a 217 average for the best two tournaments in a row which constitutes a record, his 217 11 average for the last four tournaments is also a record for best 4 years in a row

Joe Norris Captain of the Strohs, of Detroit, won his ABC title in 1934 His all time ABC average is 198 for 15 tournaments

Frank Kartheiser, Chicago former match champion

Frank Snyder, Erie, captured his ABC title in 1927 His lifetime average in the ABC for 28 tournaments is 196

Joe Falcaro, New York, has never won an ABC title, but has an average of 196, in 21 tournaments He won the match championship in 1932

Andy Varipapa, Brooklyn, worlds leading trick shot expert, has never ments

has a lifetime average over a period of 12 straight ABC tournaments of 198 He is blind in one eye and two-fifths blind in the other, but rolled 738, for third place in the 1941 tournament

Ned Day West Allis, Wis while never an ABC title holder, held the national match championship from 1938 to 1942 He is considered by many as the No 1 match bowler of the nation His average, for the past 13 His 10 year average

ABC records, was one of the most picturesque and greatest of bowlers He made plunge and one of his favorite tricks was to "dub" around for the y—a played match games with some of was defeated

Gengler was one of the few star bowlers who never made a run with the ball He would roll from a standing position

FAMOUS WOMEN BOWLERS

Mrs Floretta D McCutcheon Pueblo Colorado, is the greatest bowler her sex has known The story of her career is dealt with in the chapter devoted to Women in Sports

Other star bowlers, among the women, have been

Mrs R Littlefield, Newark, Mrs T Humphrey, St Louis, Mrs Emma Jaeger, Toledo, Miss Alice Feeney, Indianapolis, Mrs E Reich, Chicago, Mrs L

Ft. Way

Miss Au

Marie Clemensen, Chicago, Miss Marie Warmbier, Chicago, Mrs Ella Burmeister, Madison, Mrs Anna Gottstine, Buffalo, Mrs Rose Warner, Waukegan, Helen Hengstler, Detroit, Nancy Huff, Los Angeles, Tillie Taylor, Newark

Mrs B Husk, Newark, Mrs M Leibrich, Chicago, Mrs R Abraham, Milwaukee, Mrs Dean Zapf, Toledo, Mrs Rose Steger, Chicago, Mrs Grayce Garwood, Cleveland, Mrs E Lackey, Ft Wayne, Mrs Grayce Garwood, Cleveland, Mrs Selva Twyford Chicago, Mrs Esther Ryan Milwaukee, Mrs Louise Stockdale, Detroit Miss Dorothy Burmeister, Chicago, Ruth Troy, Dayton, Mrs Tess Morris and Nina Van Camp Chicago

Dorothy Barkopes, 17, Indianapolis turned in the remarkable average of 193, while Catherine Burling, Cincinnati, had 192 and Rita Sheehan, Indianapolis, averaged 189 for the 1942-43 season

Members of the Women's International Bowling Congress who have rolled 300 are

ccomplish the perfect
venport, Mrs Bernice
wel Zimonick, Green
Indianapolis, Lucile
Rice, Indianapolis, Marge Earley, Chicago, Carolyn Bell, Grand Island Neb, and Hattie Wooster, Detroit, the latest addition to the group who rolled 300 in Nov 1943

BASIC RULES OF BOWLING

A regulation bo

alley must not be less than 41 inches nor more than 42 inches in width, with a gutter on each side, each gutter not less than 9 inches, and no more than 9½ inches in width The foul line shall not measure less than ⅜ inch in width, no more than one inch In back of the foul line, there must be a runway not less than 15 feet in length

The bowling pin is made of maple and must not weigh less than 3 pounds, nor more than 3 pounds 8 ounces The height of each pin is 15 inches At its widest part the pin shall measure 4 49/64 inches in diameter, and at the base 2 16/64 inches in diameter

In 1942 bowling balls, which previously had been somewhat haphazard

as to size and weight, were standardized by an act of the American Bowling Congress The standard ball now must not be more than 8 59 inches in diameter, or 27 inches in circumference, it shall not weigh less than 10 pounds, nor more than 16 pounds A ball may have two or three finger holes, and that part of the ball where the finger holes are placed shall be referred to as the 'top" of the ball

In bowling, 10 frames make up a game, and a perfect score is 300 A player is allowed a second throw at the pins in each frame, provided he has not knocked over all 10 pins with the first ball If he knocks over all 10 pins with the first ball it is called a strike, and the bowler is credited with 10 points, and as a bonus, gets the total pins he makes on his next two throws at the pins For instance, if he knocks over all the pins in the first frame, that is 10 points, if he does the same thing in the second frame he gets an additional 10 points, and if he repeats in the third frame he gets 10 more—or 30 for his first frame score To make a 300 score the bowler must make 12 successive strikes—one for each of the 10 frames, and then must make two additional throws so as to get full advantage of the 10th strike, which, without the 11th and 12th throws, would count him only 10 instead of the possible 30

If the bowler, failing to knock over the 10 pins with his first throw in any frame, clears the alley with his second throw, that is called a "spare and he gets 10 points for that frame plus what he scores with the first throw in the next frame

A "split" is where a bowler after his first throw, leaves at least two pins on the alley spaced far apart, a "break is when he fails to clear the alley with the two balls

NATIONAL DUCK PIN BOWLING CONGRESS

Back in 1906 or 1907 a group of gentlemen grew weary from lifting the heavy balls for regular 10 pin bowling, and thought up the duck pin idea

They experimented first with balls of the general size of those used in lawn bowling, and used several sets of especially constructed small pins made of maple For a time it was felt that this miniature equipment called for alleys of reduced size, but no one would build them such alleys, and so they continued to use the regulation alleys which are now standard

As the years rolled on, and the duck pin game increased tremendously in popularity, the size of the pins and the ball became standardized The pins now are 1 55/65 inches in diameter at the top, 4⅛ inches in the middle, and 1⅜ inches at the base The total height of the pin must not exceed 9 13/32 inches The ball must not exceed 5 inches in diameter, nor 3 pounds, 12 ounces in weight

Originally, all pins were made solely of wood It was difficult to make a strike against the all-wood pins so someone conceived the idea of putting a band of hard rubber around the center of the pins so as to deaden the

blow and thus enable the shooter to scatter pins on the alley, instead of knocking them all over the premises This type is called the "rubber bellied pin and is rather extensively used, but never in tournament or match play

The sport of duck pin bowling became so popular in the East with succeeding seasons that on Sept. 8, 1927 the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress was formed, with headquarters in Washington, D C Its first task was to standardize the rules, standardize the equipment and arrange the first national tournament in 1928

" advised the late George Congress, but, of course, After the 1928 Congress, however, the enthusiasm took an uprush and we began to enroll many new members from Washington and Baltimore Soon afterward New England players became members, and then, as time went on, bowlers from all parts of the country joined So in 1938, we had something like 200,000 league bowlers, and a grand total of over 600,000 duck pin bowlers of all types in the U S A, as against about 50,000 ten years earlier

The 1944 duck pin army was more than 1,000,000, with many women enrolled

In duck pin bowling, the U S A Championships consist of singles, doubles, team and all events for both sexes, and also a mixed doubles championship as well as U S A Sweepstakes Championship Event for each sex—originated in 1932

FAMOUS DUCK PIN BOWLERS

Men

Ray Von Dreele, ranked as the greatest of them all, starred for over three decades, Wallie Pipp, former New York American first base man, Louie Catelli, Providence, Ray Barnes, Baltimore, Carl Frisk, Hartford, Nick Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn, Astor Clark, Washington, Jack White, New Haven, Bradley Mandley, Washington, Jake Hanson and Gordon Caldwell, Richmond, Va, P Harrison and M Rosenberg, Washington, Wilbur Carmody, New Haven

Also John Bianchi, New Haven, Howard Furlong, Hartford, William Arnold, Annapolis, Jack Whelan, Sam Benson, Albert Fisher and Howard Campbell, of Washington Jack Otto, Torrington, Conn, John Waters and Mike Bogino, Hartford, Joe Morelli, Stamford, Conn, Charles Bauers, Baltimore, Athol Miller, Wakefield, Mass

Also Ray Haines, Art Felter, Winnie Guerke, Nova Hamilton, Nick Faye and Clarence Blake, all of Baltimore, Steve Withowski, Middletown, Conn, Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn, Tony Santini and Ed Blakeney, Washington, Bill Gauer, Norfolk, Red Neblett, Richmond, Va, Pat Harrison and Max Rosenberg, Washington

Also Eddie Funaro, New Haven, who holds the world's record for high score—239, Arthur Lempke, Lowell, Mass , Johnny Miller, Baltimore, Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn ; Joe LaMastra, Bridgeport, Billy Stalcup, Rosslyn, Va , Steve Dyak, Willimantic, Bill Brozey, Baltimore, Gordon McIllwee, Winchester, Va , Ray Northan, Hartford, Ray Anderson, Milford, Conn

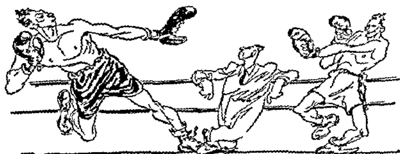
Women

Miss Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., ranked as the champion of her sex, Lorraine Gulli, Washington, Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore, Pauline Ford, Marjorie Smith, Margaret Miltner, Irene Mischou, Vickie Croggan, all of Baltimore

Also Florence La Barr, Bridgeport, Lois Clopton, Norfolk, Josephine Roberge, Waterbury, Conn , Audrey Mullaney, Minerva Linthicum, Betty James, Ethel Harris, Evelyn Brose, Thelma McDonough, Alice Lucas, Ethel Brewer, Dot Woolard, Sue Miller, Frances Oeschler, Minerva Weisenborn, Lucy Rose, Ruth Zentz, Mildred Tuckey, and Elizabeth Barger, all of Baltimore

Also Peggy Vreeland, New Haven, holder of the women's single record —201, *Ann Levy, Doris Smith, Dorothy O Brien, and Katherine* Vick, all of Norfolk, Anne Crubbs and Polly Dozier, Richmond, Flo Reynolds, Milford, Conn

BOXING



The word pugilism is derived from the Latin "pugil," being the description of "one who fights with his fists" It is easily conceivable that pugilism was practiced by prehistoric man, because it is the natural and most primitive method of battle

Boxing is the scientific feature of pugilism, and did not become a part of pugilism until it was introduced by an Italian priest in the 13th century A D and means "boxing up" the attack of a foeman

It has been customary to credit Thesus a son of Aegus a Grecian monarch, about 900 B C, with originating pugilism for entertainment" of spectators But explorations made in recent years have uncovered conclusive evidence in the form of two slabs that both pugilism and wrestling nerians who

and located at Khafaje near Bagdad in Mesopotamia One was of stone on which was the bold relief of two pugilists squaring off for battle the other was a figurine in cast bronze showing two wrestlers at grips their hands clutching each other s hips

These ancient proofs of the existence of pugilism and wrestling as distinct

Photos c
and the fc
the earlies
or a girdle and of course the leather when girdled becomes a cestus In later years cestus became a description of a weapon used in pugilism

as sports between the the Greeks put on a revival of wrestling and 900 B C when Thesus started making pugilistic matches "to the death" between gladiators Pugilism—with bare fists—existed in Greece hundreds of years before the time of Thesus but the rather merciless Thesus was the fellow who thought up the idea for the murdering cestus

In the time when Thesus was Crown Prince and Aegus was the King of Athens and for centuries later it was the privilege of the King to cull the nation for the bravest and brawniest of youths the King automatically becoming their master These gladiators were quartered in the royal grounds or at points determined by the King and while their status was not that of a slave the King held a life and death authority over them and whatever he ordered them to do was final—or death was the penalty

Crown Prince Thesus is pictured as an individual who loved the sight of spilled blood—so long as it was not his own Any form of sport was just a yawn in his life unless at least one of the combatants ended up by searching for St Peter and requesting a pass through the Heavenly Gates

The original experiment by Thesus was to seat two of his father's gladiators upon flat stones so close together that their noses touched Upon given signal they started punching with bare fists This resulted in the wrecking of complexions and the spattering of gore hither and yon—which should have satisfied Thesus But it didn t Thesus was different So he commandeered fingerless thin gloves to which spikes were attached in the neighborhood of the knuckles

[illegible]

ca
an [illegible] pierced his opponent's skull with the spikes When the last punch had been struck, the loser was a matter of interest only to the royal coroner Often the mangled winner soon joined the loser in pug dom's valhalla

[illegible]

brains of another fellow to win a championship, and then successively killing 1425 lads who tried to lift the crown from him

As Thesus passed from earthly sphere and time elapsed some Grecian rulers were born who were not quite so blood thirsty as Thesus They changed the fistic rules a bit by barring spikes and substituting slabs of metal Later kings banned all metallic substances and, thereafter, the bat tling was done with hands encased in hard thick leather Eventually duels, with leather cestus only became part of the Olympic programs of Greece Killings were few, but faces were frightfully mangled by the leather bound blows

When the Romans conquered Greece and joined up with them in Olym piad competition, the Romans took a great fancy to the sport and it then became known as pugilism There is no record as to what name was given to the "sport" by the ancient Greeks

The Romans altered the style of warfare making it a standing up instead of sitting down affair, and thus leg work became an important feature The Greeks not only had pugilistic contests on fete days, but a good, old fashioned fistic battle was regarded as vital in the funeral ceremony for every departed ruler, or athlete The ancient people of Greece believed that the dead went to some nearby land where they could still see what was going on in the old neighborhood Therefore, at funerals, the mourners al [illegible]

we [illegible]
who was quite famous as a fighter, and whose ghost, it was hoped, was entertained by the brutal battle

At the funeral of [illegible]
as the most famou [illegible]
with anyone who [illegible]
cepted Dares voiced his contempt, whereupon Entellus, an ancient gladi ator from Sicily, who had been taught cestus warfare in earlier years by King Eryx, tossed his cestus, smeared with dried blood and brain frag

[illegible] life as a cestus
[illegible] without inflict
[illegible] As Dares tired,
[illegible]

the tide of battle turned, Entellus forged to the front and Dares cried out acknowledgment of defeat The satisfied Entellus stopped punching, thus saving Dares' life

Homer, the blind poet, told of a pugilistic contest where the winner was given a jackass "in good condition," and the loser a two handled cup—for no known reason Other immortal Greeks of the centuries before Christ left writings that dealt with pugilistic contests, and there have been found in Greece some drawings showing that the pugilists wore leather ear guards —the only protection used in that era, and which was not adopted until after Rome had conquered Greece

Winning gladiators in cestus duels always were greatly honored These men were the kings of athletics Verbal tributes were paid to them in long orations Rich rewards were theirs Caligula, eccentric emperor of Rome, and a great pugilistic enthusiast, imported gladiators from Campania and Africa, matched them, and rewarded each winner with a captive virgin as a prize

Cestus warfare was popular through centuries in Greece and Rome, but finally a less blood and death loving king came to rule who saw no reason why the youthful stalwarts should be killed off every afternoon or evening just to provide an extra thrill for the spectators He banned the cestus and told the gentlemen they would have to use bare fists—or quit battling altogether. Eventually, even the use of fists was barred, a Roman Emperor, just before the dawn of the Christian era, claiming that fist fighting ruined, instead of helped, prospective warriors and so pugilism again went into a coma that lasted for hundreds of years

James Figg of England is called "The Father of Modern Pugilism," but recently uncovered records disclose that St Bernadine, a celebrated ec cle

an

over the deaths and injuries caused by the practice of dueling to settle arguments He finally prevailed upon the hot headed citizenry to use fists instead of steel This form of combat quickly caught the fancy of the youths who wanted to mix it with each other for the fun of it, and the result was that St Bernadine became a teacher of boxing, and also a matchmaker and referee

He arranged many amateur contests, under rules that made it a healthy exercise for the boys, instead of brutal encounter He supervised all the fistic warfare and always halted proceedings before any real damage was done St Bernadine described the sport as "the art of boxing up an op-

guardian and soon was abandoned There is no definite mention of any form of fist fighting from his day until January, 1681 (13 years before Figg's

birth), when there appeared the following item in the "London Protestant Mercury"

> "Yesterday a match of boxing was performed before his Grace, the Duke of Albermarle, between his butler and his butcher The latter won the prize as he hath done many times before, being accounted, though but a little man, *the best at that exercise in England*"

The names of the fighters, the rules under which they battled, and every vital detail is absent But it was a fist fight staged under some sort of rules, and mention of the prowess of the butcher having been an earlier winner,

"boxing schools" of their own, and by 1728 and 1729 there were more than a dozen boxing academies in the metropolis of England Figg's role of teacher did not cause him to forget that he also was a "boxer" He fought whenever the chance offered He met six foemen in *1720*, one in *1721*, several in 1723, and battled spasmodically from then until 1730, when, undefeated, and having reached the age of 36, he announced his retirement He died in 1734 of pneumonia—at 40

> "Challenge—I Elizabeth Wilkinson of Clerkenwell having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction do invite her to meet me *upon the stage* and to box for three guineas ($15) each woman holding half a crown (a piece of money) in each hand and the first woman that *drops* the money to lose the battle"

The fight never was put on The girls were willing—even wildly eager They wanted to punch it out before a public audience But the police, hav-

ing noticed the "ad," advised the women that such an affair would violate decency, as well as ethics, and they served notice that if the fight were attempted the girls would land in jail That cured both of them of lust for battle in public

Figg was the dominating authority on boxing while he lived His basic rule was that the men must continue battling until there was a definite winner or loser No rest periods were allowed Figg's ideas prevailed until 1743 when Jack Boughton, a great fighter and student of the sport, created radical changes in answer to demands to "lessen the brutality of pugilism"

Boughton drew up what became known as the "London Prize Ring Rules," and introduced them at a bout on August 10, 1743 Boughton was to act as referee of the contest that night, and his original rules were intended by him only to govern that particular affair, as witness paragraph 3

BOUGHTON'S ORIGINAL LONDON PRIZE RING RULES

1 That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage, and every

2 That in order to prevent any disputes, the time a man lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man

3 That in every main battle, no person whatever shall be upon the stage

these rules to be turned immediately out of the house Everybody is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped before set to

4 That no champion be deemed beaten unless he fails coming up to the line, in the limited time, or, that his own second declares him beaten No second is to be allowed to ask his man's adversary any questions, or advise him to give out

5 That in by battles, the winning man to have two thirds of the money given, shall be publicly divided upon the stage notwithstanding any private agreements to the contrary

if the two umpires cannot agree the said umpires to choose a third, who is to determine it

7 That no person is to hit his adversary when he is down or seize him by the hair, the breeches or any part below the waist, a man on his knees to be reckoned down

The Boughton laws governed pugilism for a great many years until it was decided to elaborate on them, and to clarify some points which did not

seem quite clear This led to the creation of the "Revised London Prize Ring Rules," which were the authority for bare knuckle warfare from the middle of the 18th century until the last bare knuckle championship fight on July 8, 1889, between John L Sullivan and Jake Kilrain

Boughton is one of the few persons, not of royalty, who is buried in Westminster Abbey, London

For about 100 years the London Prize Ring Rules were the only ones known to the sport Then, because some tender hearted persons decided that "pugilism is barbarous," the Marquis of Queensbury drafted his

... the idea
of Oct 8,

'Yesterday ... great exhibition ... made by
English boxers ...
to the waist
padded gloves After a severe contest, one of ...
struck him so violent a blow on the breast that he fell, and victory was thus decided"

... who later
... name
..., at a
tournament in London that the rules were followed in toto, all contestants wearing gloves each fighting three minute rounds, with wrestling, throwing gouging etc barred

The men of 1872 fought for trophies—the first time anything like that ... all battles either were for financial prizes, ... classified the
...8 or

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY RULES DRAFTED IN 1865

Rule 1—To be a fair stand up boxing match in a twenty four foot ring, or as near that size as practicable

Rule 2—No wrestling or hugging allowed

Rule 3—The rounds to be of three minutes' duration, and one minute's time between rounds

... man fall through weakness or otherwise, he must get up ... the other man meanwhile
on his legs the round is to
... If one man fails
... of the

Rule 5—A man hanging on ... toes off the ground, shall be considered down

Rule 6—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds

to draw the stakes

Rule 8—The gloves to be fair sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new

Rule 9—Should a glove burst, or come off, it must be replaced to the referee's satisfaction

Rule 10—A man on one knee is considered down and if struck is entitled to the stakes

Rule 11—No shoes or boots with springs allowed

Rule 12—The contest in all other respects to be governed by revised rules of the London Prize Ring

The Queensbury rules first prevailed in an official heavyweight title bout in 1892 when John L Sullivan met James J Corbett in New Orleans "for the Marquis of Queensbury Rules Heavyweight Championship" Those

About the only thing now left in the original form, as laid down by the Marquis in 1865, are those which concern the time of a round and the minor details of a referee's task

The regulations which generally rule boxing in the United States today date back to 1919, and 1920 and are offshoots of the original as framed by W A Gavin, an Englishman

scribed for memberships, which money was to go for a site and a building on Madison Avenue Just how large was this fund never was accurately established, but estimates placed it at beyond $500 000

Late in 1919 Gavin engaged Tex Rickard to be matchmaker for the Club—when completed Gavin busied himself writing the rules for boxing, which was to be the chief form of entertainment at the Club He had an idea that because it was to be a private club boxing could be conducted there without the sanction of the law But he soon learned that boxing first

long, long before Gavin could complete his club So he arranged with Frank Armstrong to negotiate a lease on Madison Square Garden—and broke loose from Gavin The minute that boxing became legal in 1920, Rickard had a monopoly on a million dollar industry because the Garden was the only place big enough to stage championship indoor bouts

Gavin's associates—the men who had put up the money—began asking

for England, and never returned

Boxing was an immediate success when revived in New York Rickard made a strong play for women patrons—and succeeded

Boxing quickly was legalized in other states and, in time, the National Boxing Association was organized with the hope that all states where boxing was legal would enroll But New York remained aloof, as did a few other States As a consequence there has been constant confusion as to who were title holders, New York State recognizing one man, the National Boxing Association another

NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION MEMBERS (1944)

Alabama	Iowa	Montreal (City)	South Carolina
Arkansas	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota
Atlanta (City)	Kentucky	New Jersey	Tennessee
California	Louisiana	North Carolina	Texas
Colorado	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Tulsa (City)
Connecticut	Maryland	Ohio	Venezuela
Cuba	Mexico	Oklahoma	Virginia
Dist of Columbia	Miami Beach (City)	Oregon	West Virginia
Georgia	Michigan	Portland Oregon (City)	Winston Salem (City)
Hawaii	Minnesota	Puerto Rico	Wisconsin
Idaho	Mississippi	Quebec	Western Canada Boxing Federation
Illinois	Missouri	Rhode Island	
Indiana	Montana		

FAMOUS BOXING PROMOTERS

In the era before John L Sullivan's reign as heavyweight champion fight promoters were practically unknown Pugilists, or their backers, put up side bets, winner take all and it was a custom to pass the hat among the spectators the funds so derived either going to the winner, or being split 50-50, as the contestants may have decided

The pioneer promoters as we know fight promotion in the U S A today, were a group identified with the Olympic Club, New Orleans, who put up

... on Jan 14 1891, between

... middleweight

... Francisco fol

... ackson fight on

... Referee Hiram

Cook, who called it "no contest" Corbett declared he received no part of the $10,000 and that Jackson told him, "I got only a few dollars"

The Olympic Club of New Orleans promoted the Bob Fitzsimmons Peter Maher bout on March 2, 1892, putting up $10,000, of which Fitz received $9,000 for stopping Maher in the 12th

This same club then decided on a "Championship Carnival" for New Orleans during which three titles would be at stake A total of $37,000 was put up, to be divided as follows $20,000 for a heavyweight battle between Sullivan and Corbett, $10,000 for a lightweight championship bout between Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myers $7 000 for a clash between George Dixon and Jack Skelly for the featherweight title

The fights took place on Sept 6, 7 and 8, 1892, and results were as follows

Dixon stopped Skelly in 6
Corbett knocked out Sullivan in the 21st
McAuliffe defeated Myers in 15

Promotions from then until the advent of James W Coffroth, of San Francisco, generally were conducted by clubs, or syndicates But Coffroth went on his own and made some revolutionary changes

Coffroth, in his 20 s, at the turn of the century, and just graduated as a lawyer, visited New York, saw some fights being staged there and decided to promote in San Francisco He continued in the business for many years, and staged some of the most important contests of those years involving such men as Corbett, ommy Burns, Jack Johnson " Jack O'Brien Jack ("Twin 'elody, Mike ("Twin") Sullivan, Joe Gans, Battling Nelson, Leach Cross, Dal

on some occa
split either 60
5, and in a few
instances 90 10

Coffroth promoted for about a dozen years then abandoned boxing and promoted racing in Mexico, and amassed a fortune He died in 1943

Tex Rickard was the next of the international trinity of promoters He
field
next
the
July 4th battle between Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson, which was divided
next
non
lard
guaranteed $100 000 In 1919 he guaranteed Willard $100 000 and Jack Dempsey $27 500 for their July 4th fight in Toledo

In 1920, when boxing was legalized in New York, Rickard leased Madison Square Garden and gained control of boxing and started the golden

their first fight which was in Philadelphia ... option of taking 37½ per cent of the gate The receipts were $1,895,733, and Dempsey's percentage share was $711,868

For the 1927 fight in Chicago, Rickard agreed to give Tunney 37½ per- ... $2,658,660 giving Tunney $990,445 as his ... 0 000

... in his many outdoor promotions he generally was a big ... put on the Gene Tunney Tom Heeney cham ... Tunney $525 000 Heeney $ ... admitted a loss of ...

icy, and fighters who fought thereafter under his other promotions worked on percentage Rickard died in 1929

The third of the three great promoters who made history was the Hon Hugh D McIntosh, of Australia who died in England in 1941

In 1908, Tommy Burns, who was claimant of the world heavyweight title vacated by James J Jeffries, arrived in Australia Jack Johnson the most persistent of the Burns challengers, had followed Burns to Europe, ... Burns had sailed for the Antipodes ... the U S ... that if he could arrange a bout between ... while the Navy was anchored there he could draw a huge crowd of sailors He offered Burns $30 000 to fight Johnson—and Burns accepted Johnson cabled acceptance of a smaller McIntosh offer and left for Australia the fight being scheduled for Christmas Day, 1908 McIntosh designed and had built for the occasion a saucer like stadium, which later became model for American football bowls

... stopped by the police in the 14th ... cleared over $50,000 on the fight, but explained

"Austral ... for a possible sell o ... had to be evicted ...

... pictures made of that battle, showed them in ... the United ... which were novelties at the time

Returning to Australia McIntosh proceeded with ... major promo

Smith, George Chip and others, and, in later years, when he resumed promotion after a career in politics, as a newspaper publisher, and, as Australia's "theatrical czar," he imported William ("Young") Stribling and

FAMOUS MANAGERS

Madden, a sparring partner, took charge of the theatrical bookings and thus became the first of a long line of boxing managers

In 1891, when James J Corbett was seeking a match with Sullivan he hired William A Brady, then a rather obscure actor to become his manager Brady, who afterward managed James J Jeffries later became one of the leaders in the theatrical profession

At about the same time Brady was handling Jeffries another youngster became a fighter pilot His name was Sam Harris and his warrior was Terry McGovern Oddly Harris later graduated into the theatrical business and achieved promotional fame there at least equal to Brady's Charles H ("Parson") Davies was a well known fight manager of about two generations ago so were Willis Britt and Martin Julian brother in law of Fitzsimmons and Fitz's manager Sam Fitzpatrick also was well known

Among the well remembered boxing managers of the more modern years are

Jack Kearns, who piloted Jack Dempsey to fame and fortune Billy Gibson who guided Gene Tunney and Benney Leonard to championships

who managed Georges Carpentier of France Leon See who discovered Primo Carnera Harry Pollok, who managed Freddie Welsh, and many other stars Sammy Goldman manager of several champions George Engel who brought Harry Greb from obscurity to greatness

Also Tom O'Rourk … who has managed more … Lew Tendler, Paddy Mu … igley, first manager of Tunney, Jimmy Bronson, who managed Bob Martin,

mpion of the A E F of 1918, and who discovered the

D ndee and a small

Carroll, Johnny Buckley and Edd

Also James Dougherty, "King of Leiperville, Pa," manager of George Godfrey, Eddie Kane and Eddie Long, who had a succession of stables in Chicago, which included Tom Gibbons, Sammy Mandell and Bud Taylor, also Billy McCarney, Dan McKetrick, Tom McArdle F Bachman, Joe Gould, Miller Gilzenberg Lew Brix and Harry Lenny, of New York

Also Sam Pian and Art Rose, out of Chicago, Gig Rooney, Wad Wadhams, and Ancil Hoffman, manager of Max and Buddy Baer, all of California, Charlie Rose, Lew Burston, Billy Duffy, Andy Niederreiter, Hymie Kaplan, Sol Gold, Frank Jacobs and Charlie Cook, of New York Lou Diamond, of New Jersey, Tom McGinty and Jimmy Dunn, of Ohio, Jimmy Dunn, of Pennsylvania

T Jones who managed Jess Willard into a championship

ers as well as boxers, and

managing after his

ring days were done, Gus

ack Dempsey, Chris

Dundee of Pennsylvania, Eddie Mead, who handled hundreds of ring

Jack Hurley, Jimmy DeForest, who

1919, Jim Mullin, of Chi

ommy Loughran and many

more, "Pop Fost

r Jimmy McLarnin by his

shrewd matching

Max Waxman, busi

ness manager for

ew York

Also Joe Jacobs

ring most of his fights

in New York Al

and promoter, as well

Digby, who specialized

ack Reddy, Tommy Simpson of

Gene Lutz, who trained Bill

("Young") Stribling Freddie Welsh and others

And also the picturesque and dynamic James J Johnston, of New York

n England in his youth He came to New York and

England In time,

In an effort to

ambitious big

men to Ne

it About 100

arrived They were matched up, and, when

Johnston, who

weighed about 140, wanted to bet he could whip any of the giants—and found no takers

J for he became matchmaker for Madi

stic "ace"

between

Johnston and Jacobs When Louis rose to the heights, with Jacobs holding a promotional contract with him, and the Garden was without contracts with high class fighters, Johnston left the Garden promotional job, Jacobs took over, and Johnston then organized his own fight club, calling it the "30th Century Sporting Club," because Jacobs had called his the "20th Century Sporting Club" Lacking contracts on the talented fighters, Johnston soon ceased to operate as a promoter and resumed managing, and, with his usual showmanship, gained titular matches for mediocre fighters, and made fortunes for all of them

FAMOUS REFEREES

George Siler was perhaps the most famous of all the referees He started officiating in the bare knuckle days, when fights were for side bets, and the admirers of each warrior backed his choice heavily When the decision went against their man, the losers usually were wrathy, put much of the blame for defeat on the referee, and the ring arbitrators of those years led a zestful and interesting life

Siler, who refereed for about three decades, was the hero of many hair breadth escapes, with his bravery and resourcefulness carrying him out of the zone of physical danger

Siler refereed in thousands of bouts, and, in his hey day, always was the first choice of fighters going into battle with the title at stake Those men respected Siler, not merely for his splendid ring judgment, but be cause of his rugged honesty

Prof John Duffy was another of the old timers who was a favorite among the fighters He refereed the Sullivan Corbett fight in New Orleans, in 1892, and many of the later day battles in which Bob Fitzsimmons figured John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans was referee for the last of the bare knuckle heavyweight bouts—the famous John L Sullivan and Jake Kilrain in 1889

Al Smith, of New York, Captain Bill Daley of Boston, Colonel Alexan der Brewster, Billy Mahoney, Billy Tate, Wyatt Earp, who usually went into the ring with a gun in his holster, Hiram Cook, and Bob Lynd, were famous in their time

Eddie Graney, of San Francisco, came along a little later, and was the headliner for a decade He refereed practically all the bouts promoted by James W Coffroth, and at least 30 of these involved some sort of cham pionship

S-

of

D

M

ap

others

Jack Welch was a fine referee So were Willard Bean, of Salt Lake City, Harry Stout, of Milwaukee, and "Honest John" Kelly

Many ringmen, sometimes during their active careers, but usually after retirement, have taken to refereeing, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Tom ... and in a later day, Jess Willard, Gunboat Smith, ... Gene Tunney, with Demp ... eree ... f New York, promoter, man- ... that were staged among ... iese, added to the others, amateur and professional, ... gured through almost 30 years, may give him the distinction of rendering more ring decisions than any other referee, living or dead

Arthur Donovan is the best known of modern day referees Since ring rules were changed over 20 years ago, ending the single official system, ... lges as well as the referee, the importance of the ... the referee ... l, he now ... res

ROLL OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

... estab- ... up in 1880, there was almost ... he heavyweight division Men won titles, discarded them—and ... ed a "comeback" Others retired only to return to befuddle matters for almost 150 years Out of the chaos of "who was champion when and why," the following perhaps is an orderly array

BRITISH BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

1719—James Figg, first champion

1730—Figg retired, undefeated Tom Pipes and Bill Gretting each acclaimed himself successor Pipes won first fight, Gretting the second, Pipes the third

1734—Jack Boughton knocked out both Pipes and Gretting, and fought all ... for 16 years without defeat

... April 11th in 14 minutes Slack ... 's nose, injured both eyes and blinded ... admirer of Boughton, had bet $50,000 ... n, although Boughton was 46 at the time

1754—First international fight July 29, Slack stopped Petit, giant Frenchman, 25 minutes

1760—Billy Stevens ("The Nailer") knocked out Slack and retired Tom Faulkner, George Taylor and George Meggs claimed title

1761—Falkner beat Taylor and retired Stevens came out of retirement Meggs knocked out Stevens

1762—George Millsom defeated Meggs twice

1763—Tom Juchau knocked out Millsom

1766—Bill Darts defeated Juchau

1769—Tom Lyons beat Darts

1770—Lyons retired and Peter Corcoran, 6 ft 7 in Irish champion claimed title, Darts disputed him

1771—Corcoran stopped Darts with a single punch May 18th (English

the most paralyzing right hand hitter of many generations During his six years as champion he fought more than 20 men and stopped most of them with the first solid blow

coran

punch

ness after that by chasing Sellers and after 30 minutes of actual fighting, Corcoran's legs buckled under him, Sellers leaped to the attack and finished Corcoran

1780—Duggan Fearns beat Sellers and retired

1782—Jack Jarvis claimed title

1783—Tom Jackling (real name Tom Johnson), a stevedore by occupation, then 33 years old, made his professional debut by knocking out Jarvis in 15 minutes, Jackling claimed title Bill Warr, Steve Oliver and Croyden ("The Drover") disputed him

the money

1787—D

of Ireland

bad way

England With a crowd estimated at 30,000 looking on Jackling won in 33 minutes and harvested more than $30,000 in side bets and donations from

Jackling won $20,000 by wagering on himself, a gambler named Bullock,

Jack Welch was a fine referee So were Willard Bean, of Salt Lake City, Harry Stout, of Milwaukee, and "Honest John' Kelly.

Many ringmen, sometimes during their active careers, but usually after ... immons, Jeffries, Tom ... illard, Gunboat Smith, ... Tunney, with Demp

... York, promoter, manager and referee, officiated in about 3000 bouts that were staged among the soldiers in Europe in the 1917-1918 war These, added to the others, amateur and professional, in which he has figured through almost 30 years, may give him the distinction of rendering more ring decisions than any other referee, living or dead

Arthur Donovan is the best known of modern day referees Since ring rules were changed over 20 years ago, ending the single official system, and providing two judges as well as the referee, the importance of the latter has become minimized Whereas, in other days and nights the referee was the absolute judge, from whose opinion there was no appeal, he now is one voice in a chorus of three, and can be outvoted by the judges

ROLL OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

From the time of Jim Figg's retirement in 1730 until Paddy Ryan established undisputed claim to the bare knuckles heavyweight championship in 1880, there was almost ceaseless confusion as to who was king of the heavyweight division Men won titles, discarded them—and never tried a "comeback" Others retired only to return to befuddle matters for almost 150 years Out of the chaos of "who was champion, when and why," the following perhaps is an orderly array

BRITISH BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

1719—James Figg, first champion

1730—Figg retired, undefeated Tom Pipes and Bill Gretting each acclaimed himself successor Pipes won first fight, Gretting the second, Pipes the third

1734—Jack Boughton knocked out both Pipes and Gretting, and fought all comers for 16 years without defeat

... ghton April 11th in 14 minutes Slack ... on's nose, injured ... great admirer of ... uld win, although

1754—First international fight July ... tit, giant Frenchman, 25 minutes

1760—Billy Stevens ("The Nailer") knocked out Slack and retired Tom Faulkner, George Taylor and George Meggs claimed title

They

on of Lancashire, 35 rounds Gully was not recognized as champion after the appearance of Tom Cribb, a superior warrior, in 1807 However Gully continued fighting until 1809 Then he took his savings and bought a tavern He prospered and bought race horses Two of them won the classic English Derby Others triumphed in rich stakes and added to his fortune Gully became

Be

Hi

was wholly unconscious for over 60 seconds Using a trick the seconds of ... ht hand in ... until the

1809—Cribb and Belcher battled again on February 1 near Epsom Downs Belcher out of condition was knocked out in 40 minutes Before he could recover and leave the battlefield police arrived and arrested him He served 28 days in jail Coming out he caught a cold Tuberculosis developed He

first American ever ... 1810 at Copthall ... n Cribb fought and knocked out Bill Richmond another American negro in 1 hour and 30 minutes Richmond was probably the USA's first pugilist

Molineaux a slave in Virginia whipped a negro bully on a neighboring plantation and his delighted master gave Molineaux his freedom Having heard about Richmon... furnished transportati... Bristol knocked out ... other "unknowns" ... would lose "social prestige" if it were publicly known they had tangled with a negro Molineaux s total earnings for the eight fights was less than $350

The success of Molineaux caused English sports to demand that Cribb "fight and whip the Yankee nigger" Cribb finally agreed and 20 000 persons gathered at the scene Molineaux made a punching bag of Cribb for 30 rounds Americans at the ringside then were offering 5 to 1 that the negro would win There were no takers Cribb not trained for so terrific a fight seemed like a man without a chance as the 30th ended

With the opening of the 31st Molineaux rushed Cribb and dropped him with a right hand smash Molineaux stumbled trying to get out of Cribb's way lunged wildly to get his balance lost it and pitched headlong into a ring post The impact knocked him unconscious

Both men were revived for the 32nd and were shoved out on unsteady feet toward midring They bumped staggered and fell ending the round In the 33rd Cribb summoned a last ounce of energy lifted his fist as they came out and hit Molineaux in the face The negro went down and out It was found he had fractured his skull in the collision with the post in the 31st round

1811—Cribb again defeated Molineaux in a return match September 28

at Wymondham, England, before a crowd of 40,000—the record up to that time Cribb
self Cribb le
negro in the
trifling sums, drifted into forgetfulness in England and was found dead on August 4, 1818, in an army barracks in Galway, Ireland

," over a period of
41
gly acknowledged champion, being called "the man whose punch cannot dent butter" He was sneered at for his lack of punching power But Spring, a wizard with the left hand, took on the sluggers, beat their faces to a pulp and then flattened them

seated nearly 4,000 and were built in the outskirts of Worcester, safe from
the receipts
l was packed
,000 viewed

Spring knocked out Langan in the 77th His gross reward was $27,000 This was made up of Langan's side bet of $2,000, the $5,000 donation of the
000 from the 22,000 standees, the

in Chichester, England, before a crowd of 30 000, Spring knocked out Langan in 76 rounds

1825—Spring retired to become an innkeeper He died in 1851 Tom Cannon and Jem Ward claimed title Ward beat Cannon for a side bet of $2,500 each Ward retired in 1831

He succeeded in
t him for a small
—in a riot Some
, in 10 minutes of
ngland

1839—Bendigo (real name William Thompson) became champion in February 12 when he beat Burke in 10 rounds, near Appleby, England Bendigo, 6 feet 2½ inches tall, weighing 210, was one of the most powerful men to hold title

1840—Bendigo injured a knee in a fight with Ben Caunt, could not go on and referee awarded to Caunt Bendigo retired

1845—Bendigo's knee regained strength, he challenged Caunt and knocked him out in 93 rounds, September 9 near Stoney, Stratford, England

accepted the challenge of Tom
June 5, 1850, near Mildenhall
had been arrested 28 times for

violating the anti fight law, had served 28 prison terms and had been lectured on the evils of sin each time while in jail When he gave up pugilism he be came an evangelist

1851 1856—No champion

1856—Tom Sayers claimed title He was generally recognized in 1859 after he whipped Bob Brettle

1860—John C Heenan an American invaded England In 1858 Heenan had fought John Morrissey for the American title and was beaten in eleven rounds having broken his right hand in the first Heenan challenged for a

(2 hours 20 minutes) when toughs broke into the ring

In all the years since there has been argument as to who was ahead at the time Americans at the ringside who had bet on Heenan maintained that Sayers was on the verge of a knockout and that the mob which halted the battle was made up of English who had wagered on Sayers

1860—Sayers announced his retirement never fought again and died in 1865

1861—Jem Mace claimed title, so did Sam Hurst Mace stopped Hurst in 8 rounds

1862

first fig

time in

in 21 r

English championship

1863— llenged King and they

rld s championship and

such a desperate con

after the 18th round that King could not toe scratch with the call of

seco us tossed in the towel in the 25th round

1864—Jem Mace repeatedly challenged King who refused to meet him King announced his retirement from the ring Taking up rowing he became one of England s greatest scullers King s gambling operations on the English turf were extremely successful and when he died in 1888 he left over $300 000

1865—After the death of Sayers in this year and when it became certain that King would fight no more, Mace put in a claim for the title which King had won from him but Joe Goss disputed him

1866—On May 24 1866 Mace and Goss met in Farmingham Eng They sparred for nearly 20 minutes neither striking a blow shook hands and jumped out of the ring Police were in the crowd and the men feared arrest if they actually started battle On August 6

the Thames River outside of London

claimed the world s title He announ

England but none gave him a fight

1868—Mace left for a tour of the U S A

AMERICAN BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

American heavyweight history did not begin with the arrival of Mace, but his presence eventually made possible the establishment of a worlds champion at bare knuckle fighting The history of pugilism in the USA follows

1816—The first actual pugilistic encounter on American soil was in 1816 when Jacob Hyer defeated Tom Beasley, it was more a grudge fight than to determine any championship However, when Hyer won, he opined that he could lick everybody else in America" No one disputed him and Hyer jocosely declared that this made him champion He never fought again and the title" was vacant for 25 years

1841—Tom Hyer, son of Jacob, claimed his father's laurels He was 22, weighed 205, was 6 feet 2½ inches tall John McCluster disputed Hyer, and Tom beat McCluster with a few punches

1849—Hyer met Yankee Sullivan, an experienced English battler, who was in the USA on an all comers tour, and knocked out Sullivan on January 10, 1849, in 16 rounds, after which Tom Hyer, *failing to find anyone to give him action* retired

1852—John C Morrissey claimed the American championship, although his only qualification was the fact that he had beaten up a few mining camp bruisers and had won on a foul from George Thompson near Benicia, California, August 31, 1852 Morrissey born in Ireland in 1831, settled in New York with his people when a youngster and went to California in the gold rush of '49

1853—Morrissey defeated Yankee Sullivan, October 12th, 1853, in 37 round [illegible] he lost his te [illegible] of hi [illegible] wher [illegible] the call or paid no heed He was busy swatting toughs So the referee, in keep- [illegible]

right hand in the first round of the fight with Morrissey but carried on until [illegible] match, [illegible]

track promoter Morrissey died, 1878 [illegible] the USA, [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL BARE KNUCKLE CHAMPIONS

1869–Tom Allen, an Englishman who had settled in the USA, having
puted by
ampion"
winning

m King's
ear Ken-
nersville, La

never returned

1873–Mace, 42 years old, retired He devoted himself thereafter to teaching boxing
1873–M
They battl
Coole retir

1876–Joe Goss, rated next to Mace in England, arrived in the USA and challenged Allen, and they went into action near Covington Ky, September 7th Goss was annihilating Allen when Allen took to fouling and was disqualified in the 27th That victory made Goss the world's champion under London Prize Ring Rules

1880–(June 21) Pa the 87th round (1 hr 24 min) a fight for the world's champi to hold the undisputed bare knuckle championship of the world was born March 15, 1853, in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland height 5 feet 11 inches, weight in fighting prime, 200 pounds career started 1880, ended 1886 won title in first recorded battle of his career Men fought for side bet $1,000 each L
9 round
totaling
stopped by police

American soil, was July 8 1889, in Richburg Miss when he stopped Jake Kilrain in 75 rounds Sullivan never was defeated as a London Prize Ring

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

UNDER MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY RULES

It has been customary to say that the first battle for the heavyweight championship of the world, under *Marquis of Queensbury rules*—with gloves and 3 minute rounds—was between James J Corbett and John L Sullivan, Sept 7, 1892, in New Orleans It also has been the custom to say that there was no Queensbury champion at the time, and that this fight was to determine such title holder, that Sullivan went into the ring regarded as the champion only because of bare knuckle crown which he had won from Paddy Ryan in 1882

However, in 1936 "Biddy' Bishop, veteran fight manager and promoter advised

'Before me, as I write, is a printed program of a fight between Sullivan and Dominick F McCaffery of Pittsburgh in Chester Park, Cincinnati Ohio, Aug 29, 1885

'It states specifically on the program that 'the fight will be under Marquis of Queensbury rules' after which are printed the rules to govern the contest which were

" *Six rounds to decide the Marquis of Queensbury glove contest for the* championship of the world'

"Billy Tait was the referee Immediately after the sixth and final round ended, Tait jumped out of the ring without announcing his decision He went to Toledo Ohio Forty-eight hours after the fight ended, someone in Toledo reminded Billy that he had forgotten to make a decision So Billy said 'Sullivan won'

'So" concluded Bishop, 'that might make Sullivan the first Queensbury champion as well as the last of the bare knuckle champions"

Corbett and Sullivan fought for a $25 000 purse and a $10,000 side bet Corbett, winner of almost every round knocked out Sullivan in the 21st, and took the $45 000 and the title

[illegible] 1933, [illegible] ghting [illegible] ember [illegible] three months later knocking out Dave Eisenman, who was club and also San Francisco champion In 1885 86 Corbett left San Francisco, went to Salt Lake, [illegible] Frank [illegible] Went [illegible] lle of 1886 Never fought as amateur thereafter First actual fight with professional was in 1889 against Joe Choynski, boyhood rival who had turned pro No purse or bets at stake in that fight, merely a grudge battle Corbett knocked out Choynski and then decided to turn "pro" Won title from John L Sullivan

on knockout, 21 rounds, New Orleans, La, Sept 7, 1892, lost it to Bob Fitzsimmons, 14 rounds, Carson City, Nev, Mar 17, 1897, last fight with Jim Jeffries, Aug 14, 1903, which he lost in 10 rounds, was for championship

Statistical record (dating from Choynski fight 1889), total fights 19 (exhibitions excluded) won with knockouts 5, won decisions 6, draws 2, no decision 1, no contest 1, lost foul 1, knocked out 3 times

ROBERT L FITZSIMMONS—Born Helsten, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1863, height 6 feet, weight in prime varied between 163 and 170 Fitz made first ring appearance as amateur in tournament in Timura, New Zealand, 1880, conducted by Jem Mace of England, former bare knuckle world's champion Fitz won championship, knocking out four men in one

Mar 17 1897 knocking out C but lost heavyweight mes J Jeffries, June 9, 1899, Coney Island, N Y Last fight in 1914 when, after 35 years of ring warfare and at age of 52, went six rounds no decision, in Philadelphia with K O Sweeney Statistical record total matches, 40, won with kayo, 23, won on decision, 5, knocked out, 5 times, lost decision, 1, draw, 1, lost on foul, 1, no decision, 4 Died 1918

JAMES J JEFFRIES—Born April 15, 1875 Carroll Ohio, height 6 feet Began fighting 1896, Won championship N Y, June 9, 1899 ess, retired in 1905 Influenced try "comeback" 1910 against Jack Johnson Was knocked out 15 Jeffries and Johnson

was referee

Statistical record total matches, 21, won with kayo, 11, won decision, 7, draw, 2 knocked out once

MARVIN HART—Born Sept 16, 1876 in Kentucky, height 5 feet 11 in,

knocking out Root in 12 rounds but never made much ado about his title He lost it to Tommy Burns Feb 23, 1906

Canada June g 1900 m Hart in San Francisco, claimed title as heavyweight champion and proceeded to

capitalize it In 1908 was matched with Jack Johnson for fight in Sydney, Australia, the purse being $30,000, a record sum at that time Promoter was Hugh D. McIntosh. They met in the Sydney Stadium Dec. 25, 1908, and

with kayo, 36, won decision, 9, no decision, 1, draw, 1, lost, 4, knocked out once.

JACK JOHNSON—*(Negro)* Born March 31, 1878 Galveston, Texas, height 6 feet 1 inch, weight in prime 205-220 Was battle royal fighter at 16, began pro career in 1899, fought last battle in 1927 Won technical championship by stopping Burns in 14 rounds, Sydney, Australia Won actual title knocking out Jim Jeffries, Reno, July 4, 1910 in 15 rounds He lost the title April 5th, 1915, in Havana, Cuba, being knocked out by Jess Willard in 26 rounds.

Johnson won 60 per cent of the $101,000 purse ($60,600) for the Jeffries

Statistical record total matches, 90, won with kayo, 31, won decisions, 35, no decisions, 14, draws, 5, lost decisions, 3, knocked out twice

JESS WILLARD—Born Dec 1883, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, height 6 feet 7 in, weight 235-265, started career 1911, last fight 1923 Won championship April 5 1915, knocking out Jack Johnson 26 rounds in Havana,

Willard again retired Sta-
0, won decisions, 2, no de-
cisions, 5, lost decisions, 4, knocked out twice

JACK DEMPSEY—Born June 24, 1895, Manassa, Colorado, real name

nounced retirement after second Tunney fight, Chicago, Sept, 1927. Statistical record total matches, 69, won with kayo, 47; won decision, 7; won on foul, 1; no decision

Dempsey started cor
175 opponents, taking
outpointed by Kingfish Levinsky in Aug,
for all time.

GENE TUNNEY—Born New York, May 25, 1898, real name James Joseph ... began career 1919 Won ... Won heavyweight cham ... 23, 1926 on 10 round de-

record total matches, 68, won with kayo, 35, won decision 17, no decision, 14 no contest, 1, lost decision, 1

1928—After Tunney's retirement in 1928, New York State Athletic Commission ordered tournament to determine successor Jack Sharkey and W L 'Young' Stribling became standouts They met in Miami Florida, Feb 27, 1929, Sharkey won 10 round decision

1929—Max Schmeling, youthful German, stopped Johnny Risko 9 rounds New York Feb 1, 1929 and, on June 27, 1929, Schmeling gained a 15 round decision over Paulino in New York

never was fought

The punch landed after 2 minutes and 55 seconds of the 4th Referee Jimmy Crowley and Charles Mathison one of the judges, did not see blow Harold Barnes, other judge declared he saw it and upon his statement, Crowley disqualified Sharkey Inside story about Barnes vision is that Arthur Brisbane famous newspaper editor, was sitting alongside him and when there was delay in decision on fairness of blow Brisbane shouted "That was a foul ... I will end boxing in

... vote of 2 to 1 ... Members Farley ... er Muldoon voted ... victory on a foul,

1931 (Jan 7)—New York State Athletic Commission dethroned Schmeling and suspended him in the Empire State when he refused to sign up for a match with Jack Sharkey for June 1931 Barred from New York, Schmeling met Wm ("Young") Stribling in Cleveland ... nical knockout in 15th round of schec... Referee George Blake stopped fight with ... down once in 15th

... $240,415 net $965

and Sharkey $4 ...

(42½ per cent) was $69,603 14 and Camera's (10 per cent) $16,377 28 Milk

van stopped fight Camera knocked down 12 times in the 11 rounds Gross attendance 56,000 with 52,268 paid Gross receipts, $428,000, divided as follows Federal tax, $42,800, State tax, $21,400, Baer's share, $40,927,

on

on

1935 (June 13)—JAMES J BRADDOCK won title, defeating Baer, on points, 15 rounds, Long Island Bowl Attendance, 35 000, gross receipts, $205,366, net, $169 074 Baer's share, $88,805, Braddock, $31 244

1937 (June 22)—*JOE LOUIS* (second negro to hold heavyweight title)

then, until he joined the Army in 1942, suffered only one defeat—a 12 round knockout by Max Schmeling, on June 19, 1936

After winning the title from Braddock, Louis, who is 6 feet 1½ inches tall and fights best at about 200, made 21 successful defenses of his crown, as follows

Aug 30, 1937—Tommy Farr—Won 15
Feb 23, 1938—Nathan Mann—K O 3
April 1, 1938—Harry Thomas—K O 5
June 22, 1938—Max Schmeling—K O 1
Jan 23, 1939—John Henry Lewis—K O 1
April 17, 1939—Jack Roper—K O 1
June 28, 1939—Tony Galento—K O 4
Sept 20, 1939—Bob Pastor—K O 11
Feb 9, 1940—Arturo Godoy—Won 15
Mar 29, 1940—Johnny Paychek—K O 2
June 20, 1940—Arturo Godoy—K O 8
Dec 16 1940—Al McCoy—K O 6
Jan 31, 1941—Red Burman—K O 5
Feb 17, 1941—Gus Dorazio—K O 2
Mar 21 1941—Abe Simon—K O 13
April 8 1941—Tony Musto—K O 9
May 23 1941—Buddy Baer—K O 7
June 18, 1941—Billy Conn—K O 13
Sept 29 1941—Lou Nova—K O 6
Jan 9 1942—Buddy Baer—K O 1
Mar 27, 1942—Abe Simon—K O 6

The heavyweight title has been "frozen for the duration, since Louis is with the *Armed Forces*

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(161 TO 175 POUNDS)

James W Coffroth is generally credited with originating the title in San Francisco, November 25, 1903, when he matched up Bob Fitzsimmons and George Gardner However, this is disputed and posters are exhibited to prove that Jack Herman promoted a bout in Fort Erie, Ontario (across from Buffalo),

155, and

Gard-

of the

atched

ly won

title

GEORGE GARDNER knocked out Jack Root, 12 rounds, Fort Erie, Ont, July 4, 1903 and was awarded championship belt

1905, in San Francisco

talize on it

BATTLING LEVINSKY outpointed Jack Dillon in 12 rounds in Boston, [illegible] life

Mc-Cormick never claimed title, went to his home in Europe, then retired

GEORGES CARPENTIER, of France, knocked out Levinsky in four rounds, Oct 12, 1920 and Carpentier, having been title holder of the class in Europe, thus became the actual world's champion

GENE TUNNEY outpointed Levinsky, 12 rounds, Jan 23, 1922, gaining American Championship Harry Greb outpointed Tunney, May 23, 1922, 15 rounds Tunney regained American title, Feb 23, 1923, outpointing Greb, 15 rounds Tunney relinquished claim to American Championship when he entered heavyweight ranks in 1925 and title vacant since then

BATTLING SIKI, a Senegalese negro, knocked out Carpentier in 6 rounds in Paris, Sept 24, 1922

MIKE McTIGUE beat Siki on decision, March 17, 1923, in Dublin, Ireland

PAUL BERLENBACH outpointed McTigue 15 rounds in New York, May 3, 1925

JACK DELANEY won from Berlenbach on points, 15 rounds, Brooklyn, July 26, 1926

DELANEY resigned title when he entered heavyweight class in 1927

McTIGUE reclaimed title

TOMMY LOUGHRAN won from McTigue in New York, 15 rounds, decision, Oct 7, 1927

LOUGHRAN resigned title in August, 1929, so that he might enter heavyweight class The New York State Athletic Commission, in the autumn of [illegible]

world's champion in New York

BOB OLIN won from Rosenbloom in 15 rounds, Nov 16, 1934, New York City

JOHN HENRY LEWIS (negro) outpointed Bob Olin, 15 rounds, St Louis, Oct 31, 1935

1938–Lewis resigned title to fight in heavyweight division

1939–As result of elimination tournament to decide Lewis' successor, Melio Bettina and Tiger Jack Fox were survivors

1939–(Feb 4) Bettina knocked out Fox in the 9th

1939–(Sept 25) Billy Conn outpointed Bettina, 15 rounds New York

1941–(June 4) Conn resigned title to fight heavies

1941–(June 12) Anton Christoforidis defeated Bettina, on decision and was recognized by N B A as Conn's successor

1941–(May 22) Gus Lesnevich New York's recognized champion defeated Christoforidis, New York, 15 round decision

1941–(Aug 26) Lesnevich defeated Tami Mauriello 15 rounds, New York and became nationally recognized as champion

Title 'frozen" for duration, Lesnevich is with the Armed Forces

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(158 BUT NOW 160 POUNDS)

[illegible]

Dooney Harris in 33 rounds (bare knuckles) in San Francisco for a side bet of $5 000 Chandler claimed the "championship of my class" His weight was [illegible] ging from 130 up [illegible] our class' but Chandler [illegible] movan beat Rooke and after [illegible] until 1884 Donov[illegible] Fulljames terme[illegible]

188[illegible] enge The men fought in Toronto Canada, Aug 30 1884 using heavy driving gloves instead of bare fists Dempsey stopped Fulljames in the 22nd

1889–George Le Blanche knocked out Dempsey with the "pivot punch" but owing to use of that blow never was acknowledged as champion

1891–Bob Fitzsimmons stopped Dempsey 13 rounds, New Orleans Jan 14 1891

1886–Fitz inactive as a Middleweight Champion since winning from Dempsey, resigned

1887–Kid McCoy Philadelphia Jack O'Brien Tommy Ryan and others [illegible]

had graduated from the welters in 1897 of which division he was champion was looked upon by many as having the best claim to the title

1907–Stanley Ketchel claimed championship so did Jack "Twin" Sullivan Ketchel knocked out Sullivan 20 rounds San Francisco Feb 22 1907

1907–(Sept 7) Billy Papke knocked out Ketchel 12 rounds Los Angeles

1908–(Nov 26) Ketchel knocked out Papke 11 rounds San Francisco

1910–Ketchel was shot and killed in Conway Mo by Walter Dipley Oct 15, 1910, and title became vacant

23
1914–
1917– 14
1920– De
cision created wild protest

1921–Wilson outpointed O'Dowd, 15 rounds, New York, March 17, and became recognized champion

1923–Harry Greb outpointed Wilson, 15 rounds, New York, Aug 31

1926–Tiger Flowers (only negro to hold title) outpointed Greb, 15 rounds, New York, Aug 19

1926–Edward 'Mickey" Walker won 10 round decision from Flowers in Chicago, Dec 3

1931–(June 19) Walker relinquished title, claiming it impossible for him to make weight Fought Jack Sharkey about one month later and his poundage was 169½

The National Boxing Assn and New York State Athletic Commission each sponsored a tournament to determine Walker's successor, Gorilla Jones winning the former, Ben Jeby the latter Jones was disqualified in the 11th round of a bout with Marcel Thil in Paris, France, June 11, 1932, but Thil's inactivity caused N B A to vacate title, Jeby gaining universal recognition

1933–Lou Brouillard knocked out Jeby, 7 rounds, New York, Aug 9

1933–Vince Dundee outpointed Brouillard, 15 rounds, Boston, Oct 30

1934–Teddy Yarosz outpointed Dundee, 15 rounds, Pittsburgh Sept 11

1935–(Sept 19) Babe Risko (Harry Pylkowski) outpointed Yarosz, 15 rounds, Pittsburgh, Yarosz on floor 3 times On Dec 20 1935, in non title match, Risko (weight 161¾) was knocked out in 1st round by Jock McAvoy, (168½) of England

1935–(Dec 20) Risko was stopped in 1st round by Jock McAvoy, England, non title match

1936–(Feb 19) Freddy Steele outpointed Risko, 15 rounds, Seattle

1937–(Sept 23) Fred Apostoli outpointed Marcel Thil of France, recognized by some as world's champion because he had beaten Gorilla Jones, on a foul, in the 11th round (June 11, 1932) while Jones was regarded as world's champion

1938–(Jan 7) In overweight match in New York, with the title not at stake, Apostoli stopped Steele in the 9th, but, because of conditions, could not claim title

in-
1
rk
Recognized by New York as champion

1940–(Jan 29) Tony Zale outpointed Hostak, 10 rounds, in Chicago, to become N B A champion

1940–(May 24) Ken Overlin outpointed Garcia in 15, in New York, and Overlin was N Y Commission's champion

1941–(May 9) Billy Soose outpointed Overlin, 15 rounds, New York

[illegible]

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(145 AND LATER 147 POUNDS)

In 1792, some small English fighters, calling themselves "Welters," which is a weight term used in English horse racing, started battling among themselves The first of these champions was Paddington Tom Jones, weighing 145, who defeated all comers in 1792 and for several years later

Class lapsed about 1795, was revived in 1815 and, from time to time, for the next 60 or 70 years, the English Welters fought each other but gained no real [illegible] ainly for the side [illegible] s However, the [illegible] Civil War, some Welters fought among themselves but without championship until the late [illegible]

1894–Tommy Ryan defeated Smith in 20 rounds, Minneapolis

1897–Smith reclaimed the title, when Ryan entered the middleweight ranks

1900–"Rube" Ferns became champion when Smith fouled him in 21st round, Buffalo

1900–Matty Matthews defeated Ferns, 15 rounds, Detroit

1901–Ferns regained title when he knocked out Matthews, 10th round, Toronto

1901–Joe Walcott (negro) stopped Ferns, 5th round, Fort Erie, Ont

1904–"Dixie Kid" won on foul from Walcott, 20 rounds, San Francisco, but only a few experts recognized him as champion

1904–"Dixie Kid" and Joe Walcott fought a 20 round draw, San Francisco

1906–Honey Melody won from Walcott, 15 rounds, Chelsea, Mass , and laid claim to title

1907–Mike (Twin) Sullivan defeated Melody, 20 rounds, Los Angeles

1910–Sullivan vacated title by becoming middleweight

1910–Jimmy Clabby and Jimmy Gardner both claimed title, but Clabby was recognized when he gained the popular verdict over the "Dixie Kid," 10-round no decision bout, New York

1911–Clabby became a middleweight and vacated title

1911–Ray Bronson Clarence (Kid) Ferns and many others claimed championship but they did not meet at division weights and title was really vacant until 1915

1915–Ted Lewis, British Welter champion, defeated Jack Britton, outstanding American Welterweight, 12 rounds, decision, in Boston, and claimed

title, which was generally recognized From then until 1919, Lewis and Britton fought over a dozen times, each winning and losing about the same number of times and alternating as champion

1919—Jack Britton knocked out Lewis, 9 rounds in Canton, Ohio, March 17

1922—Edward "Mickey" Walker won 15-round decision in New York from Britton

1926—Pete Latzo won 10 round decision from Walker in Scranton, Pa, May 20

1927—Joe Dundee won 15 round decision from Latzo

1929—Jackie Fields won on foul from Dundee, two rounds in Detroit

1930—Young Jack Thompson (negro) outpointed Fields, 15 rounds, in Detroit, May 9, winning decision and title

1930—Tommy Freeman won title, Sept 5, Cleveland, defeating Thompson, 15 round decision

1931—(April 14) Young Jack Thompson regained title in Cleveland by scoring technical knockout over Freeman the latter being unable to answer bell for 12th round

1931—Lou Brouillard, Danielson, Conn, won title in Boston, Oct 23, outpointing Thompson 15 round decision

1932—Fields outpointed Brouillard in Chicago, 10 rounds Jan 28

1933—Young Corbett III outpointed Fields, San Francisco, 10 rounds, Feb 22

1933—Jimmy McLarnin stopped Corbett, Los Angeles, 1 round, June 5

1934—Barney Ross outpointed McLarnon, New York, 15 rounds, May 28

1934—McLarnin outpointed Ross, New York, 15 rounds Sept 17

1935—(May 28) Barney Ross defeated Jimmy McLarnin, on points, 15 rounds (NYC)

1938—(May 31) Henry Armstrong outpointed Ross, 15 rounds, in New York

1940—(Oct 4) Fritzie Zivic outpointed Armstrong, 15 rounds, in New York

1941—(July 29) Freddie ("Red") Cochrane outpointed Zivic, 15 rounds, in New Jersey

1942—Cochrane enlisted in U S Navy

Title "frozen" for duration, Cochrane is with the Armed Forces

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(133 POUNDS—NOW 135)

This division in America was without real recognition until 1868, when Abe Hicken defeated Pete McGuire in Perrysville, Mo They fought at 130 and called themselves "lightweights" Hicken claimed title, no one disputed, and he eventually retired

In 1872, Joe Collyer, of England, on a visit to the USA, defeated Billy Edwards, of America, and Arthur Chambers, of England who had helped the Marquis of Queensbury to frame the Queensbury rules Collyer soon retired

1879—Arthur Chambers fought John Clark in Chippewa Falls, Canada, March 27, with bare knuckles and for a belt to be emblematic of the cham-

pionship They agreed on 133 pounds rings de Ch ..

... was looked upon as champion but made no real claim to it Jack McAuliffe who had won the amateur lightweight ... turned professional in 1885 cla ... and whipped them all through th ... feated McAuliffe s record embr ... decision and 9 draws

1893—Kid Lavigne ...

... this title in American possession Lavigne lost title on points on July 3 1899 in a 20 round battle with Frank Erne

1901—Joe Gans knocked out Erne in the first round in Ft. Erie Canada on May 12 (45 seconds) Erne previously had been knocked out in three rounds (in 1900) by Terry McGovern who weighed only about 125 but it was a handicap match its stipulation being Erne could not lose his title in that bout.

1908—Battling Nelson knocked out Gans 17 rounds in San Francisco July 4

1910—Ad Wolgast won title from Nelson on Feb 22 when referee stopped bout after the 40th round of a 45 round fight to save Nelson from further punishment

1912—Willie Ritchie won on foul from Wolgast, San Francisco 16th round, Nov 28

1914—Freddie Welsh outpointed Ritchie in London England, under British scoring rules in a 20 round fight.

1917—Benny Leonard technically knocked out Welsh in nine rounds on May 28 in New York

1924—Leonard retired undefeated

1925—As outcome of elimination tournament through Winter and Spring, 1924 1925 Jimmy Goodrich was acclaimed champion

1925—Rocky Kansas defeated Goodrich on points 15 rounds Dec 7

1926—Sammy Mandell won title from Kansas July 3 1926 on points in 10-round fight in Chicago

1930—Al (Abraham) Singer of New York knocked out Mandell in first round in New York (1 minute 32 seconds) July 17

1930—Tony Canzoneri knocked out Singer in first round New York (1 minute 6 seconds) Nov 14

1933—Barney Ross outpointed Canzoneri in Chicago 10 rounds June 23

1935—(April 15) Barney Ross relinquished title being unable to make weight

1935—(May 10) Tony Canzoneri and Lou Ambers, joint claimants for Ross crown fought 15 rounds in New York Canzoneri won decision and regained title

1936—(Sept 4) Ambers outpointed Canzoneri 15 rounds in New York.

1938—(Aug 17) Henry Armstrong outpointed Ambers 15 rounds, in New York

1939—Armstrong outgrew division

1940–(May 10) Lew Jenkins knocked out Ambers who had reclaimed title 3 rounds, in New York

1941–(Dec

1942–(Nov

1942–(Dec)

Ga and Tippy

lightweights and declared that the winner of such a match would be acclaimed champion

1942–(Dec 18) Beau Jack knocked out Tippy Larkin in the 3rd round New York

1943–(May 21) Bob Montgomery outpointed Beau Jack 15 rounds New York

1943–(Oct 27) Angott outpointed Slugger White 15 rounds and was re-established as the N B A champion

1944–(March 3) Montgomery outpointed Beau Jack in New York and regained New York Commission s recognition as champion

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(118 AND 122 POUNDS NOW 126)

Ike Weir called the Belfast Spider " a Scotsman was the first man actually

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n

in San Francisco on January 13 1890 and was universally regarded as world s champion of the class

1890–Billy Murphy outgrew class and retired

of England

or 118 Among those to

1904–With Corbett and McGovern both in lightweight class and poundage officially fixed at 122 Abe Attell claimed the title and so did "Brooklyn" Tommy Sullivan Sullivan previously (early in 1904) had knocked out Young Corbett with both men fighting above division weight

1904–Sullivan won from Attell on a foul in 5 rounds on Oct 13

1908–Attell knocked out Sullivan 4 rounds San Francisco April 30

1912—Johnny Kilbane outpointed Attell, 20 rounds, San Francisco, Feb 22

1923—Eugene Criqui, of France, knocked out Kilbane, 6 rounds, New York, June 2

1923—Johnny Dundee outpointed Criqui, 15 rounds, New York, July 26

1925—*Dundee outgrew division and retired from class*

1925-1926—Louis "Kid" Kaplan was winner of elimination contest to determine Dundee's successor

1927—Kaplan outgrew division and retired

1927—Benny Bass and Red Chapman, ranking claimants, fought twice Bass won first on foul in the first round in New York, January 1 Bass outpointed Chapman 10 rounds, Philadelphia, Sept 12, and was recognized as champion by National Boxing Association

1928—Tony Canzoneri and Bass met in title match in New York, Feb 10, and Canzoneri won 15-round decision

1928—Andre Routis, of France won title from Canzoneri, 15 round decision, New York, Sept 28

1929—Christopher "Battling" Battalino, won title by outpointing Routis, 10 rounds, Hartford, Conn, Sept 23

1932—Battalino relinquished title March, being *unable to make divisional limit*

1932—Kid Chocolate stopped Lew Feldman in New York, 12 rounds Oct. 13, for New York State Athletic Commission tournament title. Tommy Paul outpointed Johnny Pena in Detroit, 15 rounds, May 26, for N B A tournament title

1933—Freddie Miller outpointed Paul in Chicago, 10 rounds, Jan 13

1934—*Chocolate relinquished title to compete as lightweight, N Y solons* designating Baby Arizmendi Mike Belloise winner as champion Arizmendi outpointed Belloise in New York, 15 rounds, Aug 30

1936—(May 11) Petey Sarron defeated Miller, 15 rounds, Washington, D C

1937—(Oct 29) Henry Armstrong knocked out Sarron, 6th round, New York

1938—*Armstrong resigned as champion, New York Commission then recognized* Mike Belloise and Joey Archibald as outstanding

1938—(Oct 17) Archibald outpointed Belloise, 15 rounds, New York

1940—(May 20) Henry Jaffra outpointed Archibald, 15 rounds, Baltimore

1941—(Sept 11) Chalky Wright (Negro) knocked out Archibald, 11 rounds, Washington

1942—(Nov 20) Willie Pep outpointed Wright, 15 rounds, New York *Pep's title as champion in New York "frozen" for duration, since Pep is with* the Armed Forces

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(105 AND 112 AND 116—NOW 118)

In 1885, *the smallest type of fighters were called "bantams"—or "little chickens"* Of the group in America—perhaps no more than 8 or 10 at most—Charlie Lynch was supposed to be best He went to England in 1856 and was

beaten in 95 rounds by Simon Finighty, the best English bantam He met Finighty again in 1859, won in 43 rounds, and claimed the world's title. Lynch retired undefeated along in 1861 and the division was non existent until 1887

1887–

1888–

1890– l was ac-
claimed as such

1899–Barry retired undefeated and Terry McGovern claimed title On Sept 12, McGovern knocked out Pedlar Palmer of England, joint claimant, in one round in New York

1900–McGovern retired

1900–Harry Forbes claimed title Forbes met all comers

1903–

1904–

1904–

Jimmy W
rounds decision, but lost the second 15 rounds to a decision

1907–Title vacated by both Walsh and Stanley

1907–Johnny Coulon claimed title

June 9

1915–Williams lost on foul to Johnny Ertle, 5 rounds Sep
claimed title Owing to fact that there was much argumen
punch was fair or foul about 50 per cent of the experts regar
champion and the other 50 per cent insisted Williams was still

1917–Pete Herman beat Williams in 20 round decision at
had not accomplished much since his foul victory over Willia
regarded as the real champion

1920–Joe Lynch won title from Herman 15 rounds, *New*

1921–Herman regained championship beating *Lynch in*
in Brooklyn

1925–Charles Phil Rosenberg outp
March 20

1931—Eugene Huat, of France, defeated Al Brown, 15 round decision, Montreal, Quebec, Oct 27 and claimed title

1932—Brown defeated Huat, Paris, June 18, ten round decision

1934—(July)—N B A declared title vacant through Brown's failure to defend N Y Commission followed N B A The N B A then inaugurated tournament Bobby Leitham, Canadian bantamweight champion, named outstanding contender Sixto Escobar, Porto Rican, knocked out Leitham in Holyoke, Mass, seven rounds, repeated knockout, in five rounds, at Montreal, to win Canadian title N B A then named Baby Casanova, Mexican, outstanding contender Escobar stopped Casanova in nine rounds in Montreal, receiving Seagram Belt emblematic of Canadian championship, and recognition from the National Boxing Association as the 'defending champion"

1935—(Aug) Balcasar Sanchelli outpointed Al Brown, 15 rounds, in Spain and won title in European opinion USA did not share in this belief and ignored Sanchelli

1935—(Aug 26) Lou Salica rated as champion, by N Y State, defeated Sixto Escobar, 15 rounds, decision, New York

1935—(Nov 15) Sixto Escobar defeated Salica, 15 rounds, Madison Square Garden, New York

1937—(Sep 23) Henry Jeffra outpointed Escobar, 15 rounds, New York

1938—(Feb 20) Escobar outpointed Jeffra, 15 rounds, in Puerto Rico

1940—Escobar resigned title

1941—George Pace, regarded by N B A as its champion Lou Salica rated as champion by N Y Commission

1941—Salica outpointed Pace

1942—(Aug 7) Manuel Ortiz outpointed Salica, 12 rounds, Hollywood, Calif, and gained championship recognition

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

(112 POUNDS)

This division first was established in England early in 1910 and later in 1910, the USA decided to introduce such a class in this country

The Zulu Kid, Frankie Mason and Johnny Rosner were among the early claimants Eventually the performances of Mason gained him ranking as American flyweight champion

1921—Johnny Buff won title from Frankie Mason on points, 15 rounds, New Orleans

1922—Pancho Villa, a Filipino, knocked out Buff, 11 rounds, New York, Sept 14

1923—Frankie Genaro outpointed Villa, 15 rounds, New York March 1

In the spring of 1923, Jimmy Wilde, the English champion, came to the USA and, although Genaro was American champion, Wilde elected to mix it with Villa

1923—Villa knocked out Wilde in 7 rounds in New York on June 18, and became known as world's champion although Genaro held American championship

1925—Villa died in July

1925—Fidel La Barba outpointed Genaro, ten rounds, and was recognized as world's champion

1927—La Barba retired to enter college

1927 28 29—No definite champion to succeed La Barba For a while Corporal Izzy Schwartz was rated as champion by the New York Commission This was because he beat Newsboy Brown on points, Dec 16 1927 But others beat Schwartz and conditions in the division became scrambled In an effort to determine actual champion, the Commission directed that an elimination

ill dusky Cuban, 15 round bout in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 21 and was acknowledged as champion by the New York Commission

At the same time New Jersey elected Willie La Morte as champion and the National Boxing Association, representing nearly 30 states, settled upon Frankie Genaro Wolgast was matched to meet Genaro in New York in May, 1930, but the bout was called off

1930 (May 16)—Wolgast scored a technical knockout over La Morte in New York

1930 (Aug 6)—Genaro defeated La Morte 10 round decision New York

1930 (Dec 26)—Genaro and Wolgast fought 15 round draw

1931—Young Perez, French fighter from Tunis knocked out Genaro in the 2nd round Oct 26 in Paris

1932—Perez recognized as flyweight champion in France but England elected its own, Jackie Brown

193

193

recogr

and flyweights

1935—At end of year N Y State Athletic Commission rated Small Montana as its champion The National Boxing Association did not nominate anyone for title

1935 (Sept 16)—Small Montana outpointed Midget Wolgast, 10 rounds, Oakland Calif, and claimed title

1935 (Sept 8)—Benny Lynch knocked out Jackie Brown, 2nd round, Manchester, England, and claimed world's title

1937 (Jan 9)—Lynch outpointed Mantana, 15 rounds, in England, and became recognized world's champion

1938 (June 29)—Lynch resigned title

1938 (Sept 22)—Peter Kane England, defeated Jackie Zurich, U S A, 15 rounds in England, Zurich having claimed U S title, while regarding Kane as European champion

1939 (Oct 4)—Small Montana outpointed Zurich, 10 rounds, in Hollywood, Calif

1940—Because of war, Kane forced into retirement.

1942—Small Montana regarded as American champion

1943—Jackie Paterson, of Scotland, rated as world's champion in Nat Fleischer's book "All-Time Ring Records"

MILLION DOLLAR FIGHTERS

At least three ringmen earned over $1 000,000 directly with their fists, and a fourth—John L Sullivan—grossed well beyond $1,000,000, due to prize ring fame

The "Golden Trio" is made up of Jack Dempsey, Joe Louis and Gene Tunney, in that order, and it is possible that both Jack Sharkey and Max Schmeling made over $1,000,000, but no detailed figures are available

Dempsey was a ringman for about 6 years before winning the title from Jess Willard, in Toledo, in 1919 But his earnings through those years were

After being beaten
tirement, but later
changed his mind, and made a 'comeback' tour which ended in Chicago, when he fared not too well against Battling Levinsky, and Dempsey hung up his gloves for the last time

DEMPSEY'S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1919	$100,000	1923—Luis Firpo	$470 000
1919—Jess Willard	27 500	1926—Gene Tunney	718 868
1920—Billy Miske	55 000	1927—Jack Sharkey	350 711
1920—Bill Brennan	100 000	1927—Gene Tunney	425 000
1921—Georges Carpentier	300 000	Comeback Tour	250,000
1923—Tom Gibbons	265,000		
		TOTAL	$3 062 079

Dempsey must have made at least $2 000,000 through his work in the movies, on the stage, on circus tours for exhibitions, and for his services

for his
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e
went into battle 12 times during 1934 and his total earnings that year were $4 757

But after that, the harvest began, and his year by year earnings from his start as a professional, until he went into the Army in 1942, were

LOUIS' RING EARNINGS

1934	$ 4 757	1939	$301 995 17
1935	426,175	1940	117,455 25
1936	281,838	1941	471 892 86
1937	253,262	1942	111,082
1938	406,409		
			$2 374,866.28

Although Tunney had more than 60 fights before meeting Dempsey in 1926, the grand total earnings was comparatively small It perhaps was not more than $225,000 He never fought after defeating Tom Heeney in 1928

TUNNEY'S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1926	$225 000	1927—Dempsey	$990,445
1926—Dempsey	200,000	1928—Heeney	525 000
			$2 390 445

S [illegible] ie, but only a small P [illegible] t share for any fight w [illegible] York 3 rounds in 1883 His earnings prior to 1882, when he won the title by whipping Paddy Ryan, were, as listed in Nat Fleischer's "All Time Ring Record Book" the finest volume ever devoted to the boxing sport, totalled $3 320 for six fights Fleischer gives Sullivan's complete ring earnings with his fists as follows

SULLIVAN S RING EARNINGS

Prior to 1882	$ 3,320	1885—Paddy Ryan	$ 7,900
1882—Paddy Ryan	5 000	1885—Jack Burke	4 300
1882—Jim Elliot	1,100	1885—Dominick McCafferey	8 500
1882—Tug Wilson	12,000	1886—Frank Herald	2,300
1883—Charlie Mitchell	11,000	1886—Paddy Ryan	6 500
1883—Herbert Slade	14 000	1886—Duncan McDonald	2 800
1884—Dominick McCafferey	1 800	1887—Patsy Cardiff	3 750
1884—John M Laffin	9 200	1888—Charlie Mitchell	4 000
1884—Al Greenfield	6 800	1889—Jake Kilrain	10 500
1885—Al Greenfield	5,500	1892—James J Corbett	**

** Fight was for $25 000 purse and side bets of $10 000, on winner take all basis Sullivan lost, and thus suffered $10 000 deficit

Sullivan's tremendous popularity brought him big money when he went on his various tours, during some of which he took on all comers, offering $500 to anyone he didn't knock out in four rounds in others he was star of some theatrical production, the best remembered being "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands," which was featured in 1891

The first of Sullivan's tours, in 1882 1883 with Billy Madden as manager, grossed $105 000 The richest was that of 1883 1884 when Sullivan earned $195 000 The other extremely successful tours as shown in Fleischer's book were 1886-1887, tour of England $110 000, 1887, American tour, $62 000 [illegible]
$58 000 [illegible]
1894 to [illegible]
1897, tour, $42 000, 1898, tour, $25 300

In 1899, and continuing until 1916, Sullivan devoted the major portion of his time to vaudeville work and earned approximately $141,000 during those 16 years He died with very little of his vast earnings remaining

LONG AND SHORT FIGHTS

LONGEST FIGHTS BARE KNUCKLES

James Kelly and Jonathan Smith, (6 hrs 15 min) near Melbourne Australia, Nov 1855

Mike Madden and Bill Hays, 185 rounds, (6 hrs 3 min) at Edenbridge, Eng , July 17, 1849

Mike Madden and Jack Grant, 140 rounds, (5 hrs 45 min) Woking Eng , Dec 12, 1848

In U S A —J Fitzpatrick and James O Neil, Berwick, Me , Dec. 4, 1860 (4 hrs 20 min)

(Note In bare knuckle fighting, the number of rounds was never consequential The time length of the fight was the important thing because, under London Prize Ring Rule, a round ended when a man was knocked fell, or was thrown to the ground Some rounds lasted many minutes, others only a second or two)

LONGEST FIGHTS WITH GLOVES

(Each round the regulation 3 minute round of today)

110 rounds—(7 hrs 19 min) Andy Bowen vs Jack Burke, April 6, 1893, New Orleans Referee called it "no contest," when fighters refused to continue

100 rounds—(6 hrs 39 min) Danny Needham and Patsy Kerrigan, Feb 27, 1890, San Francisco Draw

77 rounds—(5 hrs 8 min) Harry Sharpe knocked out Frank Crosby, Feb 2, 1892, Nameoki, Ill (Longest fight Marquis Queensbury rules ever to end in knockout)

76 rounds—(5 hrs 3 min 45 sec) W Sheriff ("The Prussian") and J Welch, Apr 20, 1884, Philadelphia Draw

SHORTEST FIGHTS WITH GLOVES

[illegible] 1½ seconds

[illegible] ossler with his first punch, thrown two seconds after the bell rang, and Rossler was counted out Time, including count, 12 seconds.

RECORD BOXING GATES

Date	Principals	Site	Gate	Crowd
9 27-1927	Tunney Dempsey	Chicago	$2 658,660	104,943*
9 23 1926	Dempsey-Tunney	Phila	1,895 733	120,757*
7 2 1921	Dempsey Carpentier	Jersey City	1,789 238	80 000
9 14 1923	Dempsey Firpo	N Y C	1,188,603	82 000
7 21 1927	Dempsey Sharkey	N Y C	1 083 530	75 000
6 22 1938	Louis Schmeling	N Y C	1,015 012	70 000
9 25 1935	Louis Max Baer	N Y C	1 000 832	88 150
6 12 1930	Sharkey Schmeling	N Y C	749,935	79 222
6-22 1937	Louis Braddock	Chicago	715,470	45,500
7 26 1938	Tunney Heeney	N Y C	691,014	45 890

* Gross figures Actual paid attendance Sept 27, 1927 was 102 450, on Sept 23 1926 it was 118,736

Receipts for Louis Schmeling and Louis Max Baer included $100 000 for radio rights

RINGDOM'S FAMOUS POEM

The first Jack Dempsey, known as "The Nonpareil," whose name was Kelly, was born in Ireland arrived in New York as a boy, and eventually went to w...

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out straight like a stick, and it struck Dempsey with the impact of a whirling crowbar, and dropped him for the count

That was the first time the pivot punch was used—and the last It since has been perpetually barred

Dempsey never recovered from that defeat In his next fight—Feb 18, 1890—...

the sp

him in

Jack o

in 20 in 1894 and lost the last battle of his career to Tommy Ryan, in Coney Island N Y, 3 rounds, Jan 18, 1895

Dempsey took sick a short time later On June 8, 1895 he made his final public appearance at a benefit given for him in New York Hoping to regain

his shattered health, he left for the West a short while later, but died in J 1895

was so

poem He had 1000 copies made

friends Being modest, he did not sign his name

The poem first was printed anonymously in the Portland Oregonian on 1899 and *eventually was reprinted around the world Dempsey's* death in 1895, came rallying inscribed the poem which follows

THE NONPAREIL'S GRAVE

(1)

Far out in the wilds of Oregon,
  On a lonely mountain side,
Where Columbia s mighty waters,
  Roll down to the ocean side,
Where the giant fir and cedar
  Are imaged in the wave,
O ergrown with fires and lichens,
  I found Jack Dempsey's grave

(2)

I found no marble monolith,
  No broken shaft or stone,
Recording sixty victories,
  This vanquished victor won,
No rose, no shamrock could I find
  No mortal here to tell
Where sleeps in this forsaken spot
  Immortal Nonpareil

(3)

A winding wooden canyon road
  That mortals seldom tread,
Leads up this lonely mountain,
  To the desert of the dead
And the Western sun was sinking
  In Pacific s golden wave,
And those solemn pines kept watching
  Over poor Jack Dempsey's grave

(4)

Forgotten by ten thousand throats,
  That thundered his acclaim,
Forgotten by his friends and foes,
  Who cheered his very name

Oblivion wraps his faded form
But ages hence shall save
The memory of that Irish lad
That fills poor Dempsey s grave

(5)

Oh Fame why sleeps thy favored son
In wilds in woods in weeds
And shall he ever thus sleep on
Interred his valiant deeds
'Tis strange New York should thus forget
Its "bravest of the brave"
And in the fields of Oregon
Unmarked leave Dempsey s grave

BASIC BOXING RULES

The standard "ring" for boxing contests must be elevated 5 feet above the floor level of the arena The maximum measurement of the ring is 23½ square feet of which 20 square feet is roped off and constitutes the fighting zone The other 3½ feet on the four sides outside the roped area called an "apron" usually prevents a fall to the floor of the arena proper in case a fighter [illegible] There are four posts made [illegible] The ring ropes are one [illegible] the first 18 inches from the floor the second 35 and the third 52

The gloves must not weigh less than 5 ounces

A gong begins and ends a round

Championship fights usually are fifteen rounds a round consisting of three minutes of fighting and one minute of rest In some few States 10 and 12 rounds are the championship routes

A referee who is inside the ring and two judges sitting on opposite sides of the ring are the officials All three have an equal vote on the decision

BOXING'S BASIC BLOWS

The basic blows in boxing are a left jab a straight right hand a left hook, and an uppercut, with either hand

The jab is usually aimed at the nose with intent to jolt back the opponent s head or to tip him off balance so that a right hand blow can be struck while the man is in an unprotected position The straight right usually is shot out from the shoulder with the entire body swinging with the blow which is generally regarded as the most powerful of the four used in boxing

The left hook is also a devastating punch This was originated in 1889

by James J Corbett He had broken the knuckles of his left hand in the Benicia Bay (Calif ") barge fight with Joe Choynski and the healing process was slow When Corbett resumed training and tried to left jab the punching bag the concussion created great pain He then experimented with a hooking jab instead of the straight jab and thus avoided the pain from straight punching Corbett a keen student of boxing began to study the effects of this hooking punch and when his hands had healed tried a left hook, with his entire body following through He knocked out his opponent with that one punch and the left hook was added to the three basic weapons of pugilism

An uppercut is a lifting punch, aimed at the under part of an opponent s chin It has a devastating result when accurately landed but very few fighters use it for the reason that, if they miss which is very often the case they are left wide open for a fast and savage counter attack before they can put up adequate guard

Bob Fitzsimmons used what was called a "solar plexus" punch, which was nothing but a right or left hand drive to the body Kid McCoy added to his fame with a "corkscrew" punch which was only a left jab but which McCoy ground into the enemy s face at the moment of contact by a sharp twist of the glove Other fighters have been credited with using blows with fancy names but all of these were in the final analysis just one or the other of the basic four—left jab right cross left hook and uppercut

AMATEUR BOXING

The sport of amateur boxing has thrived through more than four decades due to the activities of all the Associations which are members of the Amateur Athletic Union Many of the youngsters who fought on to greatness and to national amateur championships under the auspices of the A A U later became famous in professional rings

These include Fidel Labarba Lou Salica Benny Valgar Battling Battalino Augie Ratner Sid Terris Dave Rosenberg Al Mello Marty Burke Fred Apostoli Jack Burke Al Reich Max Marek Joe Louis Bob Pastor Armand Emanuel and Lou Nova

In 1928 the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News allied newspapers started the Golden Glove duels which now are world famous The best amateurs in the Chicago area met and the championship of the district was decided at about the time the amateurs in New York were holding their tournament This was followed by inter city championships, which always attracted arena filling crowds

These boxing tournaments by the A.A U and the Chicago Tribune New York News have been great factors in the progress of the professional game. Of course a large number of the amateur champions never turned "pro" indulging in the sport just for the fun it gave them but those who turned their skill into a profession had enough skill to go far They had been schooled well from the time they started amateur boxing they were

brought along slowly, and so they were masters in the fundamentals when they launched themselves in a professional career

Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, discussing the Golden Gloves tournaments, spoke for amateur boxing as a whole when he wrote

"The voluntary entrance of a boy into an amateur boxing tournament stamps him as a brave man

"Each knows that it is the severest test a man can have in sport Maybe he will be thumped into oblivion in his first bout, but his heart was right or he wouldn't have entered He knows that every time he pokes his head through the ropes he has to face an adversary whose one purpose is to knock him out

"Golden Gloves Champions have been found in strange places Boys who went into it as a lark or on a dare, or doubting themselves, suddenly have found themselves under the spotlight s glare before 20 000 spectators fighting for the championship It happens as quickly as that Boys who were novices in January have come into the March finals with skill and confid

sibly

be rig

as an incubator for professional boxing Our objective is to give these boys a chance to express themselves, to share the spotlight for a moment, to build their bodies and, above all, their characters"

The magnitude of the Golden Gloves activities is shown by the fact that the 16 Chicago representatives in the inter-city tournament of 1943 were survivors of an army of more than 15 000 competitors while New York's 16 champions were developed in bouts involving even more

The Golden Gloves idea named and sponsored by Capt Joseph Patterson has spread far beyond the Chicago and New York confines, and the tournament idea is tremendously popular The profit of the New York and Chicago shows is donated to charity

Ward advanced the Golden Gloves idea to international fame in 1937, and continued it through 1940, by arranging All American versus All European Championships Further, Ward originated the practice of awarding trophies—the Barney Ross Joe Louis and Tony Zale trophies—to former Golden Glovers who turned professional and won titles

John Barbara, South Bend Ind, Verne Patterson, Chicago, Jimmy O Ma Fort Worth,
Texas
nek, (
home
Proct
phens, Chicago, are included among them

The Americans most of them originally developed in the A A U ranks, who won Olympic Championships are

Flyweight (112 pounds) George V Finnegan 1904 (fought at 105 pounds that year), Frankie Genaro, 1920, Fidel La Barba, 1924

[illegible]

The A A U put on championships for 105, 108, 125, 145, 158 and 168 pounders in other years, but its standard classes now are 112, 118, 126 135, 147 [illegible] 175 [illegible] [illegible]asses are 1 [illegible] three 3- n [illegible] [illegible]es, and a decision must be rendered There are no draws in tournament contests

1943 AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

National A. A U

112-Pound–Tony Peppi, Boston
118 Pound–Earl O Neal, Fort Sill, Okla
126-Pound–Jackie Floyd, Philadelphia
135 Pound–Charles Hunter, Cleveland
147 Pound–Charles Cooper, Washington
160 Pound–Samson Powell, Cleveland
175 Pound–Robert Foxworth, St Louis
Heavyweight–Walter Moore, Chicago

National Collegiate A A

[illegible]

145 Pound–Cliff Lutz, Wisconsin
155 Pound–Don Miller, Wisconsin
165 Pound–Myron Miller, Wisconsin
175-Pound–George Makris, Wisconsin
Heavyweight–Verdayne John, Wisconsin

Eastern Intercollegiate

120 Pound–Jack Grey, Penn State
127-Pound–Vince Byrne, Syracuse
135-Pound–Ben Sgroi, Syracuse
145 Pound–Harold Wells, Syracuse
155 Pound–Billy Byrne, Syracuse
165-Pound–Larry Fitzpatrick, Army
175 Pound–John McArdle, Syracuse
Heavyweight–Salvatore Mirabito, Syracuse
Team–Syracuse

BULL FIGHTING



The idea for bull fighting is supposed to have originated in Crete ancient land of the Minotaur There is little history of its progress until the reign of Julius Caesar, in Rome, shortly before the beginning of the Christian Era

Julius Caesar favored bull fighting and encouraged it Succeeding rulers of Rome arranged such contests as part of the program for fete day There does not appear in the pages of history the name by which bull fighting then was known Its official name now is Tauromaquia (meaning bull combat), being derived from the Spanish

Nearing the 6th century, the sport lost favor among the Romans and about the same time the Moors adopted it with great fervor They found that the slaughter of bulls, the goring of horses and the occasional demise of matadors was something much to their fancy When the Moors invaded Spain in the 8th century, and took temporary control of that nation they introduced bull fighting It gained immediate popularity When the Moors were driven out, bull fighting continued as a major sport in Spain until the ascent of Phillip V to the throne He ruled against the sport calling it "barbaric," and bull fighting ceased in Spain until its revival in the 18th century

Bull fighting was spread to Spanish Colonies through succeeding years or into most countries where Spaniards made up a large part of the population Austria and Portugal it appears, were the only modern nations in Europe which borrowed the bull fighting sport from Spain Fights featured Austrian Court festival programs for some years but did not find favor and were abolished

In major form, the sport continued only in Spain, but its Civil War brought about almost complete curtailment of exhibitions Prior to the outbreak of hostilities there were over 200 major bull rings in Spain. About 1,200 bulls and 6 000 horses were killed annually The bulls used were a special breed noted for their ferocity The cost of bringing them to fighting maturity is about $250 The horses used usually were old and broken down

One of Spain's champion matadors died recently with a mark of 5 000

slain bulls to his "credit," which is regarded as something of a world's record. Successful bull fighters earned fortunes in more prosperous years in Spain, the stars receiving from $1000 to $3000 a performance, and these men were great heroes in Spain. None was more so than Juan Belmonte, with a life story rivaling Horatio Alger's imagination at its best.

Belmonte was a street urchin in Seville, near starvation. He landed a job serving

history

$3000

at his profession he retired, only to make a return, by special request, about

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The long spear used by Don Rodrigo later was replaced by a shorter one. When the Espada (meaning the swordsman who kills) was unmounted, a long sword replaced the lance. The toreros and their red flags, cloaks, etc., came as innovations in the early part of the 18th century, and were introduced by Francisco Romero.

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up the human forces that "fight" one bull at a time. The picadores are mounted on horses, which usually are blindfolded. Each picador carries a "pica," a long wooden rod, tipped with sharp steel. The job of each picador is to jab twice to the neck of the bull with his "pica," and open up as huge a gash as is possible. The stabbing draws six crimson streams from the bull's neck, the purpose being to enrage the bull even as loss of blood weakens him.

If the bull charges at the picador and his horse, it is the job of three toreros (the fellows on foot with the red cloth) to distract his attention by waving the flags so that the picadors can dash up and plunge the *picas* into the animal's neck. Often the bull does not see the waving flags, gores the horse, and disembowels him.

If a picador, because of the killing of his horse, has not had two jabs at the bull, he is not given a new mount and a new chance. He must retire. After the picadores have done their job, complete or incomplete, they leave the arena.

Then the three

Each has a set of

ribbons. These d

to slip up on the bull and plunge these darts into his neck The toreros help by waving the red cloth After the banderillas are all planted in the bull s quivering flesh, the work of these men is done and they retire, leav ing the job of finishing the now weakened, bloody and pain crazed bull to the matador

The matador is assisted in tricking the bull to death by the three flag waving toreros The toreros proceed to exhaust what little energy is left in the bull by w
one and then th
his dying head c
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finishes him with a short knife and then stands triumphant in the pools created by the blood of a bull that was tortured by ten men in the guise of sport.

After the matador acknowledges the salvos some laborers drive into the ring with a team of horses, they drag out the carcass of the bull send in a live one and resume the "fighting," until the program is completed by the killing of 6 bulls

CANADIAN SPORTS

CANADA was a sports center, with many of its soldiers and some of its civilians devoted to games long years before folks in the United States were indulging in anything of much greater consequence than horseshoe pitching, and an occasional brush with their race horses

Canada, originally settled by France, and for quite a long time a French possession, was taken over by England in 1763, after shattering French domination Additional soldiers from England were poured into Canada to man the constantly widening chain of garrisons, and English immigrants followed after

The settlers busy with hewing a homestead out of a semi wilderness, had little time at first for sports of any kind, but the soldiers brought equip ment from England, and in their leisure, of which they had considerable, indulged in the games that had been their favorites in the homeland

Cricket, very popular in England in the middle of the 18th century, quite likely was the first of the major games played in Canada, and matches of abbreviated kind, with rules to fit the occasions perhaps were played through the late 1760 s and into the 1770 s when the Revolutionary war caused many soldiers to be deployed from Canada to what was to become the United States

Canada is a land of snow and much ice in the winter, and skates were needed equipment for the soldiery right from the start Naturally, having skates, and much spare time during the latter part of the 18th century, impromptu races were staged in what now are the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario

Many Scottish regiments were among the first to garrison the major Canadian posts, and, in Scotland, curling on ice had been popular for centuries It is more than likely that there were curling matches in and around the town of Halifax, in Nova Scotia and also in Quebec before the turn of the 19th century, but there are no records that can be regarded as official evidence

F M Van Wagner, of McGill University, Montreal, long a student of sports and their origin, became intrigued along in 1930 by the disputed claims as to the origin of the game of ice hockey, and proceeded with a search of old records of every available kind in the effort to find the answer Associated with him in the quest have been Dr A S Lamb, director of the Department of Physical Education at McGill, and E M Orlick, who, like Mr Van Wagner, is an assistant to Dr Lamb

While the trio found no indisputable evidence concerning hockey s exact origin, they uncovered much about sports in the pioneer years of Canada

Mr Van Wagner found a souvenir program of the Canadian Wheelman's Association of July 1894 and, beyond the rich treasure he discovered within its yellowed pages the very fact that program announced on its cover that it was the '12th annual meet' of the association is of value in itself For [illegible]

one in which the high wheeled bike was the only one in existence, the type for the wheel of today was not invented until 1885 And in that same 1883, when Canada was having an annual bicycle tournament, a lone American H L Cortis trying for a speed record, rode 200 miles and 300 yards in 24 hours an average less than 9 an hour

The 1894 souvenir program of the Canadian Wheelman contained a variety of articles and among them was included "Our Sports" and another "Our City" Mr Van Wagner made copies of these, and very graciously has placed them at the reproduction disposal of this editor, so that the story of sports in the early days of Canada may find reprinting in this modern era

The Montreal Curling Club was founded in 1807, the first inter city match was played in 1835 between teams representing Montreal and Quebec, the game being staged at Three Rivers, which was a midway point between the two large towns There were no railroads in those days, and this meant that the players had to drive their sleds a round trip of over 200 miles in deep winter Quebec won, and the defeated Montreal men had to buy the dinner

Cricket matches were played between Toronto and Hamilton in 1835.

Sherbrooke claimed a team for 1836, and there is evidence that Montreal had organized cricket teams in the 1830s The first international match between the United States and Canada was played in Montreal in 1845 There is no mention as to what means were used by the Americans to make the long trip, but it must have been by stage, horseback or carriage No railroads existed

In those early years, matches between teams in cities widely separated were very few, but in 1846 the Toronto Cricketers travelled a total of 665 miles to play a match in Montreal, and had the satisfaction of winning It was three years before Montreal was able to return the visit, that team calling itself the Montreal Cricket Club, and was Montreal's first The Vesper Cricket Club was next, then the Montreal Garrison Club, composed of soldiers, came into existence

In 1859, the Montreal Club invited a Cricket team from England, and guaranteed $3750 for expenses The offer was accepted by the Parr & Lilliewhite professional eleven, and theirs was the first cricket team from England to play in Canada After leaving Montreal, the professional visitors played against teams in Hamilton, Ont, Rochester, N Y, New York City and Philadelphia

Quite likely this was the first European sports team of any kind to visit North America

In September 1868, the second English cricket team—Willsher & Freeman's Eleven—visited Montreal and played one game This was followed in 1872 by a visit of a team of amateurs called the "Gentlemen of England team led by Captain Fitzgerald and which included three immortals of cricket fields—Grace, Hornby and Ottaway

An Australian team visited Montreal in 1878, and among the players was Spofforth called "The Demon Bowler,' and one of the greatest bowlers in the entire history of the British Empire

The next sport, in the matter of age played in Canada is snowshoeing Just when it started is not officially known, but the Montreal Snow Shoe club was organized in 1840 and proceeded to supervise snowshow contests The snowshoe was devised by the Canadian Indians, and perhaps the pioneer French, or the sports loving English after first adopting it for practical purposes, also utilized it in the latter part of the 18th century to provide the sport of racing

The article quoted by Mr Van Wagner when dealing with lacrosse, stated that "the early records of the 'national game' are yet to be traced A[illegible] was be t[illegible]ber 1834, a[illegible]e Indian g[illegible]se The game of lacrosse was not standardized until the 1860s and most games up to then were under Indian rules)

The first athletic club for sponsoring foot racing and outdoor athletics was formed in Montreal in 1842, and was known as the Olympic Club It

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Cricket matches were played between Toronto and Hamilton in 1835

rules which had come to them in a crude form from England and standardized the game Their game with Harvard revolutionized football play in the U S A and that one game meant the beginning of the American style of football

They were stars at lacrosse at cricket they became fine golfers grand tennis players and baseballers they boxed and wrestled exceptionally well and some became famous on track and field

The McGill boys in short, went in for all the games of their time and were pioneers in intercollegiate play Graduating they formed clubs and perpetuated the McGill tradition of clean sportsmanship keen contest and giving all they had at all times for the honor of their organizations and the glory of th

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Esdaile s Hill Brehaut s Hill and Fletcher s Field as well as the slopes of Peel and McTavish streets until a slide was built on the lacrosse grounds on Sherbrooke street in 1883 The Tuque Bleue Club organized on November 20 1883 built the first artificial chute in December 1883 and the Park Toboggan Cl ... 13 1883 also built an artificial ch

rning the game of Ice Hockey are dealt with in the space devoted to that sport in later pages of this book

Baseball was played spasmodically in the larger cities of Canada prior to the 1880 s but was given its greatest impetus by Joe Page who has been a major league ball player at Indianapolis He quit the game went to Canada took a job with the Canadian Pacific Railway arranged ball games and then had the C P R

fields It was the same Joe Pa

New York, the idea of putting

1923-24 and with several Can

the National Hockey League for the New York Americans

the North American

the oldest

The earliest King s Plate had its first running in Quebec in 1836 Although the names of all the winners since then are of record there is obscurity concerning other details

This race always has been run in the Province of Quebec but at different places through the earliest years Since 1908 when it was lifted to the status of a stakes race it has been run at the Blue Bonnet track in Montreal The distance now is one mile having been reduced from 1⅛ in 1942 It is for 3 year olds bred and owned in Quebec.

The record value for the stake is $2,135 established with the 1930 running

The other King s Plate was established in 1860 and from its first running in that year until 1901 was known as the "Queen s Plate" Its start in 1860

"Queen's Plate," and remained so until her son, King Edward, succeeded her to the throne

The race is a mile and an eighth for 3 year olds bred and owned in Ontario It is run at Woodbine Park, in Toronto The record value of $10,980 was reached in 1930, and the race was won by Aymond

There have not been any lapses in the running of this stake

Among other races of importance in Canada are

Alberta Derby—1 mile for 3 year olds foaled in Western Canada, originated in 1931, run at Calgary, record value, $1,825 in 1935

Breeders Stakes—1 1/16 miles for 3 year olds foaled and owned in Canada, originated 1889, run at Woodbine, Toronto, record value, $3 685 in 1943

Canadian Derby—1¼ miles, 3 year olds foaled in Canada, originated 1930, run at Winnipeg, record value $4,920 in 1941

Durham Cup Handicap—1⅜ miles, 3 year olds and over, foaled in Canada, originated 1906, run at Woodbine Toronto, record value, $5,760 in 1924

King Edward Gold Cup—1 1/16 miles, 3 year olds and up, originated 1903, run at Woodbine Toronto record value, $5,220 in 1930

Mrs Orpen's Cup and Saucer Handicap—1 mile 70 yards, 2 year olds bred and foaled in Canada originated 1937, run at Long Branch, Toronto, record value $7,495 in 1940

Orpen Memorial Handicap—1 1/16 miles, 3 and 4 year olds foaled in

Wood

William Hendrie Memorial—1 1/16 miles, 3 year olds and up, foaled in Canada, originated 1907, run at Woodbine, Toronto, record value, $4 060 in 1928

Woodbine Autumn Steeplechase Handicap—2 miles, 3 year olds and up, originated 1907, run at Woodbine Toronto, record value, $4,200 in 1928

The first steeplechase race in North America was run near Montreal in about 1840 It was won by Colonel Whyte, riding Heretic in a starting field of nine

and

icing

big

breeding establishments scattered throughout Canada, and they have produced some very fast and very durable thoroughbreds

The soccer style of football was first to be played in Canada Then Rugby was introduced In later years, Canada devised its own game of football, known as "rouge" which is described in the football section of this book under "Football—Canadian"

Canada has produced some mighty athletes, great football players, marvels at hockey, skating wizards, fine performers on track and field, it has developed the best lacrosse players that ever lived Some of its swimmers have achieved world renown, and some of its ball players have climbed the heights It has had its full share of splendid boxers, oarsmen, tennis players, golfers, curlers, bowlers, ski jumpers, dog sled drivers, canoeists, auto race drivers, motorcycle daredevils and cyclists

Canadians pioneered sports on the North American continent, and have kept pace through the long years since then with the inventive, and tinkering, and improving Yankees It has not been able to produce athletic star for athletic star with the Americans, because of the population differences but when it is recalled that Canada has only a trifle more than 10 000,000 people, as compared with 135,000,000 for the United States, it quickly is obvious that Canadians have performed magnificently in the field of athletics

CANOEING



THE canoe followed the rolling solid log and then the raft as man's pioneer means of traveling the waterways No doubt, earliest man found a rotted log hollowed in the center by the ravages of disease, floating on the water and, when he discovered that it would contain his body and still remain buoyant, the idea for the canoe was born

The earliest canoe, hollowed by the crude implements of mankind, has remained through all the ages as the basic features of boat construction

Ancient France, no doubt, gave the canoe its name In French "canot" (with the "T" silent) means a hollowed log The Anglo-Saxons, accepting the word, dropped the "T" and substituted an "E" This disposes of the contention of some that Christopher Columbus found the West Indians to be using a "strange craft" called the "canoa," and that this was changed to "cano" by the Spaniards The canoe was known in Europe many centuries before the Columbus excursion

The canoe, although now used mainly as a medium of sport in the settled communities, still serves as a means of navigation in isolated parts of the U S A and Canada, Alaska, the Arctic Circle, and in countries chiefly inhabited by the aborigines

The first club organized for the furtherance of canoeing as a sport was … since has conducted its … Some years later there … has sponsored races among sailing canoes

France adopted canoeing as a sport in 1867

In 1871 canoeists in the U S A banded together under the name of New York Canoe Club, which dissolved on Aug 3, 1880, when the American Canoe Association, then and now the governing body in this country, was organized at a meeting in Crosbyside Park, Lake George, N Y, with W L Alden as first commodore

The A C A was split into two sections the main group, called "International," by some, which held annual regattas for sailing and paddling canoes on the St Lawrence River prior to war, and the other, which refers to itself as the "Atlantic Division of the A C A." The International has paddling, cruising and sailing canoe events, the Atlantic does not arrange sailing races

CANOE SPECIFICATIONS

The standard racing canoes in the U S A and Canada are identical, built entirely of wood (in most cases cedar) Those in other countries vary from … tion … e or … t, 30 … nore … are … 30 inch beam, 12 inch depth, and weigh about 70 lbs They carry, when sailing, 40 square feet of sail and upward

The Decked Sailing Canoe is designed for speed It is 16 feet long and resembles an Eskimo's kayak It has a 6 foot sliding seat It provides the fastest and most thrilling sport possible in canoeing

FAMOUS CANOEISTS

Ernest Riedel, of the Pendleton Canoe Club, of New York, is the outstanding paddler of all time, the greatest double blade wielder the sport has known Prior to Riedel's appearance in 1923, in the one mile paddling

championship of the International Division, competition always was so keen that only man, since 1888, had been able to win three titles—and only two were successive He was A E Ireland, of Toronto, winner in 1915, repeater in 1916, and again the champion in 1920

But Riedel, who won his first championship in 1923, kept right on winning Meeting the greatest in Canada, as well as the U S A, he paddled them into defeat for a span of something like 19 years, to become the wonder man in a canoe

Riedel s list of championships follows

International one man double-blade champion, 16 years,
McLister Trophy Atlantic Division champion, 19 years,
Vanderbilt 'Bonk" trophy, 16 years,
Turtle Trophy, one man single blade, 5 years

He was the only man to win National single and double blade title in the same year

He established a new world s record of 7 55 2 in 1938 for the one mile course in an International race

He was the undefeated world s champion when the war ended racing

Another canoeist who kept the American escutcheon from too much tarnish in the International contests, was Leo Friede, also of New York His specialty was sailing canoes Friede won the sailing titles in 1914, 1915 and 1916 There was no racing in 1917 and 1918 But in 1919 he came right back to win, repeated in 1920, won in 1922 and also in 1925

Riedel and his associates in the Pendleton Club have been tremendously successful in the championship duels in the Atlantic Division While Riedel was making records and gathering new honors in the double blade affairs, William Gaehler was gathering single blade, or endurance record honors, and Riedel, Gaehler and usually C Robinson and Edward Dreher, were joining up in the Club Four Events, and sweeping the waters At various times, the Pendletons, as a club, and as individuals, held all the titles, and all the records in the Atlantic Division, with the Washington Canoe Club, due to the performances of H Knight and E Rodman occasionally cracking the two man contest monopoly The Balmy Beach Canoe Club, the Yonkers C C, the Needham (Mass) C C and the Cacawa C C also had some fine combinations

C Humbert, R Nurse, A G Hahn, J Kuhnast G Warner G Mosher, E Balko have won individual championships in the Atlantic Division, while the two man combination of Colby Parnell, Manz Batovac, Gauthier Hawke, Nurse-Porter, Knight Knight, Volanta Blackman, Zaboy-Kropoff, Wilke-Hass and Knight Rothrock have defeated the best of the Pendletons But whenever that happened to the Pendletons, it was a head line story

The most prized trophy in canoeing is the Challenge Cup for sailing canoe competition It was put up in 1886 and the first winner was C Bowyer Vaux, of New York It was successfully defended by Americans in 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1895 There was a lapse in competition until

1913 when Friede defended it successfully against Ralph B Britton, of Canada, in 1913, and repeated against Britton in 1914 The next race was not until 1933, when Friede, in his famous 'Mermaid,' was defeated by Uffa Fox, of Cowles, England In 1936, the last year of competition, Roger de Quincey, of England, made a successful defense against Gordon K Douglass, of Canada

CAT SHOWS



THE domesticated cat was an object of veneration among the Egyptians, but it is the animal of mystery to the historians

The cat belongs to the *Felidae* family, which includes lions, tigers and the lynx, but although millions of cats have wandered off into the wildernesses, there never has been found a wild species resembling the pet cat.

[illegible]

have been the only species of domesticated cat, although the Chinese cat, which came to notice about 1000 years ago, might have existed much earlier It has soft, beautiful fur, and is distinguished from other breeds by its pendulous ears

The mystery concerning the cat is that it was unknown in Europe and Africa, beyond Persia and Egypt, for countless centuries and then, suddenly, the cat made its appearance almost simultaneously throughout Europe, and each breed was distinctly apart from the other Historians, in all their searching never have found anything to explain this

The earliest assumption that these cats which appeared mysteriously throughout Europe might have come from Rome, Greece, and Judaea has been found to be wrong While ancient writings and sculpture revealed dogs and horses as possessions of these people, there was nothing coherent about the cat

Germans of the late Middle Ages had their cats So did the French, Spanish, Italians, Norsemen Irish, English and Scots Each breed was distinct from the other In addition there is th

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organized in that order ub, and the Cat Fanciers Federation,

The two outstanding clubs around New York are the Empire Cat Club and the Atlantic Cat Club Prior to the war each put on an annual show, usually in November or December, and each drew between 150 and 300 entries Each show lasted two days The earlier ones were more pro longed, but were abbreviated when it was found that cats, too long on display, became victims of what is known as "show sickness" Awards for champions were ribbons or cash The Empire Club in 1938 had a rat and mouse show in connection with its cat show and

The value of a show cat scale

breed right now is the Persian,

to the short haired domestic cat, fourth goes to the Abyssinian But the popularity of the breeds moves in cycles and the favorite of today may be the almost forgotten breed of tomorrow

CHECKERS (DRAUGHTS)



HECKERS and chess are related games It is not definitely established hich is older, but the general attitude is that checkers must have preceded ess, and that the chess game, with its many intricate and elaborate plays, as devised from the far simpler game of checkers

However, this is assumption—not basic fact Checkers has been traced back definitely to a time before the Pharaohs—a matter of about 4000) Th gave it a greater age than chess, until some recent discovery (The age of these was fixed at 6000 lder than older ose a nen—which were found 40 centuries ago were ns Two different methods of play must have existed then because one board has 25 squares in which each player used 5 men whereas another board has 16 squares with 4 men to each player

Until discovery of boards and men in Egypt, it was thought that the Norsemen invented the game in the 11th century A D However, the Norsemen gain credit for reviving checkers about 1050 A D

Checkers is the universal game of the civilized world—has been almost from the time of the spread of its popularity through Europe into distant lar It game played in youth by both sexes It is played into the mi he has never played checkers

The roving Spaniards of the 11th century rsemen playing checkers and took the game back home Spain was a fertile field for checkers during the next five centuries Apparently, the rules were catch as catch can The number of squares on the board and the number of men used was optional with the contestants until 1547 A D, when Torquemada a checker champion in Valencia, put together a set of rules which standardized the game throughout Spain This was followed by a book, written in 1668 by Pierre Mallet, a Frenchman, which advocated modernization of play

In 1736, Lacef, of Poland in which country checkers had found great favor, published a book "Polish Draughts," checkers then being known as "draughts," which still is its European name In 1800, Sturges gave to J de to Game of Draughts" hts "checkers," because the , and so "checkers" is it—not

The first international "draughts n 1884 between England and Scotland The Scots won

In 1905 England sent a team of players to the U S A and England was vic

I rent rules regarding checkers play, but , the play is according to international rules.

FAMOUS CHECKER PLAYERS

The American Checker Association is the governing body for the sport in this country No distinction is made between the amateur and the professional players City, county, state and national tournaments are staged, these usually determining the amateur champion Quite a few of the national amateur champions later turned professional, going on tours, where they met other great players at match play or appeared in exhibitions

Among the great checker players have been

Charles Barker, of Boston Hugh Henderson, of Pittsburgh Johnny Horr, of Buffalo Edwin Hunt of Nashville and Asa Long of Toledo who previously had won the national amateur title

title in 1924 by defeating Alfred Jordan of England in match play at Coney Island, N Y

CHESS



In 1938 Dr A E Speiser, heading a group of scientists, in an exploration sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania and the American School of Oriental Research, excavated pieces of terra cotta believed to have been ... ears old This ... before ... ancient Tepe ... iod, at last 60

centuries ago

There are some persons skeptical about those pieces of well worn terra cotta having served as chess men, inasmuch as no board of any kind was found on the 14th level But this is answered by the fact that an earlier search into that land uncovered a circular Byzantine chess board of great age

The exact origin of the game always has been shrouded in the mists, with confusion created by so many different nations claiming the honor for inventing this most universal of intricate games

The Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Arabs, Hindus, Castillians, Irish, Mesopotamians, Welsh, Hebrews, Chinese, Scythians and Araucanians all have been credited with founding chess. Some historians claim that King Solomon thought up the mental pastime, others give the honor to Japeth to Shem, to Xerxes, the philosopher, while many insisted—until a short time ago—that chess was invented by the Chinese Mandarin, Han Sing, during the reign of Kao Tsu, otherwise Pin Lang, then a King, and later Emperor of China (174 B C)

It was declared that Han Sing commanding an army invading the Shen Si country, and seeking some way to keep his soldiers entertained while idle in winter quarters, devised chess, calling it Choke Choo Hong Ki, meaning "science of wars" Thus, it was not only a game, but a method of schooling idle troops To support this contention, those who espouse the cause of Han Sing point out that chess moves are akin to those made in the military strategy.

However, Han Sing was effaced as a possible originator of chess in 1930 by the discovery of a crude chess board, chess men and markers in the tomb of King Tut Ankh Amen of Egypt, who died more than 1,200 years before the birth of the Chinese Mandarin That gave temporary honors to Tut, and his Egyptians, but the Speiser findings place their honors in jeopardy

Chess now is almost the universal name of the game But it had had many others through its long existence The Hindus called it "Chaturanga", the ancient Persians named it "Shatranj" The Romans referred to it as "Ludus Latrun Culorum,' and the Chinese name for it was "Chong Ki" In early Ireland it was "Fifth Cheall," the Welsh named it "Tawlbwrdd" In Italy it was "Sacci Alla Rabiosa", while the Spaniards called it "Axedrez de La Drama" The old English name was "Check" The French called it "Esches," and there is dispute as to whether "chess" was derived from the English, or the French, both sounding somewhat alike

The first writings on the subject of the game now known as chess were in 1200 A D (some fix the date as 1300 A.D) by Jacobus de Cessolis, a Dominican Friar of Italy He called his treatise, "Liber De Moribus Hominum et Officus Nobilium Super Ludo Scacorum" This later was translated into French by Jehan De Vignay, and in 1474 William Caxton, an English man, translated De Vignay's translation into English

Caxton's translation was not published until 1479 It was printed that year in Cologne (Germany) and appeared under the title of "*The Game*

and Playe of Chesse" There was such a demand for the book that late in 1479 Caxton decided upon a second printing His intent was to have the

Caxton's treatise standardized play for a while but the basic rules did not endure The Italians soon proceeded with variations from Caxton's regulations In the 16th century, Spain and other countries adopted the rules of Italy So did England--eventually This resulted in international play, with the greatest players alternately being Italians or Spaniards

Perhaps more books have been written on the subject of chess than deal ... The hobby

Ruy Lopez, of Spain, was the first chess player to gain recognition as a great master of the method of blindfold play His system of play was copied by other Spaniards in the era from 1550 to about 1570 Meanwhile Italy was developing some keen chess wizards

The first chess tour of consequence was in 1562 A D, when two famous Italian players, Paolo Boi and Giovanni Leonardo Da Cutri, went to Spain, met Santa Maria, Lopez, Busnardo and Ciron, the brilliant quartette in Spain—and defeated them all

Gracchino Grece, of Italy, was ranked as the greatest chess player in the 17th century, and Francois Andre Danican, famous French musical composer, known as "Philidor" in chess circles was champion of the 18th century He defeated the best in his own country, the champions of Spain the finest players in England and then, while in London in 1744, at a time when he was only 21 years of age met Philip Stamma a marvelous Syrian, and in a match of 10 games, won 8 and lost 1, the other being a draw

"Phili ... to play—and to win— self so t be keen fold chess Lopez played it two centuries earlier Nor was Lopez the originator The Arabs and Persians so early as the 11th century, had blindfolded themselves when in a match with inferior players, so as to minimize their advantage in skill

Stamma rallied from defeat by "Philidor" to become not only a master, but to be acclaimed the originator of modern chess technique He was a ... Oriental languages for the ... ear the middle of the 18th ... ned 100 artificial end posi ... d interest in the game be

cause it put the greater stress upon strategy

Chess dates its great advance into popularity from the era of Stamma Another Frenchman—De La Bourdonnais—succeeded Philidor as a champion of France. He won the international title by defeating Alexander Macdonnell, the greatest in England, in a series of matches After De La Bourdonnais, who died in 1840, had passed his peak, Alexandre De Chapelles (1780 1847) became recognized as the champion

In 1843 Pierre de Saint-Amant, a pupil of De La Bourdonnais, and Howard Staunton, of London, were matched in Paris "for the international championship" Staunton won He scored later victories over some remarkable players from other parts of Europe, and became the promoter of the first real international chess match in 1851 He staged it in connection with the Worlds Exhibition in London that year, and which year marked the beginning of a new era in chess

The championship was won by Prof Adolph Anderssen, of Breslau, but Staunton continued to acclaim himself "European Champion' He proceeded to issue challenges as "European Champion and in 1858, Paul Morphy, (1837-1884), of New Orleans, one of the greatest chess masters of all ages, accepted and sailed to Europe to test Staunton's skill

Morphy had won the American championship in 1857, in the first U S A tournament, held in New York In one of his matches—against Louis Paulsen—the latter devoted 14 hours and 28 minutes to thinking before making a certain move It didn t do him any good Morphy crushed him, anyway

Morphy never gained the opportunity to meet Staunton The "European Champion," upon Morphy's arrival, told him he would meet him "at some later date" Morphy then toured Europe awaiting Staunton's action Morphy defeated Anderssen the conqueror of Staunton, and a score of others of international fame He won so easily that the matches bore no resemblance to a contest Europe joined America in declaring Morphy champion of the world

Chess enthusiasts of both continents demanded that Staunton meet Morphy, or retire Staunton replied by announcing retirement in 1858 He never played tournament chess again and died in 1874

Morphy returned to the U S A in 1859 His health broke late in that year, he retired from the game early in 1860, and died in 1884

Upon Morphy s resignation as champion Prof Anderssen reclaimed title He was disputed by Wilhelm Steinitz, and they met in 1866 Steinitz winning Steinitz an Austrian became a resident of the U S A in 1883 He retained title until 1894 when he was conquered by Dr Emanuel Lasker, of Berlin Lasker was champion from 1894 until 1921, when he was defeated by Jose R Capablanca of Havana, Cuba The latter reigned until 1927 when he was dethroned by Dr Alexander Alekhine of Paris In 1935 Alekhine was defeated by Dr Max Euwe, of Holland On Dec 7, 1937, Dr Alekhine regained the crown by defeating Euwe at The Hague

International chess play ended with the outbreak of war in Europe, although in Russia, in 1940, a tournament called "International" was put on, and resulted in a tie between Igor Bondarefsky, of Rostov, and Andrea

Lilienthal of Budapest In 1942 there was staged in Munich, Germany, the "European Championship Tournament" This was won by Goosta Stolz, of Sweden, Dr Alekhine of France tied for second with Erik Lunden of Sweden The other contestants were from Germany and Denmark

FAMOUS CHESS PLAYERS

Beyond those chess masters mentioned in the text of this article, the great international chess players of comparatively modern times have been Rubinstein, Nimzovich, Raoul Duras, Tartakower, Spielmann, Dr M Vidmar Reti, E D Bogolyubor, Henry N Pillsbury, Alex S Flohr, Reuben Fine, Michael Botvinnik, Keres W Winter, Sir G A Thomas, T H Tyler, Breyer, Isaac Kashdan, I A Horowitz, and Frank Marshall, the modern American wizard

Tournament play has been vogue in the United States for only a few years Prior to that, it was all match play

[illegible]

Lipschultz, of New York, A B Hodges, of Staten Island, and Pillsbury, of Boston, in holding title

In 1909, Frank Marshall, of New York, won the championship and so there rose to the heights a man destined to become, in the opinion of many a far greater player than the almost legendary Morphy Marshall was invincible through 26 years because of the bewildering strategy of his [illegible]

COCK FIGHTING

COCK FIGHTING is perhaps the oldest form of "sport" with which man has provided himself by the use of living creatures

Almost as far back as the history of fowls can be traced there is mention [illegible] to battle each other in a pit was a [illegible] ns There was [illegible] e very earliest

Asiatic enthusiasts, lacking chickens, used partridge and quail in a fight to the death

Cock fighting found high favor among all classes in England centuries ago One of the recognized customs was to permit schoolboys, on Shrove Tuesday, to arrange cock fights, the masters either acting as judges of the fights or, entering their own fighters against those of their pupils

[illegible] however, there was considerable condemnation of [illegible] must cease The prohibition [illegible] renewed However in 1849, Great Britain [illegible] through out the Empire, and there has [illegible] ut in the Colonies, where the rule is not so rigidly enforced, [illegible] till are frequently, even if furtively, conducted

Spain was a great cock fight center for countless decades, the sport was extended to all its colonies and finally was adopted by almost all Latin speaking countries In most of these today, cock fighting rates as one of [illegible]

each battle of the spurs is regarded as "absolutely on the level," meaning that here is a sport where the hazard of crookedness is reduced to a minimum Owners of game cocks eventually come to believe that their own birds are unbeatable and when possessed of this fanatic faith, always are eager to back their birds to the limit of their finances Many stories are told of the fabulous sums bet on the outcome of cock fights with the rival owners wagering against each other, and with partisans of each bird backing their own opinions as to its courage and fighting skill

[illegible] sport in the eastern section of the United States 250 [illegible] all the generations, despite [illegible] appeared [illegible] d cock [illegible] here is ample space to [illegible]

In the years when New York, Boston, [illegible] Washington were great cock fight centers there were many inter city [illegible] tles the champion of one fighting the champion of another Those fights created the greatest amount of wagering and the total sum at stake, before the battle finally ended, sometimes reached $50,000

The first wagers are made before the fight begins As it carries on the spectators often bet against the bird they originally backed Later they may experience another change of mind and make new bets on the first bird It is a mere nothing for a man to make a half dozen bets on one cock fight and, where the fighting is prolonged, this may extend to 15 or 20

The blood of a thousand champions flows today in the greatest of fighting cocks This is so because cock fights have been staged everywhere

throughout the world these past 100 years, and it has been the custom to ship champions from one country and to breed them with the hens from another champion's family. Owners take great pride in their pedigrees

Game cocks do not need to be taught to fight That instinct is born with them But to fit them for a finish battle in a pit requires special training, a special diet and concentrated effort

Cocks being readied for a battle are fed cooked corn meal, chopped
opped
This
where
another cock is held by a trainer, and the one which is to fight gets very muscular due to his frenzied leaps at the captive cock

The cocks are given a daily bath and a daily rub on the feathers and legs with a mixture of alcohol and ammonia This toughens them considerably

In other years, cocks used only their natural spurs But now many are equipped with silver or steel spurs

The fights usually are in circular pits, at least 18 feet in diameter and no less than 16 inches in height The trainers or owners hold the birds until the judge of the fight signals for the release, and the battle is on

Occasionally a fighting cock, taking the worst of it will decide that he does not care to continue the battle, and he makes this fact known by lifting his hackle—a long narrow feather on the neck The under rim of the hackle is edged with white feathers, and from this act is derived the expression "showing white feathers," which means cowardice

The owners of the birds usually agree between themselves as to the regulations concerning the fight itself It can be to an absolute finish, neither man withdrawing his bird while it lives Or it can be along more humane lines Of late it is the custom to stop after 40 minutes and call a draw

of his findings about anything Because of this only a man who rates 100 per cent in the community can qualify as judge of a cock fight

CODEBALL

CODEBALL is a word used to describe two entirely different games

The only similarity is the ball

in weight, must be kicked a la soccer The rules bar hitting it with the hand or with a bat or racquet.

The other game, called "Codeball on Green," is a little cousin to golf Except that you don't use clubs You must kick the ball off the tee and then, with as few more kicks as possible, kick it into an inverted cone-shaped bowl, 18 inches wide and 7½ inches deep Fourteen holes—or rather bowls—constitute the regular course Oh, yes, there are traps and hazards and the bowls are of different distances from the tees

Either game sounds simple—until tried Then experience alters one's idea Kicking a fast moving ball—kicking it straight and true against a wall—that's something Kicking it with "drive shots," "approaches" and "putts on the green—that requires neat control of the muscles all along the way

Dr William E Code of Chicago originated both about 15 years ago He had been asked to recommend some exercise that would remove flabbiness [illegible] —but [illegible] or an [illegible] ourt" was the result, a fast and furious pastime, with a definite appeal for the youth

But it was too strenuous for the middle aged and the elders After more [illegible] ame along with 'code ball on the green" [illegible] The original players proceeded to call it [illegible] this was changed by common usage to Codeball

The "Amateur Athlete," official organ for the A A U, stated

"Since its introduction, Codeball has made rapid strides The indoor version was given impetus by numerous athletic clubs where handball courts were available One of the first cities to lay out a public course for 'Codeball on Green' was Miami, Florida The school children there took to the game in great numbers, and then the tourists discovered it and liked it very much

"By the end of 1932 'Codeball in Court' was firmly established as a playground recreation, installations having been made in many public parks, notably in Kokomo Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Louisville, Toledo, Dayton, Chicago and other cities By then, too, the outdoor game had been estab [illegible] institutions"

Since the U S A entry into the war, Codeball has found a place in the sports and training activities of the Armed Forces, with Dr Code in charge of the directing committee

CONCESSIONS BUSINESS



No sports event in this era is complete without accompaniment of a program, peanuts "hot dogs" popcorn and assorted food tidbits The story of their beginning forms an interesting chapter in any history dealing with sports

English born Harry M Stevens settled in Niles Ohio and for a while, was a puddler in steel mills He was an eager reader, and, in time, became one of the outstanding Shakespeare students, being able to quote from memory most of the works of the Bard of Avon

Along in the early 1880s a publisher who had put out "The Life of General Logan" influenced Stevens to quit puddling and to become salesman for the book Eventually Stevens found himself in Columbus, Ohio, one afternoon, with all appointments cancelled Stevens, having heard about the game of baseball which he never had seen played, went to the Columbus baseball park, for lack of something else to do

The game was like a bit of Greek to him The names of the players were likewise He asked nearby fans to identify the players, but they were too busy, in some instances, and the others knew only the home town players

Stevens returned to his hotel that night in a thoughtful mood The next day he called on the Columbus baseball executives How much did they want for the exclusive privilege of letting Stevens sell a card that would give the names of all the players with a space reserved where the fan could make notes as to what each player did each time at bat They told Stevens that something like that would cost him $1,000 for a full season, but inas much as the season already was under way, the cost for the balance of the year would be $700

Stevens accepted.

The next day he slighted the book selling business, and was out selling advertising space in his score card He sold enough to guarantee the $700 Then he sought out a fan, asked him about the high lights of baseball, about what was important to the spectator He took in the ball game that afternoon, so that he could gain more knowledge concerning baseball, and took along with him a sack of peanuts for nourishment

Fans on each side of him traded information for peanuts, and Stevens

came away, not merely with a good idea about how to devise a score card, bu determination to get the club owner's permission to let him se " for $700 per season

the pea

the

re

Germans, he had he

of those fans who could read and write

rchased the score card and peanut selling

Park Later, he expanded to Boston a each New York, the Giants were playing in Pittsburg Ward, Captain of the Giants, of his hopes Ward said t up with the club owners Ward did, and Stevens was given the okay, and moved into New York the next year with his score card and his peanuts

These continued to be his only stocks in trade until one cold, wind swept afternoon The fans sat shivering in the stands Stevens recalled seeing dow of a nearby butcher shop while on urry up messenger for 10 dozen and another boy was dispatched from a neighborhood bakery

Stevens tossed the wieners into a big bowl, half filled with water, and boiled them on a stove in a small kitchen in the clubhouse He put the steaming hot wieners between the sliced open buns, gave them to his vendors and said

"Get out there now and yell 'red hots—red hots' Those people are frozen They ll buy these 'red hots' if you yell loud enough"

The "red hots" were sold in 10 minutes, and thus a new department became a permanent addition to the concessions business

But along in 1908 the "red hot" business went into a tailspin T A Dorgan—TAD—a famous cartoonist of the time, proceeded to publicize the "red hot" by putting a dog of the daschund type, between an elongated bun, referring to it as the "hot dog" Folks began to wonder about the content of the wiener and, while they were wondering they ceased to buy But the prejudice against the "red hot" disappeared, patrons resumed buying but ever since they have been known as "hot dogs"

Stevens expanded his business He bought concessions at race tracks and, in addition to selling programs, peanuts, pop corn, "hot dogs" assorted sandwiches gum and candy bars, he operated restaurants, serving food that made him famous from coast to coast As far back as 1910, he had the concession in the Juarez, Mexico, race track, and this gave Stevens, letter- lson to

In the earliest years in New York, it was Stevens' custom to don a trick

hat, and the red coat of a fox hunter, stand just inside the gate of the ballpark in New York, and chant his wares, punctuating this with calling the plays as they were made in the game When business boomed, Stevens put away his vestments, placed a boy at the gate, and gave more time to his business, which was constantly increasing but he always managed to see a large part of the game

Harry Stevens, who never had witnessed play at baseball until that afternoon in Columbus, became America s No 1 fan His judgment con cerning rookie ball players was almost infallible He could watch a fledgling in only a few innings of action, and rather accurately forecast his future

Stevens saw every player that appeared in a National League uniform for something like 40 years He knew every player by his first name He knew all the American Leaguers up to the time of his death in 1934 The same memory that enabled him to quote from any part of any of Shake speare's work also made it possible for him to recall every play that he ever had seen made—or had read about He could recite every important player's batting and fielding average and the won and lost records of the pitchers

In his time Stevens became a fabulous figure in balldom because he always could settle an argument which involved baseball feats and base ball figures

[illegible]

ants, as the catering empire increased The other son—Billy—went in for banking and also the steel business, where he made a fortune Frank, the oldest, is the only one who did not graduate from Yale The other child was a daughter

After the death of Stevens, the elder the business was carried on by Frank, Hal and Joe For a while three of the grandsons all Yale graduates, assisted but they since have joined the Armed forces The need for more executive man power caused Billy to quit steel and join his three brothers

Harry M Stevens, son of Frank, was made a lieutenant in the Navy and put in charge of the Ship Service Stores in Memphis His job is to get food to the sailors and marines all around the world and he is handling a business of tremendous importance and magnitude like a veteran

The Jacobs brothers of Detroit, operating in Middle West, have concessions at ball parks, race tracks, at indoor and outdoor stadiums Sam Simon operates in Boston and vicinity Madison Square Garden in New York where the Stevens once functioned, now runs its own concessions business There are concessionaires in the South, the Far West and along the Pacific Slope

But all these are small units in comparison with the vast Stevens organi zations, which, in a single day, with two ball parks operating in the Greater

New York area, a race track operating in New York, another in Rhode Island, another perhaps in New Jersey, or Maryland, and with Churchill Downs staging the Kentucky Derby, supplies the needs of 200,000 or more persons, with its mobile army of 3,000 workers The annual turnover of the Stevens organizations runs far into the millions in this business founded on a piece of flimsy cardboard and a 5 cent sack of goobers

CORN HUSKING

CORN HUSKING is a sport only for red blooded gentlemen with lightning fast and sinewy hands and, if you are thinking of becoming a contestant for national honors, the advice is offered that you first spend three years wrestling grizzly bears to acquire proper training

The husking rules require that you start tearing ears of corn off the stalks at a given signal, and that you continue doing so for 80 minutes, at the end of which time the one who has husked the most, and has done [illegible]

ment The next best is 45 37, chalked up by Floyd Wise, of Illinois, in the 1941 tournament, since then competition has been cancelled for the duration

Bauman, when making his mark, handled 3,350 pounds of corn, or [illegible]

scored with 36 914 Sherman Henriksen, of Nebraska, won in 1933, and Ted Balko, of Minnesota, in 1934 [illegible]

Elmer Carlson, of Iowa, won with 41.52, and four other men--Irvin Bauman, of Illinois, with 39 06, Lawrence Pitzer, of Indiana, with 38 65 William Rose, of Illinois, with 38 12 and Ett Hendricks, of Iowa, with 37 56--also eclipsed the former world s mark The Carlson record stood until lifted to 46 71 by Bauman, in 1940

The 1936 title was won by Carl Carlson, of Iowa, the 1937 by Ray Hanson, of Minnesota, the 1938 by Balko, who had won in 1934, the 1939 by Pitzer, with Bauman, of course, the 1940 champion, and Wise in 1941

The huskers use a hooklike arrangement strapped to the right hand This consists of a palm shaped plate on which the hook is attached The hook is about one half inch long and protrudes about a half inch, enabling the husker to tear the husks from the ear

and tosses it to the wagon with the right hand

They've had husking bees for many years out in the corn belt, for county

Broadcasting network In 1934, over 65,000 persons saw the corn husking bee in Fairmont Minn, after which came the astonishing outpouring of 130,000 in 1935, the sixth or seventh largest crowd to see any sport contest in the U S A, at Leslie McHill's farm, Newtown, Ind, Nov 8, 1935

The crowd for the 1941 husking bee was estimated at 115,000

There was no "bee" in 1942 or 1943

COURT (ROYAL) TENNIS



COURT tennis is called "the ultimate of games"

eal

Tennis" in England) is its expensiveness It is played in cement courts, with luxurious appointments, and the cost of each scales into hundreds of

thousands of dollars Thus, it is the game of the very wealthy and only those having access to swanky clubs, such as the Raquet and Tennis in New York, are privileged as spectators There are less than a dozen court tennis courts in the United States The late Clarence H Mackey had a private court at Roslyn, L I, and there is another on the estate of the late Payne Whitney at Manhasset, L I A third private court, built by George Gould at Lakewood, N J, for the use of his son, Jay Gould, has not been in use since 1923, although it cost $250,000

Court tennis players are comparatively few, and the courts generally so small that only a limited number of spectators can be accommodated ... friends of those

... stifying its name—Court Tennis—original play in the Middle Ages was in the parks of France and Italy by the citizens, and in the courtyards of royalty and nobility Among its famous early day patrons were

Louis X and Louis IV of France, and Charles I, Charles II Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VII and George V of England Its popularity among ...

w...
wa...
th...

... caused Charles V of France to decree against the game in 1369, and play at "Jeu de Paume' lessened considerably But with his death, it regained its popularity But when Louis XIV took the throne in 1643, he also ruled sternly against "Jeu de Paume" Most of the outdoor courts were closed

It then was noted by the tennis players that Henry III, of England, had put the game indoors, had changed the rules somewhat, to fit the game to play on a court So some French players built indoor courts

... door play, too ... anted to per ... l royalty and ... me, with its changed rules, to accommodate the confines of a court, became a game for royalty—and thus "Royal Tennis"

After the passing of Louis XIV, the new ruler was not opposed to the sport, so outdoor tennis was resumed, and, in time, the indoor game be came almost the exclusive property of the rulers and their associates

Royal Tennis went into decline after Charles I took the throne, and England was plunged into Civil War during the 17th Century It never regained its once great popularity, even though rulers after the Crom wellian period, favored it The French Revolution dealt Royal Tennis a staggering blow, the game lapsing, many of the courts being dismantled, and the people deleting the "Royal" when making mention of it

Today there are about a dozen courts in various clubs in England and some thirty private courts Most of the latter have been closed since the war of 1914-18 In France there are eight known courts four of them dating back to pre revolutionary days, the most famous being at Versailles Fontainebleau, Bordeaux, Chantilly and Pau are sites of others, and two are in the Tuileries Gardens

The first court built in the United States dates back to 1876, when Hollis Hunnewell and Nathaniel Thayer erected one in Boston for their private use Hunnewell first learned the game in Europe—and was fascinated He brought back Ted Hunt of England to serve as tutor, and Hunt brought along Tom Pettitt, then 12 years old, who was destined to become a court tennis genius

The first U S A tournament was in the Boston Court in 1877, but only a few players competed A court was built in Newport, R I in 1880 Court tennis made little progress either there or in Boston until 1888, when the Boston Athletic Association installed a court, and the game found increasing favor The game was first played in New York in 1891 when the Racquet and Tennis Club opened a court Philadelphia and Chicago soon afterward had their courts Tuxedo, N Y, had a court So did Harvard University and the city of Chicago Practically all since have been dismantled

FAMOUS COURT TENNIS PLAYERS

The greatest court tennis players ever developed in this country were English born Tom Pettitt, a professional, and Jay Gould an amateur, scion of the king of finance Pettitt was a world's champion among the professionals, Gould was an invincible amateur singles champion, and also was the only amateur ever to win a professional world's championship

Pettitt's feats with a racquet have become almost legendary If only half the accomplishments credited to him are fact, he was a miracle man Pettitt won the championship in 1885 and was unbeaten until 1898

Gould, an eager pupil of the world's greatest tutors, many imported from Europe, won his first singles title in 1906, and was defeated only once in a

pionship i

teamed wi

19

los

19

Ranking next to Pettitt as a great professional is the current champion Pierre Etchebaster, product of the Basque country, of Europe Etchebaster won the world's championship in 1927 by defeating G F Covey, of England, and continues as the enduring champion There is no one in

America who remotely approaches him in greatness, and with the sport practically dead in England, Etchebaster seems secure on his throne

In March 1943, the aging Etchebaster engaged in a rather unique match in New York for the benefit of the American Red Cross Playing alone, he competed against a doubles combination consisting of William A. W Stewart, Jr, and Charles Devens, two youthful amateur stars Displaying the same brilliant court speed of his younger years, and volleying with deadly accuracy, Etchebaster won in straight sets— 8 2, 8-4

Among the other famous professionals of the last 60 years, in addition to Pettitt and Etchebaster, have been

George Lambert; Peter Latham, Punck Fairs, E Johnson, Jr and Covey, all of England, Ferdinand Garcin, of France, Walter Kinsella and Jock Soutar, of the United States

The list of great American amateurs, in addition to Gould, included R D Sears, Fiske Warren, L M Stockton, G R Fearing, Jr, Joshua [illegible] Garmendia, [illegible] Van Alen [illegible] W Wear [illegible]

BASIC RULES COURT TENNIS

Allison Danzig, of the New York Times, and an expert on the game, describes court tennis as follows

"C[illegible]
by [illegible]
high [illegible]
evenly into service and hazard sides A roofed shed, known as the pent house, runs around three sides of the court, and there are netted recesses in the walls under the penthouse known as the dedans, grille and galleries There is also the tambour, a projection from one of the long walls, traced back to the flying buttress of the monasteries of the Middle Ages

"The players spin a racquet for service and take their sides The racquet [illegible] heavy [illegible] 'cut' [illegible] nnis [illegible] cloth wound tightly and covered with melton cloth and is a little smaller in [illegible]

put it out of reach of the opponent, as in lawn tennis, but that is only the beginning, for the walls are in play and the penthouse offers a momentary

siesta for the players as the ball rolls along its roof and down to the floor The service of which there is an almost infinite variety, including the rail

"There are two types of games and the combination of the two There is the floor game, which is the essence of court tennis and there is the wall, or forcing game for the hard hitter with an accurate eye who lacks skill

"If the ball is put into one of the wall openings known as the grille, the dedans and or the winning gallery a point is won Points are also won on the opponent s errors into the net or out of court above the play lines If the ball is played on the floor, a placement may be scored, as in lawn tennis but not in every case Here we come to the heart of the complexity of court tennis which has been described as a game of moving chess combining the exactitude of billiards, the coordination of hand and eye of lawn tennis and the generalship and the quick judgment of polo

"The floor of the court is marked by lines running parallel to the net They are known as chase lines and extend at intervals the length of the court except for a small area at the end of the hazard side Briefly explained, the chase gives player A the opportunity to surpass a stroke by player B which A has been unable to return For example B makes a shot

ball hits the floor the second time If it strikes within a yard of the end wall on the service side 'chase a yard is called by the marker who officiates The players change sides (the only time they change sides is to play off chases) and A in the next rally must keep the ball going back deep enough to strike on its second bound within a yard of the end wall

"B keeps returning the ball until A makes a shot that will hit further

played off

A British authority stated

n fiery hitting and makes
d hitting a game of skill
du Paumier Raquetier et
ademie Royal, states "La Paume is the only game which can take rank in the list of arts and crafts"

CRICKET



The origin of cricket is tangled in many conflicting conclusions, due, in a

croquet, that the English borrowed the idea, and perfected it into modern cricket

They point out that there is a French word "Criquet," pronounced "Knick Kay"
Howe
when
word "croquet" did not make its appearance in the French language until 1478, when obviously, it was used to describe a sport which existed in England

English historians while insisting that cricket originated and developed in Engla
where it
that it c
"Staff"
a marker used in lawn bowls

Cotgraves "Dictionary" of 1611 translates the French word "Crosse" as follows

"A cricket, staffe, or crooked staffe, wherewith bois (boys) play at cricket"

The man who compiled that dictionary knew that cricket was played in England in 1611—and sooner—but he sheds no light on whether it also was played in France He merely states that "crosse" in French means a cricket stick

In the Kings Library, in London, is a drawing dated 1344 showing a cricket bowler, and also a batter facing him The batter has his bat upside down resting on the ground, as if in waiting position This establishes cricket as a well organized and commanding sport at that time, and his

torians are quite certain that the game originated no later than the 12th or 13th centuries

No matter where or when the beginning of cricket, it is established that so early as 1365 its popularity aroused regal displeasure in England King Edward III, decided that "playe at cricket was occupying so much of the young bloods time that they had little left for the compulsory practice at archery He denounced the game, and many players ceased their activities But, rather furtively, cricket was continued

Then came the real blow—in 1477 78—and its progress was halted for many years, by King Edward IV Referring to the game as "Hand In and Hand Out," he forbade its play and fixed a fine of $50 and two years im

[illegible]

lifetime, and was enforced during the reign of several succeeding monarchs But later rulers became tolerant in their attitude toward cricket, and the game eventually was resumed openly without incurring penalty

Russell's "History of Guilford, published in 1550, was the first to refer to the game under its modern name Russell's book included testimony given in court in 1493 by John Derrick concerning some disputed waste land Derrick testified 'Fifty years earlier, about 1443, I was a scholler and I, with several of my fellows, did runne and playe on that land at crickett and other plaies"

However, it was not until 1748 that cricket was ruled as a legal sport by [illegible] t from cricket 'It (cricket) [illegible] l use made of [illegible] eing bad and against the law

Cricket was played haphazard until 1744, when the London Cricket Club drafted the first real set of rules These it amended, first in 1755 and again in 1774 The Marylebone Club made a complete revision in 1788, and since has made some minor alterations

The Marylebone Cricket Club is the ruling body for cricket throughout the world It was formed almost 200 years ago and was first called the Artillery Ground Club because it played on that field In 1780, when it shifted from those grounds, it became known as the White Conduit Cricket Club In 1787, it took its present name

Cricket was introduced into the United States in 1751 by English enthusiasts From then until many years after the Revolutionary War its progress was rather negligible Going into the 19th Century, however, the sport [illegible]

picked American and Canadian teams, in Montreal, in 1845 Just how the Americans made the journey is not established, but the round trip of some

of the American players, involved about 1,000 miles, and was made by *stage, or horseback*

The first English cricket team to visit the United States was the Parr and Lillywhite professional eleven, from London, which played in Rochester, N Y, New York and Philadelphia in 1859

With the uprush in the popularity of baseball, through the 1860s and 70s, which game provided more action, and gave the players far more frequent turns at bat, the interest in cricket in the U S A waned, until today, although there still are standard cricket fields at different points along the Atlantic Seaboard, at the present time the game has only a very minor following

The most famous of all the cricket matches in the world have been the Test Matches between England and Australia, which were inaugurated over 60 years ago

The results have been

Played in Australia, 77 Australia won 41, England 34, drawn 2
Played in England, 66 England won 21, Australia 16, drawn 29
Total games played, 143 Australia won 57, England 55, drawn 31
Test Matches have been discontinued since the war

FAMOUS CRICKET PLAYERS

The following was supplied by H Archie Richardson, of Australia, now in San Francisco, as American representative of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, and rated as one of the greatest sports authorities in the British Empire

ENGLISH PLAYERS

William Gilbert Grace Started his major cricket career at 14 when he appeared in his first County match for Gloucester against Devonshire Scored 1000 runs in one month of play In all, he made 54 896 runs, scored 100 runs or more in a single innings 126 times As a bowler, he captured 2,864 wickets

John B Hobbs Holds the worlds record for aggregate of runs scored in first class cricket with 61,221 over a period of 29 years, also is second in aggregate of runs scored in Test Matches with 3636 With W. R Rhodes, he holds the record for a first wicket stand in Test Matches with 323 runs in Melbourne 1912 He scored 12 centuries in Test Matches

W. R Hammond Holds record for a series of Test Matches in Australia, with 905 runs, season of 1928 29 Made two double centuries for England against Australia in successive matches during the same tour

E "Patsy" Hendren Played for 26 seasons Scored 57,592 runs in 1298 innings in first class cricket Was not out 166 times and made 718 catches

L Hutton With 364 runs, holds Test Match record for a single innings against Australia 1938

W R Rhodes Made 1708 runs and captured 109 wickets in 41 Test Matches

H Sutcliffe Made a century in three successive Test Matches in Australia, 1924-25 and, with P Holmes, established a record for a first wicket of 555 runs Since 1919 has made over 50,000 runs in first class cricket

AUSTRALIAN PLAYERS

Donald G Bradman The most prolific run scorer in modern cricket. Holds the world's aggregate record for Test Matches with 3840 runs, also the highest

double centuries in a season, and the first to make three double centuries in Test Matches in a single season He was the first batsman to establish an average of over 100 runs for Tests each time he went to the wickets his average being 139 14 per innings Holds the world s record for the highest

1930 S

and, wi

make six centuries in successive matches

F R Spofforth Known

career

Made 1905 runs and captured 115 wickets in 39 matches and was also among the greatest of Australian captains

Victor Trumper Probably the most brilliant Australian batsman of all time Scored over 2000 runs in Test Matches Made two centuries in one match in 1902 With A Sims holds the record for the eighth wicket stand with 433 runs Scored 50 runs in five and a-quarter minutes in 1909

C G MacCartney Holds the high scoring record for a single innings by an Australian in England with 345

Hughie Trumble With a tally of 141 captured the most wickets in Test Matches

Clem Hill Warwick Armstrong and Syd Gregory all made over 2000 runs in Test Matches

GREAT BOWLERS

England—Syd Barnes, Tom Richardson, Lohman Tate, Larwood Briggs, Peel, and Rhodes

Australia—Spofforth Boyle, Turner, Ferris, McDonald, Jack Gregory, Trumble, Noble, O'Reilly, and Grimmett.

AMERICAN STAR

The greatest of all cricket players produced in the United States, and rated among the topnotchers of any time, anywhere, was J B King, of Philadelphia He was an all around star, whereas some of the others were specialists King was a superb bowler, a superior batsman, and had no peer as a fielder

WORLD'S CRICKET RECORDS

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

First class cricket, 452, Don Bradman for N South Wales, 1930

Highest aggregate, one season—3,518, T Hayward England, 1906

Successive hundreds—6, by C B Fry, 1901, 6 by Don Bradman, 1938-1939

Record number of centuries in one season—16, J B Hobbs, 1925

Most productive partnership—555 for 1st wicket, H Sutcliffe and P Holmes, June, 1932.

BOWLING

Greatest number of wickets in one season—304 by A P Freeman, 1928

TEST MATCH RECORDS

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Highest Eng inngs, 636, Sydney, 1928 29

Highest Aust inngs, 600, Melbourne, 1924 25

Lowest Eng inngs, 45, Sydney, 1886 87

Lowest Aust inngs, 42, Sydney, 1887 88

Highest Eng scorer, 287, R E Foster, Sydney, 1903 04

Highest Australian scorer, 270 Don Bradman, (Melbourne) 1936-37

Highest agg, 1753 (40 wickets), Adelaide, 1920 21

Lowest agg, 374 (40 wickets), Sydney, 1887 88

MADE IN ENGLAND

Highest Eng inngs, 903 for 7 wickets (innings declared closed by captain) 1938

Highest Aust inngs, 729 (for 6), Lord's, 1930

Lowest Eng inngs, 44, Oval, 1896

Lowest Aust inngs, 36, Edgbaston, 1902

Highest Eng scorer, 364 by L Hutton, 1938 (also is record for Test Matches Either Country)

Highest Aust scorer, 334, Don Bradman, Leeds, 1930

Highest agg, 1601 (29 wickets), Lord s, 1930

Lowest agg, 291 (40 wickets), Lord's, '88

(Best in Either Country)—TEST MATCH RECORDS

Record runs in series of tests—Don Bradman (for Australia) 974, Hammond (for England) 905

All Around Cricket—M A Noble (Australia) 1905 runs, captured 115 wickets in 39 matches

(Best in Either Country)—TEST MATCH RECORDS (Cont)

Record Centuries, One Match—6, in three different matches, Adelaide (1920), Sydney (1924-25), Melbourne (1928 29).

Record Appearances—Jack Hobbs and Rhodes (for England) 41 each, *S E Gregory (for Australia)* 52

Record for Hundreds—15 by Don Bradman (Australia), 12 by Jack Hobbs (England)

Record Runs—Don Bradman (Australia) 3840 runs, average per inning, 89 5, Jack Hobbs (for England) 3636, average 54

[illegible]

180 x 193

Australia—Sydney, 174 x 162, Brisbane, 175 x 144, Adelaide, 208 x 140, Melbourne, 186 x 168

CRICKET FIELD GAMES WORLD'S RECORDS

Running four runs (about 77 1/3 yards) between the wickets with full batting equipment (weight almost six pounds)—Ron Todd (Victorian Cricket Association, Melbourne) 12 3/10 seconds, in 1940

Team record (three men)—V C A —37 8, 1940 (Ron Todd, F Deveney, R Sitch)

Throwing 5½ ounce cricket ball for distance—Charlie Puckett (West Australia) 376 feet 1 inch—1941

Team (Three men)—V C A —Todd, 370 feet 2½ inches, 1941, J Daniel, 367 feet 3½ inches, W Johnston, 352 feet—1089 feet 6 inches

Fungo hitting cricket ball with cricket bat—John Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, Oakland, Calif) 361 feet 7 inches, 1941

Team (Three men)—Fitzgerald, 361 feet 7 inches, F Durkee, 343 feet, C Hoberg, 322 feet—1026 feet 7 inches, for Combined California, 1941

R Percival's record of 422 feet for throwing the cricket ball, made in England in 1884, has never been beaten

THE ASHES OF CRICKET

[illegible] of the England Australia test match

[illegible] Australia scored [illegible] lead. The [illegible] n England went to bat the second time it had 6 wickets in hand and needed only 20 [illegible] the world [illegible] alia,

The following day this epitaph appeared in "London Sporting Times"

taken to Australia)"

earthenware urn five inches high, which was filled with ashes, and bearing this inscription

When Ivo goes back with the urn, the urn,
Studds, Steel, Read and Tylecote, return, return,

The urn and the ashes remained in the possession of Lord Darnley until his death It was formally presented to the Marylebone Cricket Club in the Summer of 1928, and now stands in the "long room" among other historic treasures of cricket

BASIC RULES OF CRICKET

A team is made up of 11 players, consisting of a bowler (pitcher), point, cover point, mid off, mid on short slip, third man, square leg, deep mid off, deep mid on, wicket keeper (catcher)

mplete
nning
, at bat

depends upon how many runs he can score before being put out Some great batsmen can score 100 or more runs in one turn at bat, in which case, a match may last as long as six days

In games, not regulation, play starts at 11 30, or noon, and ends around 6 or 6 30, depending upon agreement between the captains

There are no foul balls in cricket The batsman can hit the ball to the front of him, draw it to either side, or pull it in back of him

field. The minimum cricket grounds should be at least 400 x 500 feet

and one about 525 x 550 is preferable so that the maximum distance can be gained on hard drives

Two wickets are used They are made up of three stumps each 28 inches high and so spaced that the maximum width of the wicket is 9 inches On top of the wickets are placed little strips of wood called bails When the wickets are hit with a thrown ball, the bails are displaced and their displacement means the batsman is out

The wickets are 22 yards (66 feet) apart the bowler s position being at one wicket the batsman at the other as compared with 60 feet between the batsman and the pitcher in baseball

The game requires two umpires—one at each wicket

The first turn at bat is decided by the flip of a coin

When the defending team takes the field the batting team puts one man at each wicket and these men constitute a batting team The bowler can make [illegible]

in delivery

The object of the bowler is to try to throw the ball out of the reach of the bat and knock down the bail in which case the batsman is out The batsman of course is the defender of the wicket and his other purpose is to hit the ball as far as he can and score runs

A famous term in bowling is the 'hat trick This is credited to a bowler who knocks over three or more wickets with successive pitches and in other days a hat was presented to all such bowlers

One of the confusing features of cricket from the viewpoint of the American who is chiefly familiar with baseball is that two bowlers operate in each game When the starting bowler has delivered six "fair balls" from his end the umpire calls "over" A man at the other wicket designated by the Captain then becomes the bowler throwing to the batter at the opposite wicket while the starting bowler takes the place of his "assistant" in field play In view of the fact that the change in the bowling direction exactly reverses the frontal attack of the batsman the fielders change position to conform

After the second bowler has pitched 6 "fair balls" the team again changes position the first bowler resumes pitching and they so alternate until the game's end

When the batsman hits the ball he runs for the other wicket while his batting partner runs for the one just vacated by the batsman If they both reach the wicket in safety that counts one run for the batter If it is an extra long hit they keep on running and a run is scored every time the batsman reaches the next wicket It is called a home run when the batsman has scored 6 or more runs on one hit The batsman who happens to be at the wicket opposite the bowler becomes the batsman when the running has ceased

When a batsman is put out, the man next on the batting order goes to

the wicket and this continues until all 11 men have had a turn at bat Then the opposing team goes to bat

The partner of the last man "out," of course, had no one to remain with him at bat, and, thus, in scoring this man is marked as "not out"

The batsman can be put out in various ways, including he can be bowled out by the bowler hitting his wicket, he can be put out if any opposing player catches his hit on the fly, if he hits (breaks) the wicket with his bat while hitting at the ball, a fielder, with the ball, can "run him out" by beating him to the wicket

CURLING



This is another sport with disputed origin

Scotland claims credit for its creation So does Flanders But there is no evidence that anything similar to curling existed in any part of the Netherlands before Scotland had raised curling to the status of a major sport

So the honor appears to belong to Scotland

A pond drained near Dunblane about 60 years ago revealed a curling stone on which was the carved in date "1551" It had two stones where handles had been attached

It has been customary to refer to curling as "the game of lawn bowls played on ice" But the Scots grow indignant, and insist that curling is a radically different and wholly original game Facts do not bear them out

occasion demands A jack is used as in lawn bowling In fact, the only basic difference seems to be that in one of the games skates are used

A good lawn bowler soon becomes a good curler—and vice versa In fact, most lawn bowlers who live in northern climes go in for curling during winter, and the curling stars are on the bowling greens in summer

More than 400 songs have been written and dedicated to the sport of curling and it frequently has been praised on pulpits as a splendid sport for [illegible]

[illegible]

So[illegible] cording to its own particular rules from then until 1834 when there was formed the "Amateur Curling Club of Scotland" The new organization [illegible]

was merged into the Grand Caledonia Curling Club which became the ruling body for the sport throughout the world

In 1842 Queen Victoria, of England visited Scotland and attended a curling contest Immediately after the departure of the Queen who had praised the game the name of the club was changed to "Royal Caledonia Curling Club," by which it since has been known

At the time of its founding the Caledonia had a pioneer membership of 28 clubs This had increased to 500 in 1880 to 700 in 1900 and its roll now contains the names of more than 1 000 clubs

The sport was introduced into Canada in about 1807 and into the U S A about 1820 For more than 70 years it made infinitely more progress in this [illegible]

Since then the situation has changed While the sport continued popular in Utica N Y, and cities close to the Canadian border and also in the northern parts of the Great Lakes area it has boomed in Canada which until the outbreak of war teemed with curling teams—teams of youngsters teams of the middle aged teams of oldsters teams of women from Nova Scotia to British Columbia In some areas it challenged hockey in popularity for whereas hockey is a game of youth curling is ageless

BASIC RULES OF CURLING

In anc[illegible]

But the [illegible]

have con[illegible]

for stone years ago, when there was no limit as to weight The irons then ranged from 45 to 115 pounds Since stones have been standardized as to size, Americans and Canadians ceased using iron and resumed using stone all of which come from Scotland

The stones used now are standardized at 44 pounds in weight 36 inches in circumference and 4½ inches in height (maximum measurements) If a stone is broken during a game, no substitution is permitted The player continues with the largest fragment.

Curling is played on ice, usually in an indoor rink in this modern era Each team is made up of 4 men The "tees" lines are 38 yards apart, the total length of the rink is 42 yards the ends each being called hacks, derived from the foothold which is hacked into the ice against an imbedded 2 x 4 Each player curls two stones alternately with his opponent

B J Paulson, "skip" of the Wauwatosa Curling Club of Milwaukee, describing the technique of play, wrote

"The curling stone is dished on both top and bottom One side is sharp for 'keen ice,' the other side is smooth for 'slow ice' A hole is broached through the center of the rock, with a square counter-sink at either end of the hole to receive the square head of a bolt, which passes through the stone, and is screwed into a goose neck handle The stone is delivered by means of this handle

"Bolt and handle can be removed and replaced quickly when it becomes necessary to 'turn the stone, depending upon ice conditions

"The player swings the stone back, clear of the ice much in the same manner as one who is delivering a bowling ball and skims the surface of the ice with a smooth follow through At the instant he releases the stone, the player gives the handle either an in turn or an out turn, which is accomplished by a twist of the wrist that gives the stone a one quarter turn and imparts to it the 'curling' action which is nothing more nor less than a long curve The amount of force put into the 'shot' depends upon the condition of the ice and the orders of the 'skip'

"Each team comprises the lead man, who is usually the novice, the No 2 man, who plays second, the No 3 man next to the 'skip' in proficiency, and the 'skip,' or captain

[illegible] the broom [illegible]

'guard,' etc holds his broom on the ice, the position of his broom designating the mark at which the player shoots The 'skip' also calls for whatever 'weight' he thinks the play requires—that is, the amount of force to put into the stone as it is delivered, in order to stop the point where the 'skip' wants it laid

[illegible] center in [illegible]

"After all sixteen stones have been played, that 'end' is completed and the score for that 'end' is counted The [illegible]
each stone inside [illegible]
stone lying close [illegible]
the 'target,' embracing the entire area inside the outer ring If a stone is [illegible]
[illegible] the edge of the stone barely [illegible]
hanger' and counts the same [illegible]
[illegible] vided it is not cancelled by an opponent's stone Sometimes a lone 'hanger' is the only count in cases where vicious 'dog eat dog' play has been carried on (or exceptionally poor playing), with each side 'cleaning house' That is, taking out opponent's stones with 'running shots'

"The customary game consists of ten or twelve 'ends,' although fourteen or more 'ends' are frequently played In case of a tie score, an extra 'end' is played off to determine the winner

"Ice is kept scrupulously clean and should be as level as a billiard table, free from humps, bulges and cracks Before a game is started, the players light up their pipes, get out their brooms and wide-blade steel scraper, scrape down the ice to remove all inequalities, then sweep off every particle of 'scrapings,' and then 'pebble' the ice This last is a very important operation and consists of spraying warm water on the ice, accomplished by means of a special sprinkler with a straight handle at the bottom of it The 'pebbler,' accompanied by a player carrying a bucket of warm water, walks backward down the rink, and swings the water-filled sprinkler over his head in a wide, rhythmic arc to throw the water uniformly across the ice, from side to side Usually the sprinkler has to be filled half a dozen times in pebbling the length of the rink

"At temperatures of around 20° or 25° above zero, the 'pebble' will 'set' within five or ten minutes and the ice is then ready for play The 'pebble' is [illegible]
ra[illegible]
it [illegible]
the necessary 'curl' to the stones as they slide over the ice, so a 'good pebble' is a very essential part of the game

FAMOUS CURLERS AND TEAMS

The most famous curling club in the United States is the Utica, N Y, Curling Club which began winning championships in 1882 and hasn't stopped since In practically all competitions for American trophies in curling—the Mitchell Gold Medal, the W Fred Allen Memorial Medal, the Patterson Memorial and the Champion Rink Match Trophy—the Uticas were consistent winners, and the full number of their victories is a chapter unto itself

The Thistle Curling Club is another which achieved fame, and medals,

and cups
players

Pines C C, St Paul C C, Mohawk Golf Club, Caledonia C C, Schenectady C C, Milwaukee C C, Granite C C (of Detroit), Jersey City C C, Terrace City C C, Portage City C C and the Cambria C C

The most famous trophy for individual play is the Merriam Medal, donated by Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, in 1890 to be awarded to the best curler performing in the state

The great champion was R H Dunbar, Sr, of St Paul and later of Eveleth, who won the title 12 times, the first in 1900 His son, R H Dunbar, Jr, defeated him in 1930 by taking the honors, but R H, Sr, came back
e decades after he first was

ood and J B Hill, in a tie
tied in 1892 John Hinkle
won the medal, so did Ron McLeod, Harry Hurdon, Tom Scott, J Salisbury and S D Arnold

R H Dunbar, Jr who won in 1931 repeated in 1933 C M Griggs was twice a champion E Reese won the title three times So did G K Labatt, and F M Kleffman A Donald was a winner, as were W D Stewart, C D Brewer, F R Comb, R R Williams and Warren Wood By winning four times—1912, 1914, 1922 and 1923—E N Whyte became runner up to the great and durable Dunbar

The most treasured of the Canadian prizes are the Silver Tankard, of the Ontario Curling Association, the Governor General s Trophy (Ontario) and the Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy There also are trophies for the champions in the different provinces, usually silver tankards, one for the men teams, the other for the ladies

The great Canadian curling teams of the past and present include

Hamilton Thistles, Torontos Toronto Granites, Galt C C, Lindsay C C, Orillias, Owen Sound C C, Collingwoods, Toronto Queen City C C, Toronto Lakeviews, Toronto High Parks, Royal Montreals, Montreal Thistles, Caledonias, Heather, St Lawrence, Winnipeg Granites Winnipeg Thistles, Strathconas of Winnipeg, and the Thistle C C and Carleton C C of New Brunswick

Among the champion lady teams of Dominion prominence, have been

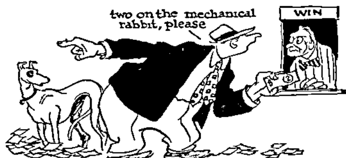
The Toronto Queen City C C, Torontos, Toronto Granites, regarded as the greatest of them all, the Thornhill C C, the Orillias, Strathconas of Winnipeg, Granites of Winnipeg and the Dauphins of Dauphin Manitoba

Canadian
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will play against all stars of the neighbor nation The Canadians have been

successful American entry.

DOG RACING



The sport of greyhound racing after an electrical rabbit is a development

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make within one second

A book, "Rural Sports of England," contained this

"In our country (England), during the reign of King John, greyhounds

greyhounds Another, in 1210, one swift running horse and six greyhounds

"In the days of Queen Elizabeth when she was not disposed herself to hunt, she was so stationed as to see the coursing of deer with greyhounds At

Cowdrey, in Sussex, the seat of Lord Montague (now Lady Montague's), one day after dinner, A D 1591, the Queen saw from a turret 'sixteen bucks, all having fair law, pulled down with greyhounds in a law before the hourse'"

In 1803, Taplen, author of the "Sporting Dictionary," said

> "Coursing was formerly extended to the deer, the fox, and the hare It is however, now principally confined to the hare Clubs are composed of the most opulent and respectable members who have mostly two or three meetings each season"

The Laws of Coursing were arranged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Duke of Norfolk, and were sanctioned by the acquiescence of the nobility, gentry, and sporting world

Coursing as a sport was transported to the U S A many years ago and the first races were in Massachusetts, in the mill towns of Lowell and

The standard distance for whippet racing was about 200 yards

The whippet would be taken to a starting point, where the "slippers" held them in their arms awaiting the firing of a revolver, signalling the start of the race With the shot, the "slippers" fairly hurled the dogs into stride, and the dogs then raced for the finish line, attracted to it by the "handlers," who were waving rags or towels about 20 feet beyond the finish ... ward a waving ... ne dog first past

Whippet racing spread to California about 40 years ago, but, in time the enthusiasts discarded the towel, put live rabbits in circular enclosures and the whippets ran after the rabbit, the one to catch the rabbit being the winner of the race As the coursing sport expanded, and it was noted ... ounds were numer ... and proved to be

... ne people of the

Owen P Smith sensing a fortune in a perpetuation of coursing began to experiment with a rabbit to run around an electrified rail He tried it out during 1919 and found that the greyhounds accustomed to hunt by ... the same

... ming ... aped

millions before rights on the patent expired Unlike most inventors, Smith also profited from operating his own patent He built a three sixteenths of a mile oval at Emeryville, California, and opened a meeting there late in 1919 It was a success His next track was at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1920 This was the first night track, it being electrically lighted Tremendous crowds attended

English and then Irish greyhound racing enthusiasts rented Smith's device and the popularity of dog racing there quickly dwarfed that in this country While a U S A crowd of 10,000 is considered "high," the attendance in England

sh

lor

turned in by dogs on

32, ⅜ mile in 38 3/5 to 39 seconds, 7/16th in 45 2/5 to 46 seconds, and a half mile in 52-1/5 to 53 seconds

BASIC RULES OF GREYHOUND RACING

A standard race requires 8 dogs, the chase to be over any route named by the racing secretary These scale from three sixteenths of a mile to about

m, are

ooden

structure with eight narrow compartments

trically controlled rabbit usually managing to keep 20 or 25 feet in front The dog first to chase the rabbit across the finish line is the winner

fro

of

by

In the event that some mechanical difficulty slows or stops the rabbit so that the dogs reach it, the result is "no race" It's a race only if the dogs FAIL to overtake the rabbit

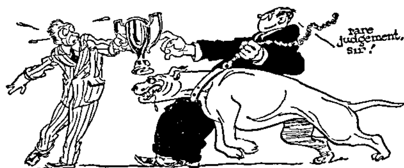
Practically all dog races now are at night, with the principal tracks lo-

cated in Massachusetts and Florida, where wagering on them is legalized

The International Greyhound Association, which controls the sport, has adopted a 'Bertillon' system for the identification of greyhounds that makes it impossible to run a "ringer" A card is made out for each dog and the information thereon includes weight, age, color, sex, length of tail, color of toe nails, kennel name and all scars or identifying marks The paddock judge keeps these cards and inspects each dog before it is permitted to go on the track

The gigantic success of dog racing in England and Ireland resulted in the importation of many champions into the U S A for breeding purposes The American homebred is rated as a better sprinter, while the foreigner is better over the route and this cross breeding has developed a fast greyhound who can carry top speed over long distances

DOG SHOWS



Dogs as large as the enormous Kodiak bears roamed this earth during the Paleocene Period, which was about 70,000 000 years ago Skeletons of more than 60 distinct species have been taken from the Crazy Mountain region in Montana, and 14 of these were positively identified by Dr Gaylord Simpson, of the American Museum of Natural History

These ancient animals were termed "bear dogs' by Dr Simpson and their official name is Arctocyoidae They had awesome teeth, powerful bones, but small brain cavities

In later Periods dogs decreased in size until today none of the wild dogs weighs as much, or is as large as the giants of the domesticated group which include St Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands and the huge mastiffs of Thibet The bulkiest of these do not scale better than 200 pounds, or thereabouts, while the very smallest of the toy breeds displace only a trifle more than a pound

zes about 112
ther of the six
Terriers, and
Mastiffs

The number of possible standard breeds is unlimited, depending only upon the success of experiments by breeders to establish a new type dog

As an instance

conducted annually in New York This dog is the result of a pique on the part of a retired British Army Officer over nuisance done to the river bank of his estate on the Sealy River, in Wales

When Captain Tucker Edwardes retired from the Kings service, he settled down in his home at Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, Wales He discovered that badgers and otters were overrunning the banks of his property fronting on the Sealy He could not find a dog with legs short enough to crawl into the otter holes, which had legs with sufficient speed and durability to run with the hounds

Captain Tucker-Edwardes proceeded to breed one

He first crossed a fox terrier with a dandie dinmont He then crossed the resultant pups with a French basset hound, which is somewhat like a dachshund This produced a dog which was stocky, shagged and long-legged But it was brown in color, and the hunting dogs often confused it with a fox Therefore, the Captain bred these dogs with bull terriers and

And there was

iver

reed of dogs is

ook, issued by

the American Kennel Club, and dealing with the origin of about 112 breeds, does not settle the dispute Rather, the contributed articles merely tend to complicate the situation

The Saluki Club of America had this to say

"Exactly the same hound appears on the Egyptian tombs, 2100 B C, and more recent excavations of the still older Sumarian Empire, estimated at 7000 6000 B C, have produced carvings of striking resemblance to the Saluki

"Whenever one sees the word 'dog' in the Bible, it means Saluki"

Concerning the Afghan, an article without authorship line, states

'It was near Jebel Musa, or the Mountains of Moses, between the Gulf of

d,

ie

was a part of Ancient Egypt at the time when the Afghan's existence was first mentioned on papyrus

'The document that thus forms the cornerstone of the history of the Afghan hound has been attributed to the period 4000-3000 B C, and it mentions a

who made the

nay be literally

Discussing the Greyhound, which has a body like the Saluki, but does not have feathered ears, tail or legs, another article, without authorship line, says.

'The first knowledge of the Greyhound comes from the Tomb of Amten, in the valley of the Nile, regarded by Egyptologists as belonging to the 4th Dynasty, which in modern chronology would be between 4000 and 3000 B C.

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was

written by Ovid, who lived from 63 B C to 17 A D Reading this, one can have little doubt that the dog of ancient times is the same as the dog of today"

The Norwegian Elkhound Association contributed this to the volume

"In Vista Cave, at Jaeren, in Western Norway, the Norwegian Elkhound's skeleton was uncovered among the stone implements in a stratum dating back to 5000-4000 B C."

The Mastiff Club of America has this as part of its article in the book

"The term 'Mastiff' describes a group of dogs rather than a single breed It

on Egyptian

describes the

They fought

Some historians declare that mastiffs, before the Christian Era, weighed

the Chow Chow

"There was discov
Han Dynasty, about
dog in that period
old, it is believed by many authorities that the Chow goes back much further"

An article dealing with the Italian Greyhound says

"There is strong evidence that the Italian Greyhound was an effete favorite in the ancient days of Pompeii"

In feudal times in England, the Saluki was so highly regarded that none but royalty and nobility was permitted to own one and to kill such a dog was a crime punishable by death

The bloodhound, which is a breed developed by William The Conqueror, has the keenest sense of smell of any dog on earth He originally was called "the blooded hound," meaning that his breeding was the purest possible, but this became distorted, and so the most mournful looking, most

rom
31 ales

s of their
promote
the first dog show in the United States That was in Gilmore's Gardens, New York, and the show lasted three days—May 8 9 10, 1877 It was so genuinely enjoyed, and so successful that it was determined to have an annual show thereafter In February, 1943, the Westminster Kennel Club, under whose auspices the first show of 1877 took place, staged its 67th

were few
The record
ps, will be
s ago, that
the entry list must be limited to 2500

The success and the popularity of the earliest dog shows in New York soon influenced breeders in other communities to originate exhibitions of

their own Prior to the war, over 3,000 dog shows were staged annually in the United States

After champions have been acclaimed in all the different classes, there then is voting at each New York show to determine which is the champion [illegible] of breeds began to [illegible] hampionships The [illegible]

CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS—1907 TO 1944

Fox Terrier (Smooth)	4	Cocker Spaniel	3
Scottish Terrier	1	Sealyham Terrier	3
Airedale Terrier	4	Pointer	2
West Highland White Terrier	1	Collie	1
Bulldog	1	Doberman Pinscher	1
Old English Sheepdog	1	Poodle	2
Fox Terrier (Wire)	10	English Setter	1
Bull Terrier	1	Welsh Terrier	1

No champion in 1923

Warren Remedy, smooth haired fox terrier, won in 1907, 1908 and 1909 Mattford Vic, wire haired fox terrier, was a 1915 and 1916 winner Conejo Wycollar Boy, wire haired fox terrier, won in 1917 and repeated in 1920 Pendley Calling of Blarney, wire haired fox terrier, was champion in 1930 and 1931 Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston won in 1934, and again in 1937 My Own Brucie a cocker spaniel, is the only other repeater, having won in 1940 and 1941 The winner of the 1944 "best dog in the show" title at the Westminster K C show, in New York, was Floranell Rare Bit, of Twin Pound, a Welsh terrier, owned by Mrs Edward P Aeker.

• • • •

[illegible] The rules [illegible]

as follows

	Pts
General Appearance and Conduct	20
Head and Ears	20
Body and Shoulders	20
Legs and Feet	15
Coat	15
Tail	10
Perfect score would be	100

In comparison, this is how points are determined in judging Scottish Terriers

	Pts		Pts
Skull	5	Legs and Feet	10
Muzzle	5	Tail	2½
Eyes	5	Coat	15
Ears	10	Size	10
Neck	5	Color	2½
Chest	5	General Appearance	10
Body	15		100

The Mastiff and Newfoundland must be judged on 12 different points, the Borzoi (Russian Wolfhound) on 11, while the Irish Wolfhound must be judged on 15 different points—head, ears, eyes, teeth, neck, shoulders, chest, etc

[illegible] sport, in [illegible] s to win [illegible] trophy, but because possession of a champion dog enables the owner to command much higher stud fees, or increased sums for the litters Some male dogs, which have won championships, are valued up to $5000 because of breeding worth

[illegible] registered with the American Ke[illegible] the A K C has registered [illegible]

Spaniels led in registrations that year, with [illegible]

Most show dogs are trained for that purpose from puppyhood They start to "theatrical school' when only a few months old They are regarded as ready for show purposes between the age of 9 months and one year Daro, the American bred English Setter, which was the "Best in the show" dog at the 1938 Westminster K C, was only 10 months of age at the time Show dogs do not know the care free life of the average pet but they seem, as a class, to take keen enjoyment in the only lives they know—career lives on the stages of dogdom

As illustration of the variety of dogs now in the U S A here is the entry list for the 1943 Westminster Kennel Club Show in New York—2351 dogs

SPORTING BREEDS		HOUND BREEDS	
Pointers	53	Afghan Hounds	41
Pointers (German Shorthaired)	9	Basset Hounds	12
Retrievers (Chesapeake Bay)	2	Beagles (not over 13 in)	21
Retrievers (Golden)	1	Beagles, over 13 in , not over 15	17
Retrievers (Labrador)	6	Bloodhounds	2
Setters (English)	39	Borzois	11

SPORTING BREEDS (Cont.)

Setters (Gordon)	17
Setters (Irish)	56
Spaniels (Brittany)	6
Spaniels—Cocker (American Type), solid color	90
Spaniels—Cocker (American Type), parti-color	51
Spaniels—Cocker (English Type)	29
Spaniels (English Springer)	29
Spaniels (Irish Water)	5
Wiemaraners	6
Total Sporting Dogs	399

HOUND BREEDS (Cont.)

Dachshunds (Longhaired)	9
Dachshunds (Smooth)	95
Dachshunds (Wirehaired)	16
Deerhounds (Scottish)	2
Foxhounds (American)	7
Greyhounds	9
Norwegian Elkhounds	13
Otter Hounds	6
Salukis	14
Whippets	10
Wolfhounds (Irish)	3
Total Hounds	291

WORKING BREEDS

Bouviers des Flandres	3
Boxers	83
Briards	*8*
Collies (Rough)	81
Collies (Smooth)	2
Doberman Pinschers	69
Eskimos	3
German Shepherd Dogs	45
Great Danes	57
Great Pyrenees	10
Newfoundlands	10
Old English Sheepdogs	5
Pulik	1
Samoyedes	23
Shetland Sheepdogs	52
St. Bernards	24
Welsh Corgis (Pembroke)	15
Total Working Dogs	492

TERRIER BREEDS

Airedale Terriers	25
Bedlington Terriers	25
Border Terriers	3
Bull Terriers (Colored)	5
Bull Terriers (White)	27
Cairn Terriers	42
Dandie Dinmont Terriers	3
Fox Terriers (Smooth)	41
Fox Terriers (Wire)	52
Irish Terriers	37
Kerry Blue Terriers	64
Lakeland Terriers	7
Lhasa Terriers	18
Manchester Terriers	7
Schnauzers (Miniature)	20
Schnauzers (Standard)	7
Scottish Terriers	63
Sealyham Terriers	42
Skye Terriers	17
Staffordshire Terriers	12
Welsh Terriers	46
West Highland White Terriers	8
Total Terriers	576

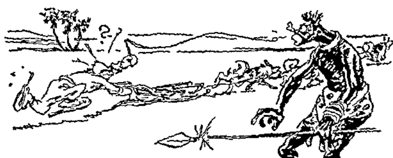
TOY BREEDS

Affenpinschers	2
Chihuahuas	40
English Toy Spaniels (King Charles and Ruby)	2
Griffons (Brussels)	11
Italian Greyhounds	2
Japanese Spaniels	16
Maltese	5
Mexican Hairless	2
Papillons	6
Pekingese	47
Pinschers (Miniature)	59
Pomeranians	30
Pugs	20
Toy Manchester Terriers	13
Toy Poodles	6
Yorkshire Terriers	6
Total Toy Dogs	269

NON-SPORTING BREEDS

Boston Terriers	61	Poodles (Standard)	56
Bulldogs	45	Schipperkes	10
Chow Chows	11	Miscellaneous	2
Dalmatians	63		
French Bulldogs	15	Total Non Sporting Dogs	324
Keeshonden	2		
Poodles (Miniature)	59	Totals	2,351

DOG SLED RACING



Dog sled racing, as a sport, is the outgrowth of many years of the use of the dogs and sleds for commercial transportation over the frozen wastes of the Arctic.

own result ed so much interest that different communities in the North Country, feeling that a "Dog Sled Derby" was a splendid means of achieving civic publicity, proceeded to arrange contests open to all comers

Among such races have been the Eastern International (raced near Que-

of note was run in 1942-43 nor since.

Since the war has necessitated an elaborate defense of Alaska, and the conditions often call for travel into areas inaccessible by train, or motor ... In Alaska in the ... of ... are

finding new masters Army men have gone to those districts to learn about

huskies But the pure breds trace to three distinct strains

1 The Siberian Husky —Known sometimes as the Siberian Chuchi, because his breed was kept pure through many centuries by the Chuchi tribe in Northern Siberia The Husky male weighs from 45 to 60 pounds, the female 35 to 50

2 Alaskan Malamute —So named because it was the tribal dog of the Mahlemuts with its strain going back more than two centuries He is known as "Alaska's Native Dog" The Malamute male weighs from 65 to 85 pounds, the female 50 to 70

3 The Eskimo —This breed has been found in Eastern Siberia, Alaska, Northern Canada Greenland and Labrador It appears to be a dog native to Greenland The Eskimo male weighs 65 to 85 pounds, the female 50 to 70

Contrary to general belief, none of these dogs is savage by nature Rather,

There

and they

proven that the pure bred, even though he may be smaller than the product of any cross breeding is generally stronger and more durable, and thus more valuable for sled handling work

The size of a dog sled team varies Some are 3, some 5, others 7, with 5 preferred The pulling

team varies according to

at the rate of ten miles a

whip Dogs resent only

shake a whip at them, but never applies it Sled dogs can travel about

miles an hour with a load equal to their combined weight, or about 3 per hour with double their weight on the sleds

A team, under pressure, and without any noticeable load, can travel at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and, as evidence of their durability, Commander Donald B MacMillan once drove a crack team 100 miles in 18 non-stop hours

All three types of sled dogs have an arched furry tail, a chest of amazing breadth, a long muzzle short ears, staunch legs, and are wholly unperturbed by raging blizzards or sub zero weather

The earliest dog races were between white and Eskimo drivers With almost monotonous regularity the whites triumphed because the Eskimo dogs were undernourished, and sulked because of beatings The white man always was careful as to the well being of the animal and never abused him

Some derbies were run on the go as you please basis, the driver having the option of sending along his dog team to the limit of its powers without

stopping for rest, others were on the lap system, the rules calling for a maximum travel of so many miles per day In both instances the total

left.

FAMOUS DOG SLED DRIVERS

The outstanding driver for more than a decade of racing in Canada was Emilie St Goddard, a consistent winner of the 123, later cut to 120 mile Eastern International Derby, which originated in Berlin N H, but later was regularly run in Quebec, and the equally celebrated Hudson Derby, run over routes that varied from 120 to 200 miles, at The Pas, Manitoba

Included among his arch rivals were L Sepalla, Emil Martel, M H Wheeler, E Bridges, and F Dupuis Other drivers who won one or the other of those classics, were A T Weldon J Lebel, A Campbell, B Campbell, W Goyne, S Russie and B Grayson

Among the other Derbies which once were run in the Northland were the Ottawa International, the All Alaska and Borden Marathon staged in the vicinity of Nome Alaska The champion Alaska drivers included Fred M Ayer, W C McGuire Ed Rohn Amos Statuk Henry Luke, Al Carey, Pete Olsen L Sepala, the Canadian who figured in the Canadian Derbies, was a four time winner of the Marathon

DOMINOES

DOMINOES are so named because the "men" used are black, they are placed face down, at the game's beginning, thus are masked—and domino means "black mask"

The general idea concerning this game is that "it had its beginning in Italy, perhaps in the 18th Century" In the common gardens of research, there are no further details, where in Italy, by whom invented, and under what circumstances is not in the records

it fixes the time as "perhaps play between the 11th and theory that maybe dice and dominoes were related games and might have had their beginning at approximately the same time If that were so, the game of dominoes could

be 5000 or more years, because dice of that age have been found But there has not been found in any of the ancient lands anything resembling the domino block, and the likelihood is that dominoes were not originated until about 200 years ago

Dice and dominoes are alike in that there are the same number of spots for each, and that spots are used for counting, instead of numerals, or symbols But while there are 21 possible combinations in dice, there are 28 [illegible] by luc[illegible]

[illegible] ito many homes and clubs throughout the nation While today it is considered, more or less, a children's game, yet grown ups are more than surprised at the pleasure they get out of playing it

A few of the terms are as follows

Pips *The spots on the dominoes* (12 pips on the double 6, 7 on the 6 1).

Discard The discard pile consists of the dominoes remaining after the players have drawn their dominoes, also called the "boneyard"

Double or "Spinner" A double is a domino with but a single number, the double 3 is the 3-3 double 4, 4 4, etc

Set The set is the opening play of the hand, that is, the first domino set (played) on the board

To "*Go Out*" To domino The first player to dispose of all his dominoes, goes out first, or dominoes

The game is started by putting the 28 "men" face down The players then draw an equal number of "men," usually 5 The one with the highest possible combination places it face up If it's a double 3, the other player man must place a "man" with 3 dot combination against it. If he has none he must draw from the "boneyard," that is from the "men" still unfaced He continues to draw until he gets one, or, failing, he passes the play to the next man

When the pips are all added together they total 168

And so it goes, with victory being achieved by the first to face up all his men

There now are many variations of the basic game One is called "Muggins" Others are Block and Draw, Domino Whist, Loo, Bingo, Cloak Domino, Matador, Tiddle a Wink, Cyprus, Sebastopol

The most popular domino game is the "Five Game"

The game can be played by two, three or four persons The two and three handed games are played as singles The most popular and interesting one is the four handed doubles, in which players pair off as partners [illegible] -ases, the basic

[illegible] avy gambling

but, chiefly, the game now is one for children

ENGLAND'S PLACE IN SPORTS

ENGLAND and its neighbor isles, which make up Great Britain not only has been a cradle for most of the major sports of today, but this has been the land where games that were created elsewhere, and remained obscure, were imported and developed into world wide popularity

The English developed the art of fly casting, they were not the first archers, but were first to make archery a sport They picked up the game of poona in India, and developed it into the immensely popular badminton They had much to do with the development of billiards, and might have been the pioneers They standardized lawn bowling and were the originators of croquet, now called roque

Their neighbors, the Scots, created curling the ageless winter sport. The English were the creators of the game of football, and then developed another from the original, which is known as Rugby Fox hunting and coursing were great sports in England when they were unknown almost everywhere else Gaelic football was invented by another of their neighbors—Ireland And so was hurling in Scotland

Golf had its basic origin in Scotland Handball was born in Ireland Field hockey was standardized as a definite game in England after centuries of haphazard play The British gave lawn bowls its great impetus Cricket was a creation of England, and its popularity spread around the world This game, and that of "rounders," another of England's inventions, served as the basis for the American game of baseball

The English were the pioneers in quoit pitching They were the first trapshooters They discovered polo in India and developed it into international vogue They thought up the idea for the racquets game, and one of their number originated lawn tennis They were having their track and field games, their rowing contests and sailing regattas long before other modern nations even thought of them in terms of sport

The same English were indulging in swimming races, and endurance contests over and under water, when other people used the oceans, the lakes, and the streams merely as place for outdoor bathing

England is the home of thoroughbred racing, it was first to bring out the trotting horses It encouraged motor boat racing as far back as 1903, when the sport was utterly [illegible] "magnificent" speed The Scots [illegible] of today is the invention of [illegible] game its real start back in [illegible] f rules and another English [illegible] the laws which succeeded those of Boughton, and which are basic in boxing today

All these sports, and many minor ones, either had their beginning in England, or were developed from almost nothingness there to a point where they have brought great pleasure to many, and health to many more millions who have indulged in play

England, which once produced the greatest of the heavyweight boxing champions has been peculiarly unfortunate in that connection through [illegible]

[illegible] players, poloists oarsmen archers, rifle shots and of course, cricket, soccer and rugby football players

Its women developed field hockey for their own sex, they have become peers at table tennis and badminton they do excellently at lawn bowls at the racquets games, at basketball, and skating They always have had some brilliant tennis and golf players Many are expert at the helm of yachts, while several gained international fame as drivers of high speed motorboats

Of all the spectacle sports staged in England in the care free days before the war, the greatest attraction was the running of the Epsom (English) Derby and the Grand National Steeplechase These drew patrons not merely from all parts of England Ireland Scotland and Wales, and from other parts of the Empire, but people from the most remote corners of the earth all welded into a Derby Day army of an estimated 400,000, with perhaps half as many for the Grand National

Soccer perhaps is next in favor, with Rugby having its own legion of followers Cricket has the popularity of baseball in the United States, the important matches lure enormous throngs, especially the Test Marches between All England and All Australia But this game, in addition to being a great spectator sport, also has hundreds of thousands of devotees who find their great enjoyment in play of the game, as do the baseballers in the U S A

Tennis and golf have a popularity in England and Scotland equal in ratio to that in the United States They had their bicycle races, their auto races their motorcycle races and their yacht races each on as elaborate a scale as over here, in the years before the war

They adopted one sport from the United States—dog racing with the greyhounds chasing an electrically operated rabbit—and gave it a popularity and a crowd attendance that dwarfed anything in the land of its beginning

The English get opinions whenever a contest takes place in sports of one kind or another and they think it only proper that such opinion be backed by cash As a result, they perhaps wager more money, in ratio to income, than any other people on earth

Some sports are almost a religion with the English The rowing race between Oxford and Cambridge had its beginning more than a century ago Often, one crew has so outclassed the other that even before the

beginning of the race, it was obvious to all that the superior crew could win by the width of the Thames, at its greatest meandering point Yet hundreds of thousands in the years before the war lined the banks, in gay and festive spirit, flaunting the colors of their favorite crew cheering them on, even though they knew that not even a miracle would give it a chance

"It's the sporting thing to do" they always explained and, in England, they are born and reared in the tradition of sport for sport's sake Elsewhere men compete or teams clash and the desire for victory is always paramount But in England, they play their games for the fun they get out of them play them fairly, win modestly, lose without alibi

At heart they all are amateurs, they participate in sport not for the financial gain that might accrue, or the glory that might be gained in some sterling triumph but just because of the love of the game, and the delight derived in thrilling competition

FENCING



FENCING which means the 'art of fence" (both offense and defense), has been a method of deadly combat since before the Christian era, but its development as a sport seemingly had its beginning in the 14th Century in Germany

It is likely that the oldest known sword was the short sword, with its [illegible] of Ur, and

[illegible] l in Japan

[illegible] igi It was brandished before the Christian era by Prince Yamato Takeruno Mikoto, and legend has it that he used it first to cut down blazing grass, which surrounded him, and then with victorious result, upon his enemies in Eastern Japan

When the sword was moved, on November 1, 1935, to a new building

in the Atusta Shrine, at Nagoya, the occasion called for a national holiday in Japan and a ceremony in which over 500,000 took part

[illegible] the sword [illegible] was of [illegible] arch for [illegible] of steel by the merger of iron with carbon

A manuscript dated 1410 A D describes fencing as a sport in Germany, leading to the conclusion that it might have been established 50 or 60 years earlier, or near to the middle of the 14th Century The Marxbruder (Fencing) Guild, of Lowenberg, headquarters in Frankford, existed in 1383, and the organization then was quite flourishing The data relative [illegible] nd usually double bladed weapon, 32 to 36 inches in length, without hand guards Some were of bronze, others of iron The inventor of the hand guard, which he called *pas d'ane, a term still in use*, was Gonzalvo de Cordova a Spanish Army captain, who died in 1515 A D, and whose sword is in the Madrid Museum

Fencing gained gradually in popularity through the 15th and 16th Centuries but the swords were not uniform Italy perfected the rapier, a long thin weapon, which the Germans quickly substituted for their cumbersome blades France used a short sword, so short, in fact, that it was little other than a long dagger England's reliance was the old fashioned broadsword while Spanish fencers called a miscellaneous set into action, the fencers using the rapier, short sword, or the broadsword, as was dictated by their moods

A rather singular fact concerning the growth in the popularity of fencing is that it gained its greatest momentum after gunpowder had ended the bow and arrow as major weapons in warfare Royalty, nobility and aristocracy of Europe clambered out of their suits of armor as soon as bullets started to pierce the metal that once had protected them from spears, swords, and arrows These men earlier had called on the sword only to attack, not needing protection, they had not learned defensive tactics So they had to appeal to the commoners to teach them the strategy of defense

Schools for teaching fencing sprang up all over Europe, with the upper classes in the role of students Many of the teachers previously had earned a livelihood by putting on exhibitions with carnivals that toured the countryside However, there was, for a time, opposition to fencing schools in England, and it is noted that in about the 15th Century one Roger, who described himself as a "master," was indicted on the charge of "keeping a fencing school for divers men and enticing sons of respectable persons to waste time and spend the property of their parents in bad practices"

Achille Marozzo, of Italy, perhaps was the first to write a booklet on fencing (1536) and what probably was the first treatise of its kind in

English was Silver's "Brief Introductions on My Paradoxes of Defense" (1599) ... de Carranza (1570), Vigsiani

... nce, gave names to the major movements in fencing and most of them endure unto this day Prior to his time, it was customary for the different nations to use their own language Saint Didier created a universal one for his sport

The first radical departure from the various swords of those years was introduced in about 1680 b ... half of his sword was very ... narrowed Further, his bl ... sides The French, referring to his type of sword, intended calling it Koenigsmarken, but in some way came out with Colichemarder, and so the Koenigsmarken sword, of revolutionary design, has come to be known as the Colichemarder

The epee, the foil and the sabre are the modern developments of the Koenigsmarken idea, and these are the weapons used in fencing today

One of the greatest swordsmen of an early era was Chevalier de Saint Georges, a half breed, of Guadalupe Another was Italy s miraculous Di Grassi Chevalier d Eon de Beaumont (1728 1810) peerless in his time, moved from France to England, and there founded the family which has been so illustrious in the fencing history of England

While fencing, as it is known today, started as a sport, the swords and the skills of swordsmen often were called into action in Europe, as well as the United States, to wage duels Many were to the death, in others, the victor was the one who was first to draw the blood of his opponent There was fencing in the United States—and much fatal duelling—in Revolutionary War Days, and for many generations thereafter But duels to "avenge honor" ceased after the Civil War, and fencing again became the exclusive property of the sportsmen

In 1891 ... the fencers in the United States, and that ... ond gathered ... e of America ... It has about ... branches throughout the country, with main headquarters in New York, and is affiliated with the Federation Internationale d'Escrime, in Europe The estimate in 1942 was that the army of American fencers totalled at least 150 000

FAMOUS FENCERS

The greatest swordsmen of modern times, and one of the most superb of all time, is the 45 year old Aldo Nadi, of Italy, who came to the States in 1935 He calls the fencing strip "the mirror of the soul." He began fencing when he was 4, won his first championship at 12. He is 6 feet tall, weighs about 130

Other fencers of international fame have been

Louis Merignac, Lucien Goudin, Kirchoffer, Maitre Clery, Louis Ron

Tack, J Rossignal, Henri Hostalier, Emile Cornac, Roger Ducret, Rene Haussy, C H Briscoe, Capt R Dalgist, Raymond Flacher, all of Europe

Famous among the American fencers have been W Scott O Connor, Dr B F O'Connor, Charles G Bothner, Wm F Heintz, A V. Z Post, Dr Graeme M Hammond Frank L Slazenger, John Allaire, A G An

dge,

ince,

san

seph

and

Henrique Santos

Dr Hammond, who founded the A L A F , was in national competition from 1881 to 1906, and Dr Huffman, a brilliant swordsman in his college years at Yale, now gone beyond the middle years is among the truly great

Some of the famous U S A women fencers have been

Mrs Stuyvesant Fish was one of the early national champions of the U S A , as were Miss M Stimson, Miss Jessie Pyle, Edith Evans Florence Walton, Adeline Gehrig Mrs Charles (Irma) Hopper and Mrs C H Voorhees In a somewhat later era came Miss Marion Lloyd, Miss L Gilbert, Mrs L M Schoonmaker, Mrs Harold Van Buskirk, Miss Dorothy Locke, Miss Joy Magnus, Miss Muriel Guggolz, Miss Maria Cerra, Miss Madaline Dalton, Mrs B de Truscan

And also Miss Helen Mayer and Miss Helena Mroczkowska, both rather dominating the situation since appearing along the national horizon

BASIC RULES OF FENCING

Three weapons are used, their specifications being as follows

The

ide

Foil—Total weight less than 17 637 inches Other details same as Epee

Sabre—Total weight shall be less than 17 637 ounces the total length 41 338 inches, length of blade, 34 646, blade point width 0 197 inches, blade point thickness 0 047 inches

The Epee is the popular duelling sword and costs from $4 to $7 50, the foil is a thrusting weapon, a good one costing around $5 in normal times, the sabre is used for cutting strokes, is the aristocrat of blades, and costs from $7 50 up to about $15

The other fencing equipment consists of a mask, costing $3 or $4, a

r of gloves, costing from $2 up

ution is to wound (or touch) an

touched The object is to maintain a position so that you can touch your opponent, while, at the same time, your position is such that your opponent cannot reach you with his attack.

The attacks come from 8 different points, and thus the defender is called upon to make 8 different parries The attacks are aimed above or below either arm, and inside and outside either arm

There are individual competitions and also team competitions The individuals usually compete on the round robin basis

A team is made up of four fencers, but only three go into action—one in the foils matches, the second in Epee, the third in sabre The fourth fencer is called upon only in an emergency

In team matches, the winner is determined on the basis of best 5 bouts out of 9, women teams best 4 out of 7

the Director and

are staged The Director advises the fencers when to be ready with a call "On Guard," starts action with a call "Play," and ends it with "Halt"

The strip on which the bouts take place shall be between 5 feet 10⅞ inches and 6 feet 6⅞ inches wide and 40 feet in length Three parallel lines shall be drawn across the strip one in exact center, the other two at a point 10 feet from the ends

The foil, the basic weapon in fencing, is theoretically a pointed sword capable of inflicting a puncture wound only Usually, its pointed end is blunted with a button, and the contestants wear masks to guard against possible injury Touches, to be valid, must be made cleanly with the point of the weapon on a target which includes any portion of the trunk of the body from the top of the collar to the groin lines in front or, on the back, to a horizontal line passing across the tops of the hip bones For women

nself

inter

attack) Having parried, he gains the right of way, and so on The contestant who first scores five valid touches is declared the winner of the bout

The epee, or duelling sword, is also a pointed weapon, but heavier and more rigid than the foil In epee fencing the target includes every portion of the body There is no right of way. Priority of the touch, where both

fencers are hit, is determined on the basis of time only If both fencers are hit simultaneously, a touch is scored against each Three touches constitute a bout and, if as a result of simultaneous touches a bout ends at three each, it is a tie bout, a result which cannot be attained with either foil or sabre

The sabre, in addition to its point, has cutting edges along the entire front and one third of the back of the blade, so that cuts as well as thrusts may be valid hits

In sabre, as in foil fencing, the attacking contestant has the right of way and his opponent must parry before returning the play There are certain exceptions to this rule as, for example, where an attack is made in two or more movements, and a stop thrust, time thrust or counter attack is scored before the final movement of the attack has commenced.

On the whole, however, a conception of the sequence of attack, parry, riposte, counter-riposte, etc, will enable one to understand the play of foil and sabre fencing

The sabre target includes all portions of the body, as well as the head, the arms and the hands above a horizontal line drawn through the highest points of trunk of the fencer when in the "on the intersection of the thighs and the guard position A bout is for the best five out of nine touches

FIELDBALL

(Originally known as Field Handball)

The Germans originated this game, and named it Field Handball. It was so described on the Olympic Games program of 1936 Some years prior to the Olympics of 1936 Americans adopted the game, under its original name—Field Handball After war broke out in Europe, resentment against the Germans was such that the name of the game, so far as the Americans are concerned, now is Fieldball

Fieldball is played with a ball about the size of a soccer football, but the [illegible]

a throw for the goal, or pass to some teammate closer to the goal

The game bears no relation to handball The Germans gave it that name simply because play was with the hands Fieldball is likened by some to soccer, while others refer to it as a form of outdoor basketball, except that goal posts, not nets, are used

A team is made up of 11 players, and is played on a field that can be either 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, or 110 x 70 There are goals at each end of the playing field

Play begins in dead center of the field The object is to throw the ball, or bat it with the fist, between the goal posts of the opposing team If successful, one point is scored Whenever a team has scored, play is resumed

in midfield A player on the side just scored against is permitted to make the first throw which usually is a pass to a teammate

A referee and four linesmen supervise the game The referee calls violations and metes out free and penalty throws as the violation may require

Fieldball is very fast, with sustained action, and has grown greatly in favor especially in the playgrounds which have fields of sufficient size to provide a regulation field

FIELD TRIALS

As soon as hunting dogs are old enough to understand orders they are taken in hand by trainers some professional others amateur and are taught the tricks and manners that will make them most useful to the huntsmen

Down through the years as men trained their dogs in their own way they took [illegible] uments as to [illegible] were made [illegible] with an impartial official making the decision

As time went on more and more trainers entered into these impromptu contests and strange owners began to compete with each other Inasmuch as the rules for judging were not exactly standard some conflict in judging rules came about and in time clubs were formed for the purpose of conducting formal contests under standard rules which became known as Field Trials

These clubs hold their own meetings and the winning dogs then are entered int [illegible] champion [illegible] supreme [illegible] in some instances there are cash prizes

There are four different groups of popular hunting dogs [illegible]

(2) [illegible] rabbits The e are about [illegible] dogs are competing against Canadian beagles

(3) Spaniels which are chiefly used in hunting quail in deeply wooded places where speed such as is possessed by the pointers and setters is not required Spaniels also are used to retrieve ducks The National organization is the American Spaniel Club with perhaps 75 affiliated clubs

(4) Retrievers, used almost exclusively for retrieving ducks and other water fowl The sport is supervised by the National Retriever Club

Field Trials also are conducted for the fox hounds, but these hounds do not track down game of one kind or another

At almost all Field Trials, there are events for dogs of different ages with the event usually climaxed by an all ages contest, open to dogs of any age

Henry D Bixby, of the American Kennel Club, discussing field trials and the different hunting dogs, stated

> "While spaniels and other dogs, in addition to the retriever, are used in hunting water fowl almost all of the state Conservation Departments have recommended that the retriever alone be used for this purpose They point out that it is a conservation measure as regards duck, geese, etc
>
> "In the instanc
> may often be nec
> limit, because all
> thus, the man
> r 18 ducks In
> this way, a great waste of water fowl is avoided"

FIREARMS



The creation of firearms dates back to the early part of the 14th Century, following rather closely upon the definite discovery that a combination of saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur had explosive force

Long before the dawn of the Christian Era, the Chinese were using gunpowder—but only for flares They were unaware that the compressed ingredients could, when touched off cause an explosion Some historians think that Genghis Khan (1164 1227 A D), the Mongol conqueror of China, Persia and other parts of the world, knew that gunpowder had osive quality but nowhere is there record that firearms—or bombs—sed by Genghis Khan

tablished facts indicate that Friar Roger Bacon, of England one

of the most extraordinary characters in all h[illegible]

of Monks, settled at Oxford and devoted himself to experimental philosophy He demonstrated a genius in several sciences, specializing in chemistry

Friar Bacon had prophetic vision He predicted many of the discoveries and inventions which did not transpire until centuries later He was so far in advance of his time, and did so many things in chemistry which astounded England, that he was suspected of exercising black magic He [illegible]

earlier, startled the world

There is no conclusive evidence that Friar Bacon ever experimented with explosives But it is known that in about 1248 A D while making experiments in chemistry, he mixed saltpeter, charcoal and sulphur—and the result was a substance which exploded under compression He then made a note of his mixture—66 67 saltpeter 22 22 charcoal, 11 11 sulphur, and this was the mixture used for the earliest gunpowder in warfare and now is known as black powder

Black powder remained as the basic explosive until Major Schultze, of the Prussian Artillery, developed a smokeless powder in 1865 Just prior [illegible] to con[illegible] Powder" [illegible] h to do with the development of the explosive

The flaw with the Schultze and E C Powder was that it was too fast burning In 1884, the French developed a smokeless powder, which was suitable for rifle use But the Schultze and the E C Powder continued in use until before the war of 30 years ago

Semi smokeless powders, which are a blend of the black powder and present day smokeless powder, containing the best features of both, are still used in cartridges for 22 calibre weapons

Credit for using gunpowder to shoot forth the first missile goes to Friar Bernard (some have it Bertholde) Schwartz, a German in the 14th Century He drilled a hole in the closed end of a tube, poured in powder made with the Bacon prescription Then he jammed a short arrow into the tube, placed loose powder on the rim of the hole, after fixing the tube in a rigid position, and set off the powder

The arrow was driven about 12 feet forward

The Friar later made successful experiments loading his "gun" with pebbles The time for the Friar's pioneer exploit is fixed by some historians as 1320, by others at 1354 The former date appears to be correct, for it is established that gunpowder was being manufactured in Florence, Italy, in 1326, that the French had actual guns in 1338, that there was a powder

factory in Augsburg, Germany, in 1340, and that the English had a powder factory and some primitive cannon in 1344

The 1354 date perhaps was that of the death of Friar Bernard Schwartz

There is some argument as to which nation was first to use gunpowder in warfare, but credit generally goes to Germany, which called a crude type of mortar into action in the siege of Lucea, in 1338 It was not a success, because of poor aiming

There was early prejudice against the use of gunpowder among the military leaders for several reasons They explained that the smoke, following the explosion, revealed the gunner s position Further, the sound of the explosion frightened horses, and broke up cavalry formations But, as time went on, the superiority of the gun over the bow and arrow continued to manifest itself, and as horses grew accustomed to the noise, the gun was used more and more in military battles of the Middle Ages

The first hand gun—in reality, a small cannon that was carried around but had to be mounted before shooting—appeared in Germany in the latter part of the 14th Century

There was feverish activity in gun making going into the 15th Century Some were constructed so as to be fitted into walls of forts, but the Duke of Orleans, a mighty warrior in his time, was a disciple of the portable gun He ordered the manufacture of a wholesale quantity, and, when he went to war in 1411, took about 4 000 with him

It required two men to carry each gun which when being readied for action, was mounted on a stout tripod Two men were needed to fire the gun The weapon was not as successful at first as the Duke had hoped, but this was due to poor marksmanship The Duke drilled his men for many

major weapon in warfares of the future, that bows and arrows had outlived their usefulness And so all the rulers demanded more guns and better guns of the ever growing army of gunsmiths

The Swiss perfected the first one man hand gun late in the 15th Century, and it was known as "the hand culverin" It weighed 15 to 50 pounds according to the manufacturer's own idea of how much wood he should use The standard bore was about three fourths of an inch The Swiss tried these out for the first time in the battle at Maratin, having about 6 000 in action, and they were so effective that all other nations quickly proceeded to the building of the culverin

These early models of hand guns were fired by the musketeer, resting them on the notch of a forked stick, which he carried as a cane A description of an English musketeer late in the 15th Century reads

One of the early betterments in gun making came about in 1550 when shot was invented This replaced rods pebbles and miscellaneous pieces of iron This standardizing of the size of bullets enabled gunsmiths to standardize the inside measurements of the barrels and made it possible for them to concentrate on specific models rather than make all guns to fit individual ideas

killing the gunners and fatalities from overcharged guns were on the increase

The discovery of the rifling principle—originally called riffelyn —in the 18th C ... This called for the cutting of ... which barrels previously had

When the gunpowder in the new type of barrel exploded the bullet instead of being ... so far as the force of the po ... the grooves These grooves ... ng great momentum before the bullet was released and adding infinitely to the flight of the bullet

... of "riffelyn" One group ... unsmith another credits ... also used in Austria so the word itself does not settle the debate as to whether it was Kotter or Koller All that can be determined is that it was one or the other for there never was any other claimant as to "riffelyn" invention

Fr ... system of ignition ... ate of mercury coul ... tainer with the ... into a vent in the gun and met the main powder charge which then exploded

C B Lister secretary of the National Rifle Association of America and an authority on firearms said

"The first practical gun was the match lock Following the slow match type of firearm came the true match lock and in this the slow match was held in

an S shaped piece of metal The upper end was split to hold the match, the lower end projected through the small of the stock, where it could be grasped with the hand and pulled back to lower the slow match into the priming pan That gun became known as the 'serpentine '

'The 'snaphaunce' gun followed the 'serpentine,' and after that came the wheel lock Compared with the 'serpentine' and 'snaphaunce,' this new type of firearm was light and graceful The difficulty with the wheel lock was that it was practically a watchmaker's job to build one While the system of [illegible]

ignition had been successfully demonstrated

"The flintlocks showed smooth bores, straight grooves and spiral rifling In the early days of this country practically all our flintlocks were of the smooth bore or straight groove type The German rifle makers in Western Pennsyl vania first developed the relatively small bore spiral rifled arms of the flint lock type They came to be known as 'Kentuckies,' and figured prominently in the westward advance of our frontier, as well as in the discomfiture of British and Hessian troops in the Revolutionary War

"The very successful use of the Garand and M 1 carbine in this present war, has brought the public interest in the semi automatic gun to white heat There is no doubt that when this war is over the semi automatic sporting rifle will take a prominent place in the sporting picture, both in the game fields and the target ranges"

THE PISTOL

The pistol was invented about 1540 by Caminello Vitelli, of Pistoja, Italy, and gets its name from the ancient name of this walled city in Florentine Province which was Pistola The original pistol was single barrelled, later became double barrelled

THE REVOLVER

The gun, now known as a revolver, was produced by Samuel Colt in 1835, when he was 21 It was called "the pistol pepper box" Colt stated he gained his idea for a gun with a revolving barrel and cylinders from close study of an old "pistol pepper-box," which was not practical, made during the reign of King Charles I (1601 1649), and which has been on exhibition in the Tower of London for almost 300 years

Colt patented the revolver and established the Patent Arms Co , in Pater son, N J The revolver first was used in the U S A in 1837 by soldiers in battles with Seminole Indians The soldiers didn't like the revolver, calling it "too cumbersome and complicated"

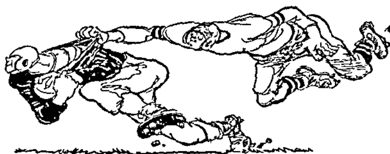
[illegible]

The first revolvers were not standardized as to chambers, some having 6 or 7, and others 8, but inventors during the succeeding years have improved them, as they have the rifle and the pistol, and brought them to their present perfection

FIREARMS COLLECTIONS

The greatest collection of old firearms in this country is the Rudolph J Nunnemacher Collection in the Milwaukee Public Museum It consists of several thousand specimens, carefully chosen, illustrating completely the development of powder-burning weapons The oldest specimen is a crude hand cannon made probably in Germany Some troops were armed with these cannons as early as the year 1381 [illegible]

FOOTBALL



[illegible] game was played anywhere on earth before its beginning in England

It is established however, that after football gained popularity in England, and the English were claiming it as a sport of their own invention, [illegible] detailed the rules of those games, nor has anyone produced any drawings, any plaques any statues—anything at all of material kind—as proof that any type of football was played before its beginning in England

Football never appeared on any of the Olympic Games programs, which extended from 776 B C to 392 A D Inasmuch as the Greeks, and later the Greeks and Romans, included every sport known to them on these pro grams, the very absence of "harpaston" and "follis" indicate quite conclusively that these games were non existent

One historian deviated somewhat from the rather vague course of the others He enlivened his recital with a little something about Augustus Caesare (63 B C -14 A D), one of the mightiest rulers of the Roman Empire, by stating that Augustus, in about 28 B C, placed a ban on football

Authentic history has it that some few years after the Danes vacated England, which they had occupied from about 1016 to 1042, workmen,

also found a skull But some were barefoot, others wore shoes without stout tips The concussion caused by kicking voided their anticipated pleasure But they retained the idea and shortly thereafter, one of the boys appeared with an inflated cow bladder and thus the basic principle of football was born

Football beginning between 1050 and 1075, found quick favor among the English Perhaps that was because the natives came to regard each inflated bladder as the skull of a hated Dane, and could kick it savagely without the aftermath of bruised toes

Going into the 12th Century, football without any basic rules of play, became something with mob scene result Players of adjacent towns would meet at some midway spot The bladder would be thrown down as a signal for action, and then with scores, and sometimes hundreds of players on each side, action would get under way Apparently the rules provided that the team was winner which kicked the ball into the middle of the rival town

*Play was accompanied by lusty yelling, and it is written that when vic*torious players came charging into small towns kicking the football through the main streets, the non combatant villagers became terrified

extra high jinks, lest the hoydenish fellows knock down small buildings in addition to flattening fleeing pedestrians The disciples of this game of

"kicking the Dane's head," were commanded to confine their activities to some vacant field, or abandon the sport entirely

That marked the beginning of standardization of the game A field was marked off with boundaries somewhat similar to those governing soccer of today A point was scored whenever the ball was kicked over the goal line of the other team The rules did not fix the number of players but it was stipulated that "both sides must have an approximately equal number of players," and that meant anywhere from 19 to 50 on a side, depending upon how many craved action

U "kicking the
Dai But in the
12th popularity ex
ceeded that of all other sports of early England In fact, so many English indulged in "futballe," to the exclusion of all else, during leisure hours, that King Henry II (1154-1189) became alarmed because his subjects were neglecting the compulsory practice of archery He ordered "futballe" players to "cease playe" and accomplished his purpose when he threatened imprisonment not only for the performers but also for the owners of land

at the time of his death in
The ban which King Henry placed upon football was continued by succeeding rulers for more than 400 years, but because of the tolerance of some monarchs the game was played occasionally and thus the principles of the sport passed from one generation to another

Early in the 16th Century, some Irish in Dublin, ignoring the rule in

1603, of James I, of the House of Stuarts

By that time, firearms had succeeded archery as the superior means of attack in warfare There was no further need for the subjects to sharpen up on bow and arrow practice So an appeal was made to James to revoke the law of Henry and permit "futballe playe" James not only lifted the bars, which had been down for more than four centuries, but gave the game his regal blessing He declared that he regarded football as a clean, honorable and manly pastime, one that tended to develop character, as well as the physical self, and that he sincerely hoped that England would resume football play with enthusiasm

England did just that—and more Football teams came into existence everywhere on the Island Cities, towns and villages became famous—or otherwise—depending upon the prowess of their football teams There was no national governing association, but play was reasonably standardized, and where there was conflict in rules when different town teams faced each other, this was bridged by mutual agreement between the captains

Football from its start in England back in the 11th Century, right along

until the latter middle of the 19th Century, was strictly a kicking game, first merely across goal line, but in the later years of revival, goal posts and cross bars came into existence. Picking up and running with the ball was barred and never happened until the year 1823 with the advent of William Ellis, of Rugby College

Ellis, chagrined at failure to kick the bounding ball during an interclass game of 1823, reached down, picked up the ball, tucked it under an arm and, while his mates and his rivals looked on in utter bewilderment, Ellis scampered down the field and crossed the enemy goal line

Ellis, finally realizing his breach of the rules, was crestfallen His captain, unhappy that he had such a player on his team, made profuse apology to the leader of the other squad Ellis, for a while, became a bit of a social outcast

The story of Ellis and the run he made was repeated beyond the Rugby campus Soon it became known throughout football realms in England After a while there was a lessening of criticism of Ellis, and some speculation as to whether or not the choice of running with the ball, or kicking it, wouldn't spice up the game

In 1839 students at Cambridge, playing inter class games, decided to give the running feature a try, at the suggestion of one of its scholars Albert Pell But a player was permitted to run the ball only if caught on the fly or on the first bounce

In 1841 Rugby adopted the game which the Cambridge students had been calling "Rugby s Game' Within a few years, about a dozen schools were playing this game, and, in 1848, there was a meeting of team leaders to formulate the first code

In 1861 the famous Blackheath—formerly known as the Black Heathens—team experimented with running the ball while on tour, and, seeing that this feature caught the fancy of the spectators, decided that, beginning in 1862, it would play the rugby style of football

This action so angered those still playing the original game that its leaders met in London in 1863, formed the London Football Association, denounced the new game and pledged allegiance to the old Previously, they had referred to their game merely as "football" To distinguish it from th new "Rugby Football" game, they called theirs "Association Foot ball" This was abbreviated to "Assoc Football' and, in time, it was changed to its present formal name of Soccer

The first interscholastic rugby game was between Chatterhouse and Westminster, in 1873, with Westminster the winner The last of the important English schools to adopt Rugby was Oxford, in 1869

In 1871 there were so many teams—collegiate and otherwise—playing "Rugby," all without standard rules, that the leaders met, formed the Rugby Union, an amateur body, and this group proceeded to rule play of the new game

Although Ellis was a bit of scapegoat in 1823, and mention of his name in football circles then was signal for a showing of scorn, the years and

Empire, there was erected on the Rugby campus a small monument, on which is inscribed

THIS STONE
COMMEMORATES THE EXPLOIT OF
WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS
WHO WITH A FINE DISREGARD FOR THE RULES OF
FOOTBALL, AS PLAYED IN HIS TIME
FIRST TOOK THE BALL IN HIS ARMS AND RAN WITH IT,
THUS ORIGINATING THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF
THE RUGBY GAME
A D 1823

Although soccer has spread to all civilized lands on the globe, the rugby game is limited mainly to Great Britain and the U S A where it is a minor

It ... soccer style, was ... t is where it long ... But Herbert Manc ... shatters that idea

Manchester's research disclosed that in the 1820's both Yale and Harvard served as football battle grounds—and "battle" is a word that fits the ... year ... iaze" ... t the ball the sophomores aimed theirs at the shins of the freshmen and, if a freshman turned his back the kick went elsewhere

These annual "class day games" provoked so many injuries, many bor- ... 1830's both the Yale and Harvard facul

... mething of a coma through the 1840's and 1850's, and there was conclusion for a while that it did not exist as an organized game until the Princetons and the Rutgers of 1869 did a little organizing on their own

But this is brushed aside now by discovery that in 1866 Henry Chadwick, called the "Father of Baseball," outlined the rules of football in a book on cricket and football which he wrote for the "Dime Library" of Beadle & Co, 118 William Street New York.

Chadwick's rules applied to the soccer game, but he also touched briefly

on rugby which then was known in the States, but had no following In his preface, leading up to outlining the soccer rules, Chadwick stated that a team was not limited to size, that as many could play as desired, but that the sides should be relatively even

A wood cut exists showing the 1st Maryland Regiment playing what now is known as Soccer at Camp Johnson in Winchester, Va, in 1861, with

Chad

inceton

captain, challenged Rutgers, which was captained by William Leggett

On the same day, death came at game time to William Preston Lane Hagerstown, Md, aged 87, last survivor of Princeton's team of 1869

These Princeton football warriors in their very first game against Rutgers, introduced what now is the college cheer Only it wasn t exactly a cheer, and it was the players, not the rooters, who indulged in vocalizing

Several of the Princeton players had heard a rather blood chilling battle cry used during the Civil war by a New Jersey regiment These boys schooled their mates in this yell and broke loose with it during the combat It wasn't successful as a "scarer" in the first contest, but when the Princetons won the second yelling in much better voice than in the earlier game the boys credited much of the victory to the "terrifying results the yells made upon the Rutgers spirit"

After a while, when students began to attend the games, they eased the vocal load of the players by doing that "terrifying yell," augmenting it later with other yells and in after years, substituted inspiring songs

When the details of the first two Princeton-Rutgers games were wafted around undergraduates along the Atlantic Seaboard became intrigued Columbia put a team together in 1870 and played both Princeton and Rutgers that year There were no games in 1871 Yale organized in 1872 and scheduled one game—defeating Columbia 3 goals to 0

Cornell organized early in 1873 and one of its students, corresponding

made the rather classic decision,

"I will not permit 30 men to travel 400 miles merely to agitate a bag of wind"

Late in 1873 the four colleges with duly organized teams—Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia and Yale—held the first football meeting Not much was accomplished, except that it was ruled that the game was to be "soccer" under London Football Association laws—no running with the ball

that schedules were complete and, therefore, could not oblige Harvard This did not seem too important at the time, yet it was the inability of

The McGills were kick

The Harvard captain,

ated a basic rule The

McGill captain—David Roger—replied by saying that it didn t violate any

tain

The McGill captain

game But the polite Harvard captain, realizing that his team was the host, agreed to play at the guest s style of fooball—Rugby

The game ended in a 0 0 tie

Harvard and McGill never again played against each other Yet that game was the one which was to bring about a new style of play which now is known as American Football

FOOTBALL—AMERICAN

In 1875 Harvard challenged Yale to a "game of football" Yale accepted After this had been duly recorded, the wily Harvards who knew quite a

were arranged, and Yale and Harvard met for the first time, playing a

hodge podge game with rugby rules predominating, and Harvard won, 4 to 0

The Yale players concluded they liked rugby more than soccer, because

as against soccer

in the rules, finally was broken down But even as the trio agreed to the idea of running with the ball, it so dictated the scoring rules that the greater number of points would go for kicking—a department in which Princeton, Rutgers and Columbia players were adept

For instance, the original rule stated when a ball was *carried over the line—the touchdown of today*—it was to count only as one point, whereas

Autumn perhaps was better than the Spring for such a rugged game as football and the schedule was made for games in the Fall of that year In addition, the members wrote out the first set of rules to govern the then hybrid game and universal play that year deviated for the first time from the strict soccer of earlier seasons

As the years passed, a hundred and one changes have been made, some of major importance, some of no great consequence But the sum total of these finally took the best features of soccer, the best of rugby, and blended them with some original ideas to create what is known today as American football—distinct and apart from any other form of football

No more accurate—or amusing—description of the evolution of football in this country ever was given than by the late John W Heisman a player of a long gone era, later a coach for 36 years and after that an athletic director until his death in 1936 Heisman wrote

> I played football first in 1886 on a high school team in Western Pennsylvania I was at Brown University in '87 and '88, and '89, 90 and '91 I played at Penn Those were years when there was no limit as to the number of players for varsity play
>
> was 110 yards
> were no 5 yard
> en and no line
> a handkerchief
> where he guessed the ball was last put into play The players of both sides would slyly try to move that handkerchief, while some team mate engaged the referee in a discussion of the rules So we varied action by kicking a handkerchief as well as a football

'We had gotten down to 11 men on a team even so long ago as that, but, as a rule, teams carried only four substitutes, even while on a trip, and trips sometimes meant playing two or three games on successive days, so as to be sure to take in enough money at the gate to defray the expenses of the trip

'The time of the playing halves of a game in those days was 45 minutes, not 30 minutes, as now Furthermore, the game was not divided into quarters as now, so there is today a rest period we never had in the old days Players of my time had to be real iron men because we played two games each week—Wednesdays and Saturdays

[illegible] one game my captain whispered to me 'Get your neck broke, Heisman'

"We wore jerseys and shorts of great variety We had no helmets or pads of any kind, in fact, one who wore home made pads was regarded as a sissy Hair was the only head protection we knew, and in preparation for football we would let it grow from the first of June

[illegible] edical students, [illegible] Gorillas' The [illegible] ay

'We didn't have many sweaters in those days, but we all wore snug fitting canvas jackets over our jerseys You see, the tackling in that day wasn t clean cut and around the *legs as it is today All too often it was wild, haphazard* clutching with the hands, and when runners wore loose garments they were often stopped by a defensive player grabbing a handful of loose clothing Some players wore pants or jackets of black horsehair When you made a fumbling grab, you lost your fingernails

"Fifty years ago arguments followed most every decision the referee made The whole team took part, so that half the time the officials scarcely knew who was captain More than that, every player was privileged to argue as much as he pleased with any and every player of the opposition The player who was a good linguist always was a priceless asset

'We practiced every afternoon as players do now, but as we had no forward pass in the game then, we put in large chunks of time on sprinting and getting down field under punts As a result of this I have no hesitation in saying our punting of those bygone years was decidedly better than what we witness today

[illegible] or without special instruction we were past masters at tackling around the neck There was a rule against it but that rule was, I am sure, broken oftener than any other in the book

"Line charging? Very little scientific thought had been put on that department of play before the dawn of the present century Nearly all linesmen, as a rule, lined up squarely against those who played the same positions on the opposing team They didn't crouch or squat or play low—no, they mostly stood bolt upright and fought it out with each other hammer and tongs, tooth and nail, fist and feet. Fact is, you didn't stand much chance of making the line those days unless you were a good wrestler and fair boxer

"The most marked rule changes since the 80's and 90's was introduction

Harvard The play was promptly copied by almost every team in the country

ference it could.

"In the flying wedge, however, nine of the players of the team withdrew about 20 yards from mid-field and at a signal these nine, in two lanes, started simultaneously and at full speed, converging on a point indicated by the ball By the time they arrived at the ball, they had worked up a stupendous mass momentum, and the interference they gave for the runner was something wonderful to behold and terrible to stop

"In 1894 Coach Woodruff, at Penn, drafted the principle of the flying wedge for his famous flying interference, which could be put into operation by the

starting

to-

the

Just

produced So unstoppable were they, however, that the Rules Committee was forced to legislate them out of existence within a few years in order to preserve the proper balance between offense and defense

"One of the greatest drawbacks of the game fifty, or even forty years ago, was the fact that there was no neutral zone between the two scrimmage lines There was only an imaginary scrimmage line drawn through the center of the ball Naturally the rush line players of both teams were constantly striving

it often

idea of

the runner had hold of his arms, head, hair, or whatever they could

nder how

riveted

s to offer

good handholds for their team mates

"Wouldn't it make your eyes pop out if you were attending a football game today and saw the defensive ends going out 30 or 40 feet from their adjacent

tackle? Well that s where defensive ends played in those days Why? Be

gain only five yards on those three tries

"Whenever the ball went out of bounds it was not brought in ten paces and put in play on that spot as is the case nowadays Instead, both rush lines faced each other at right angles to the boundary line The man who had recovered the ball out of bounds brought it to the spot where it went out and threw it out into the field of play with both sides scrambling to recover it"

In the years prior to 1906 brawn was the mighty asset on the fields of battle Play was rough to the point of violence The "open game" of today was unknown running the ends was regarded as a certain waste of time The greatest gains were made by charging at the line and the team with

id that weight invariably won

and Swarthmore the Pennsy

e greatest linesmen of all time

He was a mighty man with amazing ability to roll back enemy plunges The Penn players realizing that Maxwell was a menace to their chances for victory took "dead aim" at him throughout the furious play

Maxwell stuck it out but when he tottered off the field his face was a bloody wreck Some photographer snapped him and the photo of the mangled Maxwell, appearing in a newspaper caught the attention of the

The Rules Committee of Football meeting in the winter of 1905-06 and determined to save the game decided to legalize the forward pass even *as it forbade some of the more dangerous scrimmages The forward pass* became legal with the start of the 1906 season and the game was somewhat revolutionized

However Columbia College one of the foremost among the footballing pioneers abandoned the game, as did many colleges along the Pacific Coast, where Rugby was substituted in some instances soccer in others

colleges

quite a

old—the

University to send its squad to West Point Notre Dame accepted Included in its squad was a quarterback Gus Dorais and two ends—Knute Rockne and a youngster named Pliska

What Army didn't know—but was destined to learn—was that Rockne and Dorais had worked together during the summer at a resort—Cedar Point, Ohio—and, in their spare time, had practised the forward pass on the beach of Lake Erie. Returning to school, they drilled Pliska in the art of receiving passes, and the trio decided to try out their tactics against Army's squad of stars

The forward passing success that day by Dorais to Rockne, most of the time, and to Pliska when Gus wanted to cross up the bewildered Army tacklers, plunged Army into a humiliating defeat, awakened football lead ers everywhere to the potency of the aerial play as an offensive weapon Since then, the forward pass has been so developed that it is the main dependency of many teams on attack

Notre Dame's victory over Army did more than popularize the forward pass

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class football squa

best available coacl

out intricate plays,

talented publicity organizations at work, lifted football from a game where its spectator popularity once was limited to a rare few colleges, to one where even 'minor league" struggles drew stadium capacity crowds

Pittsburgh was the first of the colleges to "step up" its football activities after the Notre Dame splurge against Army It hired Glen ("Pop") Warner,

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zeal of the coaches was intensified The publicity given to the exploits of the players grew greater and greater, and football started the sensational march to the heights of popularity as an attendance sport, which never lessened until the outbreak of the new war altered the way of the American life

MICHIGAN'S JUGGERNAUT

together were

") Yost, from

YEAR	G	W	L	TIE	PTS	PTS BY OPP'N
1901	11	11	0	0	550	0
1902	11	11	0	0	644	12
1903	12	11	0	1	565	6
1904	10	10	0	0	567	20
1905	13	12	1	0	495	2
	57	55	1	1	2821	40

Michigan's only defeat through that five year span came in 1905 when one of its halfbacks was pushed across a line by a Chicago player for a safety—2 points—and the game ended, Chicago 2, Michigan 0

1943 FOOTBALL DATA

Associated Press, surveying 57 major colleges, reported that the football attendance in 1943 was 18 4 less than in 1942 Attendance in the South declined 28 4, in the East, only 6 4

The attendance at those 57 "key" schools, which was 5,415,175 in 1942, had declined to 3,995 752 in 1943

[illegible]

in 1942

Football scoring for 1943 was the greatest, as regards per game average, than in over 20 years The Associated Press, reporting on 87 colleges, playing in a total of 666 games, found that the per game scoring average was 16 91 points, as compared with 15 04 for 1942, which had been the highest since 1930

Associated Press reported that a poll of 131 sports writers resulted in [illegible]

1259 points, while second honors went to Iowa Pre Flight, with 12 first place votes, and 1028 points Michigan was third, with 762, Navy fourth, with 717, while unbeaten and untied Purdue took fifth place, with 707

Navy was awarded the August V Lambert Team Trophy, while the Heisman Trophy, for individual honors, went to Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame quarterback

Maxwell Memorial Trophy awarded to Robert Odell, of Pennsylvania, wl [illegible]

Nc [illegible]

1943 COLLEGE FOOTBALL RECORDS

	W	L	T	PTS	OPP PTS
Arkansas	2	7	—	105	191
Army	7	2	1	299	66
Bates	1	5	—	39	117
Brooklyn	3	4	—	75	186
Brown	5	3	—	194	180
Bucknell	6	4	—	113	83
California	4	6	—	99	143
Carnegie Tech	0	4	1	19	129
C C N Y	1	3	1	53	130
Clemson	2	6	—	94	185
Colgate	5	3	1	128	91
Coll Pacific	7	2	—	136	71
Columbia	0	8	—	33	313
Cornell	6	4	—	158	138
Dartmouth	6	1		185	39
Duke	8	1		335	34
F & M	7	1	—	137	58
Georgia	6	4	—	264	153
Georgia Tech	7	3	—	280	124
Holy Cross	6	2	—	168	43
Illinois	3	7	—	154	308
Indiana	4	4	2	193	106
Iowa	1	6	1	83	152
Iowa State	4	4	—	147	104
Kansas	4	5	1	96	107
Kansas State	1	7	—	48	209
Lafayette	4	1	—	118	22
Lehigh	0	5	1	19	196
La State	5	3	—	143	144
Marquette	3	4	1	143	153
Maryland	4	5	—	105	194
Michigan	8	1	—	302	73
Minnesota	5	4	—	170	184
Missouri	3	5	—	170	142
Muhlenberg	1	10	—	78	205
Navy	8	1	—	237	80
Nebraska	2	6	—	79	261
No Carolina	6	3	—	173	93
N C State	3	6	—	78	229
Northwestern	6	2	—	189	64
Notre Dame	9	1	—	340	69
Ohio State	3	6	—	149	187

	W	L	T	PTS	OPP PTS
Oklahoma	7	2	—	187	92
Pennsylvania	6	2	1	248	88
Penn State	5	3	1	124	53
Pittsburgh	3	5	—	114	180
Princeton	1	6	—	96	226
Purdue	9	0	—	214	55
R P I	2	4	—	75	72
Rice	3	7	—	60	183
Rochester	6	1	—	123	40
Rutgers	3	2	—	67	27
St. Mary s	2	5	—	93	126
So Calif	7	2	—	126	58
So Carolina	5	2	—	118	55
So Methodist	2	7	—	69	115
Swarthmore	5	3	—	155	63
Temple	2	6	—	65	163
Texas	7	1	—	270	47
Texas A & M	7	1	1	170	46
Texas Christ	2	6	—	71	146
Tufts	6	2	—	160	104
Tulane	3	3	—	92	94
Tulsa	6	0	1	251	32
U C L A	1	8	—	59	192
Villanova	5	3	—	167	119
Virginia	3	4	1	106	133
Va M T	2	6	—	46	183
Wake Forest	5	4	—	165	101
Washington	5	0	—	150	32
W Virginia	4	3	—	124	79
Wisconsin	1	9	—	41	282
Yale	4	5	—	132	166

BOWL GAMES—JAN 1, 1944

Arab Bowl (Oran)—Army, 10, Navy, 7
Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex)—Texas U, 7, Randolph Field, 7
East West Game—(San Francisco)—13 13 tie
Flower Bowl (Jacksonville, Fla)—Allen U, 33, Winston Salem Tech, 0
Oil Bowl (Houston, Tex)—Southwestern La, 24, Ark A & M, 7
Orange Bowl (Miami)—Louisiana State, 19, Texas Aggies, 14
Rose Bowl (Pasadena)—Southern California, 29, Washington U, 0
Sugar Bowl (New Orleans)—Georgia Tech, 20, Tulsa, 18
Sun Bowl (El Paso, Tex)—Southwestern Texas, 7, U of New Mexico, 0
Vulcan Bowl (Birmingham)—Tuskegee, 12, Clark, 7.

1943 UNBEATEN TEAMS

	G	POINTS FOR	POINTS AGST		G	POINTS FOR	POINTS AGST
Purdue	9	214	55	Bunker Hill (Ind) Naval Air	6	171	37
Bainbridge (Md) Naval	7	313	7	Pittsburgh (Kan) Teachers	6	165	27
Colorado College	7	199	27	Washington	4	150	32

1943 LEADING SCORERS

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
MIDWEST INDEPENDENTS					
Bob Steuber, DePauw	5	19	15	0	129
SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE					
Steve Van Buren, La St	8	14	14	0	98
BIG TEN					
Tony Butkovich, Purdue	7	16	0	0	96
BIG SIX					
Bob Brumley, Oklahoma	9	10	16	1	79
EAST					
S Koslowski, Holy Cross	8	11	9	0	75
SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE					
Ralph Park, Texas	8	8	12	0	60
ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDEPENDENTS					
John Ziegler, Colo Col	5	8	1	0	49
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE					
Courtney Lawler, Richm'd	7	8	0	0	48
PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE					
Pete Susick, Washington	4	7	0	0	42

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

1876—American Intercollegiate Football Association created—Yale won first football championship, defeating Harvard, Columbia and Princeton, with E V Baker as Yale captain Rules governing game were combination of rugby *and soccer, with big stress on kicking*

1877—Fifteen players constituted a team, arranged as follows Nine men in rush line, one quarterback, two halfbacks, one three quarterback and two fullbacks

1878—It was decided that players were to discard tights and wear canvas pants and jackets

1880—Th

line, out of

to 11 player

yards

1881—In case of a tie, two additional periods of fifteen minutes each were ordered to be played

1882—Introduction of the rule on "downs" and "yards" to gain, as follows "If, on three consecutive downs, a team has not advanced ball 5 yards or lost 10 yards, it must give up ball to other side at the spot where the final down is made" Signals originated this year In beginning they consisted of sentences, later of letters beginning sentence, and finally numbers Teams standardized as follows seven forwards, one quarterback, two halfbacks, one fullback Four touchdowns were given precedence over goal from the field, two safeties were made equal to touchdown

to be selected

points, goal from touchdown 4 points, goal from field 5 points Referee ordered to take out time for all unnecessary delays Numerical scoring amended after 1884 season to make touchdown 4 points, safety 2 points, goal from touchdown 2 points Origin of interference then called "guarding"

1885—Harvard faculty prohibited football for the season

1888—Rule prohibited blocking with extended arms, tackling extended to point below waist but not below knees

1890—Yale team appeared wearing extra long hair—first time this had been featured

1894—Withdrawal of Harvard and Pennsylvania from Association wrecked organization, and football was without governing body University Athletic Club of New York invited Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale to form a Rules Committee which was done It made elaborate revision of code It

before ball was in play

Football Association disbanded

m

n

the field

1904–Value of field goal reduced to 4 points

Theodore Roosevelt said game must be made safer With the fate of the game hanging in the balance, football leaders met in the winter of 1905-06, ruled out practically all mass formations, prohibited hurdling, permitted the forward pass, and other "safety" rules

1906–Forward pass introduced Officials to consist of referee, two umpires and linesman [illegible] of 30 min

1908–[illegible]

1909–Value of field goal reduced to 3 points

1910–Player withdrawn from game permitted to return at end of subsequent period Game divided into four periods of 15 minutes

1912–Teams allowed 4 downs to advance ball 10 yards instead of 3 Dimensions of field reduced to 100 yards with extra space of 10 yards behind [illegible]

1914–When forward pass touched eligible player and then went out of bounds ball [illegible] become universal for many years

1917–Substitutes prohibited from talking with members of team upon the field until after first play completed

1924–Kick-off [illegible] res [illegible] limit of 30 seconds [illegible] Limit of 15 seconds placed on huddle

1930–[illegible] Tries for point [illegible] es go to last team touching ball

1933–Created side zone, 10 yards from each side line, wherein ball becomes automatically dead, after which play is then resumed 10 yards inside the sideline

1937–Teams [illegible] Ball goes [illegible] players

1943–About 350 colleges and schools abandoned play at football, due to conditions created by war

FAMOUS PLAYERS

priceless ingredients, the other since 1913, when the forward pass came into its own, since which time speed and deceptive play rather than pulverizing power, give lighter and smaller men the golden opportunity to become immortals

A football team is made up of two parts the linesmen and the backfielders Therefore, it is impossible to point to any one player, of either era, and say he was the greatest of them all, because linesmen do not usually alternate with the backfielders—and vice versa

Heffelfinger was nearing 60, he went back to Yale, put on a uniform, lined up with the scrubs, and tore the Yale varsity line to shreds

Jim Thorpe, the Indian, who played for the Carlisle Indian School, and, after graduation, starred for many years as a professional, generally is

for blocking teammates, frequently ran through a protecting screen out into the open, and, when his speed couldn't carry him past enemies charging at him, Thorpe had a trick hip twist by which he jutted a hip forward, hit the oncoming tackler with it, and put him out of action

Thorpe was one of the deadliest tacklers of all time His speed enabled him to run down almost all halfbacks who played against him, and he hit many of them so hard they had to take time out to recover

Of the quarterbacks—the field generals on football battlefields—Walter Eckersall might have been peer If he ever made a definite mistake, there exists no record of it. He had a hair trigger brain, and could adjust it to

"We agreed on a list of 12," wrote Rice "Here they are
"Jim Thorpe, Carlisle Indians, Canton Bulldogs
[illegible] fter he had passed 50
[illegible] rs
[illegible] n Redskins
[illegible]
[illegible] Giants and Green Bay"

• • • •

In 1889, when major football was confined chiefly to the Atlantic Seaboard, Walter Camp, earlier a star at Yale, later football advisor at Yale, having seen all the important games that year, named 11 players, called them the greatest at their positions—and that was the start of his All America selections After Camp's death, March 14, 1925, Grantland Rice succeeded Camp as the selector for *Collier's Weekly*, a national magazine

The Camp-Rice selections, while differing occasionally in later years from those of other pickers of All American teams, are regarded as including the truly great players of all the years since 1889, and they are presented herewith through the courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*, as a list showing the greatest football players of the different eras

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS

1889-1943

As selected by Walter Camp, up to 1924
and by Grantland Rice since then

	1889	1890	1891
End	Cumnock, Harvard	Hallowell, Harvard	Hinkey, Yale
Tackle	Cowan, Princeton	Newell, Harvard	Winter, Yale
Guard	Cranston, Harvard	Riggs, Princeton	Heffelfinger, Yale
Center	George, Princeton	Cranston, Harvard	Adams Penn
Guard	Heffelfinger, Yale	Heffelfinger, Yale	Riggs Princeton
Tackle	Gill, Yale	Rhodes Yale	Newell Harvard
End	Stagg, Yale	Warren Princeton	Hartwell, Yale
Q	E A Poe, Princeton	Dean, Harvard	King *Princeton*
Half	Lee, Harvard	Corbett, Harvard	Lake, Harvard
Half	Channing, Princeton	McClung, Yale	McClung Yale
Full	Ames, Princeton	Homans, Princeton	Homans, Princeton

ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS *Continued*

	1892	1893	1894
End	Hinkey Yale	Hinkey Yale	Hinkey Yale
Tackle	Wallis Yale	Lea Princeton	Waters Harvard
Guard	Waters Harvard	Wheeler Princeton	Wheeler Princeton
Center	Lewis Harvard	Lewis Harvard	Stillman Yale
Guard	Wheeler Princeton	Hickok Yale	Hickok Yale
Tackle	Newell Harvard	Newell Harvard	Lea Princeton
End	Hallowell Harvard	Trenchard Princeton	Gelbert Penn
Q	McCormick Yale	King Princeton	Adee Yale
Half	Brewer Harvard	Brewer Harvard	Knipe Penn
Half	King Princeton	Morse Princeton	Brooke Penn
Full	Thayer Penn	Butterworth Yale	Butterworth Yale

	1895	1896	1897
End	Cabot Harvard	Cabot Harvard	Cochran Princeton
Tackle	Lea Princeton	Church Princeton	Chamberlain Yale
Guard	Wharton Penn	Wharton Penn	Hare Penn
Center	Bull Penn	Gailey Princeton	Doucette Harvard
Guard	Riggs Princeton	Woodruff Penn	Brown Yale
Tackle	Murphy Yale	Murphy Yale	Outland Penn
End	Gelbert Penn	Gelbert Penn	Hall Yale
Q	Wyckoff Cornell	Fincke Yale	De Saulles Yale
Half	Thorne Yale	Wrightington Harvard	Dibblee Harvard
Half	Brewer Harvard	Kelly Princeton	Kelly Princeton
Full	Brooke Penn	Baird Princeton	Minds Penn

	1898	1899	1900
End	Palmer Princeton	Campbell Harvard	Campbell Harvard
Tackle	Hillebrand Princeton	Hillebrand Princeton	Bloomer Yale
Guard	Hare Penn	Hare Penn	Brown Yale
Center	Overfield Penn	Overfield Penn	Olcott Yale
Guard	Brown Yale	Brown Yale	Hare Penn
Tackle	Chamberlain Yale	Stillman Yale	Stillman Yale
End	Hallowell Harvard	A Poe Princeton	Hallowell Harvard
Q	Daly Harvard	Daly Harvard	Fincke Yale
Half	Outland, Penn	Seneca Indians	Chadwick, Yale
Half	Dibblee Harvard	McCracken Penn	Morley Columbia
Full	Herschberger Chicago	McBride Yale	Hale Yale

	1901	1902	1903
End	Campbell Harvard	Shevlin Yale	Henry Princeton
Tackle	Cutts Harvard	Hogan Yale	Hogan Yale
Guard	Warner Cornell	DeWitt Princeton	DeWitt, Princeton
Center	Holt, Yale	Holt Yale	Hooper Dart
Guard	Lee Harvard	Glass Yale	A Marshall Harvard
Tackle	Bunker Army	Kinney Yale	Knowlton Harvard
End	Davis Princeton	Bowditch, Harvard	Rafferty Yale
Q	Daly Army	Rockwell Yale	Johnson Carlisle
Half	Kernan Harvard	Chadwick, Yale	Heston Michigan
Half	Weekes Columbia	Bunker Army	Kafer Princeton
Full	Graydon Harvard	Graydon Harvard	Smith Columbia

ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—*Continued*

	1904	1905	1906
End	Shevlin, Yale	Shevlin, Yale	Forbes, Yale
Tackle	Cooney, Princeton	Lemson, Penn.	Biglow, Yale
Guard	Piekarski, Penn	Tripp, Yale	Burr, Harvard
Center	Tipton, Army	Torrey, Penn	Dunn, Penn State
Guard	Kinney, Yale	Burr, Harvard	Thompson, Cornell
Tackle	Hogan, Yale	Squires, Harvard	Cooney, Princeton
End	Eckersall, Chicago	Glaze, Dart	Wister, Princeton
Q	Stevenson, Penn	Eckersall, Chicago	Eckersall, Chicago
Half	Hurley, Harvard	Roome, Yale	Mayhew, Brown
Half	Heston, Michigan	Hubbard, Amherst	Knox, Yale
Full	Smith, Penn	McCormick, Princeton	Veeder, Yale

	1907	1908	1909
End	Dague, Annapolis	Scarlett, Penn	Regnier, Brown
Tackle	Draper, Penn	Fish, Harvard	Fish Harvard
Guard	Ziegler, Penn	Goebel, Yale	Benbrook, Mich
Center	Schulz, Michigan	Nourse, Harvard	Cooney, Yale
Guard	Erwin, Army	Tobin, Dartmouth	Andrus, Yale
Tackle	Biglow, Yale	Horr, Syracuse	Hobbs, Yale
End	Alcott, Yale	Schildmiller, Dart	Kilpatrick, Yale
Q	Jones, Yale	Steffen, Chicago	McGovern, Minn
Half	Wendell, Harvard	Tibbott, Princeton	Philbin, Yale
Half	Harlan, Princeton	Hollenbach, Penn	Minot, Harvard
Full	McCormick, Princeton	Coy, Yale	Coy, Yale

	1910	1911	1912
End	Kilpatrick, Yale	White, Princeton	Felton, Harvard
Tackle	McKay, Harvard	Hart, Princeton	Englehorn, Dart.
Guard	Benbrook, Mich	Fisher, Harvard	Pennock, Harvard
Center	Cozens, Penn	Ketcham, Yale	Ketcham Yale
Guard	Fisher, Harvard	Duff, Princeton	Logan, Princeton
Tackle	Walker, Minn	Devore, Army	Butler, Wisconsin
End	Wells, Mich	Bomeisler, Yale	Bomeisler, Yale
Q	Sprackling, Brown	Howe, Yale	Crowther, Brown
Half	Wendell, Harvard	Wendell, Harvard	Brickley, Harvard
Half	Pendleton, Princeton	Thorpe, Carlisle	Thorpe, Carlisle
Full	Mercer, Penn	Dalton, Navy	Mercer, Penn

	1913	1914	1915
End	Hogsett, Dart.	Hardwick, Harvard	Baston, Minn
Tackle	Ballin, Princeton	Ballin, Princeton	Gilman, Harvard
Guard	Pennock, Harvard	Pennock, Harvard	Spears, Dart
Center	Des Jardien, Chicago	McEwan, Army	Peck, Pitt
Guard	Brown, Navy	Chapman, Illinois	Schlachter, Syra
Tackle	Talbot, Yale	Trumbull, Harvard	Abell, Colgate
End	Merrilat, Army	O'Hearn, Cornell	Shelton, Cornell
Q	Huntington Colgate	Ghee, Dartmouth	Barrett, Cornell
Half	Craig, Mich	Maulbetsch, Mich	King, Harvard
Half	Brickley, Harvard	Bradlee, Harvard	Macomber, Ill
Full	Mahan, Harvard	Mahan, Harvard	Mahan, Harvard

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—*Continued*

	1916	1917	1918
End	Baston, Minn	*Because of the war Walter Camp chose no All-America football team in 1917*	Robeson, Rutgers
Tackle	West, Colgate		Hilty, Pitt
Guard	Black, Yale		Alexander, Syra
Center	Peck, Pitt		Day, Ga Tech
Guard	Dadmun, Harvard		Perry, Navy
Tackle	Horning, Colgate		Usher, Syracuse
End	Moseley, Yale		Hopper, Penn
Q	Anderson, Colgate		Murray, Princeton
Half	Oliphant, Army		Davies, Pitt
Half	Pollard, Brown		Roberts, Navy
Full	Harley, Ohio State		Steketee, Mich

	1919	1920	1921
End	Higgins, Penn St	Carney, Illinois	Muller, California
Tackle	West, Colgate	Keck, Princeton	Stein, W and Jeff
Guard	Alexander, Syra	Callahan, Yale	Schwab, Lafayette
Center	Weaver, Centre	Stein, Pitt	Vick, Michigan
Guard	Youngstrom, Dart.	Woods, Harvard	Brown, Harvard
Tackle	Henry, W and Jeff	Scott, Wisconsin	McGuire, Chicago
End	H Miller, Penn	Fincher, Ga Tech	Roberts, Centre
Q	McMillin, Centre	Lourie Princeton	A Devine, Iowa
Half	Casey, Harvard	Stinchcomb, Ohio St	Killinger, Penn State
Half	Harley, Ohio State	Way, Penn State	Aldrich, Yale
Full	Rodgers, W Virginia	Gipp, Notre Dame	Kaw, Cornell

	1922	1923	1924
End	Taylor, Navy	Bomar, Vanderbilt	Bjorkman, Dart
Tackle	Treat, Princeton	Milstead, Yale	McGinley, Penn
Guard	Schwab, Lafayette	Hubbard, Harvard	Slaughter, Michigan
Center	Garbisch, Army	Blott Michigan	Garbisch, Army
Guard	Hubbard, Harvard	Bedenk Penn State	Horrell, California
Tackle	Thurman, Penn	Sundstrom, Cornell	Weir, Nebraska
End	Muller, Calif	Hazel, Rutgers	Berry, Lafayette
Q	Locke, Iowa	Pfann, Cornell	Stuhldreher, N Dame
Half	Kaw, Cornell	Grange, Illinois	Grange, Illinois
Half	Kipke, Mich	Martineau, Minn	Koppisch, Columbia
Full	John Thomas, Chicago	Mallory, Yale	Hazel, Rutgers

	1925	1926	1927
End	Oosterbaan, Mich	Hanson, Syracuse	Oosterbaan, Mich
Tackle	Chase, Pitt	Wickhorst, Navy	Raskowski, Ohio St
Guard	Diehl, Dartmouth	Connaughton, George.	Smith, Notre Dame
Center	McMillan, Princeton	Boeringer, N Dame	Charlesworth, Yale
Guard	Hess, Ohio State	Shively, Illinois	Crane, Illinois
Tackle	Weir, Nebraska	Smith, Brown	Smith, Penn
End	Thayer, Penn	Oosterbaan, Mich	Nash, Georgia
Q	Grange, Illinois	Friedman, Mich	Drury, U S Calif
Half	Oberlander, Dart	Baker, Northwestern	Cagle, Army
Half	Wilson, Wash	Kaer, So Calif	Welch, Pitt
Full	Nevers, Stanford	Joesting, Minn.	Joesting, Minn

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—*Continued*

	1928	1929	1930
End	Fesler, Ohio State	Donchess, Pitt	Dalrymple, Tulane
Tackle	Getto, Pitt	Sleight, Purdue	Sington, Ala
Guard	Post, Stanford	Montgomery, Pitt	Koch, Baylor
Center	Pund, Georgia Tech	B Ticknor, Harvard	Ticknor, Harvard
Guard	Burke, Navy	Cannon, N Dame	Beckett, Calif
Tackle	Pommerening Mich	Nagurski, Minn	Rhea, Nebraska
End	Haycraft, Minn	Schoonover, U of Ark	Fesler, Ohio State
Q	Harpster, Car Tech	Carideo, N Dame	Carideo, N Dame
Half	Cagle, Army	Glassgow, Iowa	Pinckert, So Cal
Half	Scull, Penn	Cagle, Army	Dodd, Tenn
Full	Strong, N Y Univ	Welch, Purdue	Macaluso, Colgate

	1931	1932	1933
End	Dalrymple, Tulane	Moss, Purdue	Skladany, Pitt
Tackle	Quatse, Pitt	E Smith So Calif	Wistert, Mich
Guard	Munn, Minn	Summerfelt, Army	Corbus, Stanford
Center	Morrison, Mich	Ely, Neb	Bernard, Mich
Guard	Hickman, Tenn	Corbus Stanford	Rosenberg, So Calif
Tackle	Schwegler, Wash	Kurth, Notre Dame	Crawford, Duke
End	V Smith, Georgia	Nisbet, Wash	Larson, Minn
Q	Wood, Harvard	Newman, Mich	Warburton, Calif
Half	Schwartz, Notre Dame	Zimmerman, Tulane	Purvis, Purdue
Half	Rentner, North W	Hitchcock, Ala Poly	Feathers, Tenn
Full	Shaver, So Calif	Heller, Pitt	Sauer, Nebraska

	1934	1935	1936
End	Hutson Alabama	Tinsley, L S U	Tinsley, L S U
Tackle	Lee, Alabama	Smith, Minn	Widseth, Minn
Guard	Barclay, N C U	Weller, Princeton	Starcevich, Wash U
Center	Shotwell, Pitt	Lester, Tex Chr	Wojciechowicz, Ford
Guard	Bevan, Minn	Smith, Ohio State	Reid, North W
Tackle	Reynolds, Stanford	Spain, So Meth	Daniell, Pitt
End	Larson, Minn	*Moscrip, Stanford*	Kelley, Yale
Q	Grayson, Stanford	Smith Alabama	Baugh, Texas Chr
Half	Wallace, Rice	Berwanger, Chicago	Frank, Yale
Half	Borries, Navy	Wilson, So Calif	Buivid, Marq
Full	Lund, Minn	Grayson, Stanford	Francis, Nebraska

	1937	1938	1939
End	Bershak, N C U	Wyatt, Tenn	Ivy, Oklahoma
Tackle	Franco, Fordham	Beinor, Notre Dame	Drahos, Cornell
Guard	Monsky, Ala	Keikkinen, Mich	Smith, So Calif
Center	Hinkle, Vand	Aldrich, Texas Chr	Schiechl, Santa Clara
Guard	Routt, Texas A. & M	Roth, Cornell	Molinski, Tenn
Tackle	Marker, Wash	McKeever, Cornell	Boyd, Texas A & M
End	Holland, Cornell	Young Okla	Sarkkinen Ohio State
Q	Frank, Yale	O'Brien, Texas Chr	Christman Mo U
Half	Goldberg, Pitt	MacLeod Dart.	Kinnick, Iowa
Half	White, Colo	Bottari, Calif	Harmon Michigan
Full	Chapman, Calif	Goldberg Pitt	McFadden, Clemson

ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAMS—*Continued*

	1940	1941	1942
End	Rankin, Purdue	Rokisky, Duq	Currivan, Bos Coll
Tackle	Reinhard, Calif	Blandin, Tulane	Olds, Army
Guard	Lio, Georgetown	Peabody, Harvard	Franks, Michigan
Center	Mucha, Wash	Banonis, Detroit	Damnanovich, Ala
Guard	Suffridge, Tenn	Crimmins, Notre Dame	Houston, Ohio State
Tackle	Bauman, North	Reinhard, Calif	Wildung, Minn
End	Goodreault, Bos Col	Kutner, Texas U	Schreiner, Wis
Q	Albert Stanford	Albert, Stanford	Hillenbrand, Ind.
Half	Harmon, Mich	Smith, Minn	Sinkwich, Georgia
Half	Franck, Minn.	Dudley, Virginia	Governali, Columbia
Full	Kimbrough, Tex A M	Westfall, Michigan	Holovak, Bos Coll

	1943
End	Pihos, Indiana
Tackle	White, Notre Dame
Guard	Pregulman, Michigan
Center	Myslinski, Army
Guard	Filley, Notre Dame
Tackle	McCaffray, College of Pacific
End	Hein, Northwestern
Q	Bertelli, Notre Dame
Half	Miller, Notre Dame
Half	Odell, Penn
Full	Daley, Michigan

FAMOUS COACHES

Temple, was a coach for two generations, John Heisman tutored at Pennsylvania, Georgia Tech and elsewhere until his retirement in 1927, with a record of 36 years behind him, Walter Camp was "football advisor" at Yale for 40 years Fielding ("Hurry Up") Yost was active coach at Michi-

The careers of others were not so long, but many were as spectacular.

Topnotcher in this list is Knute Rockne, who played end at Notre Dame, had a whirl at the pro game after graduation, and, in 1918, took over the controls at Notre Dame and was there until his death in an aeroplane accident in 1931

Rockne was a colorful, picturesque individual, with a fondness for the forward pass which he, as a player, helped to popularize From 1918 until the end of the 1930 season, Rockne's teams played 122 games, won 105, tied 5, lost 12 In one streak—1919 1920 1921—they won 20 straight

Percy Haughton was a wonder man while coaching at Harvard, where he always was fortunate in having All American material When he transferred to Columbia, success did not accompany him

One of the greatest coaches developed in the South is Wallace Wade, who left Duke to join the Armed Forces Lou Little, at Columbia, ranks with the keenest coaches of all time So does Bob Zuppke, who served a long span at Illinois, with consistent success

Others who have made indelible imprints on the pages of football history are Harry Williams, with Minnesota for many years, Bernie Bierman, "Tuss" McLaughry, long of Brown, Dick Harlow, Fritz Krisler, Andy Kerr, C W ("Fats") Spears, Lynn Waldorf, 'Babe Hollingberry and Carl Snaveley

* * * *

[illegible]

many systems as there are major coaches each a little different [illegible] other but all following the general pattern of the coach who tutored that coach when he was a player

These systems usually are a great success if the team has great players —and not at all successful if there are no natural football stars to carry out the intricate plays Rockne perhaps, made the adequate explanation as to the value of a coach and his systems when after a rather bad year for one of his Notre Dame teams, he said

"[illegible] not an iota better [illegible] Bad ones can't [illegible]

FOOTBALL CONFERENCES

[illegible] to be formed was the Western in 1896, with seven [illegible] lue, Northwestern [illegible] it the "Big Nine" [illegible] continue it as the [illegible] een the "Big Ten" [illegible]

although, on some occasions, there have been ties for first [illegible]

The Pacific Coast Conference was formed in 1916 with ten members Stanford U of California So Cal

Oregon, Oregon State,

Prior to 1936, the rule

champion could be det

conference member, hopeful of gaining the conference title to play against all other members of the round robin Montana and Idaho did not partici

Central and Pacific Northwest

There are no conferences in the northeastern part of the country Yale, Harvard and Princeton call themselves the "Big Three" because of annual

BOWL GAMES

In 1915 the town of Pasadena C

as part of its Rose Festival, on Jan

In 1917,

Rose Bowl

The attendance at the Bowl games in Pasadena grew from a few thousand to 85 000 The net receipts reached around $250 000 to nearly $275 000 *and the money usually was split three ways among the competing teams and the Tournament of Roses Committee*

In 1943 because of difficulties in travelling to the Pacific Coast, it was decided not to invite some Eastern team to play in the Rose Bowl, on January 1 1944 The game therefore, was between the two teams in the Pacific Coast Conference which had the outstanding records

In 1925 there was originated the annual East West post season game the star players from both sections meeting in San Francisco with the net receipts going to a Charity Committee of the Masonic Shrine

The success of the Bowl games in Pasadena, resulted with establishment of other Bowl games on New Year's day, as follows

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans (1935)	Cotton Bowl, Dallas (1937)
Orange Bowl, Miami (1935)	Oil Bowl, Houston (1944)
Sun Bowl, El Paso (1936)	Flower Bowl, Jacksonville (1944)

ded a team from the Pacific
Cc from the best among the
M Committees chose an out standing team in their section and an outstanding team from some other region

NUMBERING PLAYERS

The first time any football players were numbered was in the Pittsburgh Washington Jefferson game of 1908—and the idea came from seeing the numbers on the backs of track athletes

The plan originated with Karl E Davis, then a Pitt student, sports editor of the year book, also in charge of program sales Later he became graduate manager at Pitt, and now is with Western Reserve, in Cleveland Davis writes

game and with numbers on their backs it would be easy'

"Then, by putting the numbers in the programs, and selling the programs, it would increase sales

"We carefully guarded these numbers and each night before the game we secured the jerseys and had the numbers sewed on by a tailor, who was also sworn to secrecy

"No one knew the number a fellow would wear until he appeared on the field, and we made it a point to change the numbers for every game 'Red'

Pittsburgh was the only college that numbered its players—and the rivals, too—for six or seven years, and it wasn't until the 1920's that numbering came into general use

who was carrying the ball Everybody guessed who was the star performer in each play, including sports writers, and the reports of these days often showed a touchdown credited to an athlete who hadn't figured in the play

RECORD RUNS

115 yards from back of goal line, by W Y Terry, Yale, against Wesleyan, 1884
110 yards from scrimmage, G S McCaa, Lafayette, against Swarthmore, 1909
110
109
109

RECORD FORWARD PASSES

70 yards–H P Muller to H W Stephens, of Calif, against Ohio State, 1920
69 yards–Robert Peters to Howard Stanley, of Princeton, against Navy, 1939
66 yards–L Brazill to H Young, of Detroit, against DePaul, 1929
65 yards–J D Clayton to Ted Morgan, of No Texas Aggies, against Hillsboro Junior College, 1937
65 yards–Joseph Crouch to Theodore Thistlewood, of U S Marines, against Santa Barbara A C, 1937
65 yards–J M Legendre to H H Turpin, of Tulane, against Detroit, 1920

RECORD PLACEMENT KICKS

65 yards–J Haxall, Princeton, against Yale, 1915
58 yards–J Davis Dickinson, against Pittsburgh, 1905
57 yards–Martin Byrnes, St Lawrence, against Northeastern, 1937
56 yards–Fred Powers Denver, against Idaho, 1939

RECORD DROPKICKS

1915
ve, 1916
1924

BASIC RULES OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

The ball is prolate spheroid in shape, with a circumference not less than 28 inches, and no more than 28½ inches, the short axis shall measure no less than 21¼, and no more than 21½ inches, the length of the long axis shall measure not less than 11 inches, nor more than 11¼ The weight of the ball shall be between 14 and 15 ounces and when inflated for play, shall have a pressure of not less than 12½ pounds nor more than 13½ pounds

Play is divided into four periods of 15 minutes each, one minute rest is permitted between the 1st and 2nd periods and also between the 3rd and 4th with a 30 minute rest between halves

The game is supervised by four officials—umpire, referee, field judge and linesman

Eleven players constitute a team, a center, two guards two tackles, two ends a quarterback two half backs and a full back Substitutions may be made at any time but in the college game the man relieved is not permitted to get back into the game until the next quarter is being played.

Play is started with a kickoff of the ball into enemy territory, and determination as to which team shall kick off or which receive it, is made by ards in four rfeit posses

The ball can be advanced (1) by running or plunging (2) by forward or lateral passing

The ball cannot be advanced by kicking without forfeiture to the other team However a score can be made by successful placement, or drop kicking

Points are scored as follows

6 points for a touchdown which means when a ball is carried or successfully passed over the enemy goal line

1 point for conversion After a touchdown the scoring side can run kick, or pass the ball from the two yard line (in college games) In event the ball is passed or carried over the line it can be carried to any place within the playing boundary If kicked it must go between the goal posts and over the crossbar

3 points for a goal from the field This can be accomplished by a drop kick, meaning the ball is dropped to the ground and kicked on the re the ball is passed to one player who a team mate to kick it Drop and if ball clears crossbar between uprights of goal post

2 points for a safety This is a play where a man in possession of the ball, is downed back of his own goal line It counts 2 points for the other side

The other form of kicking is called punting The ball is dropped toward the instep and kicked by the instep toward enemy territory The punt play is made when it is deemed wiser to surrender the ball than to retain possession

FOOTBALL—AMERICAN PRO

Dr Harry A March called 'The Father of Professional Football,' states in his book, "Pro Football" that the town of Latrobe, Pa, near Pittsburgh, was the stage for the first professional football match, Aug 31, 1898—Latrobe versus Jeanette, Pa

The Latrobe team, related Dr March, originally was managed and sponsored by the Y M C A, and all games were played on Saturday As time neared for the 1895 game with Jeanette, the Latrobe regulars, who seemed to be in on a profit sharing basis, found themselves minus an experienced quarter back Having heard about John Brallier (later a dentist in Latrobe) who had starred at quarter for Indiana Normal they offered him $10 and expenses—and Brallier related that he accepted, to become football s first "pro'

Pittsburgh was the first large city to have a "pro" team Among the earliest "pro" clubs were the Duquesnes of Pittsburgh Olympics of Mc Keesport Pa and Orange A C of Newark These were organized in 1896 or 1897

Ohio,
, spar
l back
nd ex-
penses for one game—the only time he ever played as a "pro" He broke

Association The organization hardly functioned in its first year—1920

In 1921 drastic changes were made when the present day National *Football League succeeded the U S P F A with Joseph F Carr of Colum* bus Ohio as president

Few folks were eager to get a franchise in the new league because it was feared it would collapse as had its predecessor This fear was aug*mented by the fact the school authorities frowned upon professional foot*ball and pleaded with the college players not to turn "pro" after graduation

Franchises in the new league sold for as low as $50 In 1925 Tom Mara bought the New York Giants franchise for $2 500 In 1927, the progress of the professional game had been so feeble that there were only 80 paying customers at a New York Giants Chicago Bears contest But conditions

have changed since The Mara franchise now is valued at over $1 000 000

The league had a rather difficult time for some years because of its inability to get star collegians Eventually, some of the great players from Pacific Coast and other far western colleges joined the ranks, gave a touch of class to the teams and eventually the crack eastern players

introduction of the draft system whereby the weaker teams had first choice of the stars

Mel Hein who played center for the New York Giants for about 10 years generally is rated as the greatest of pro linesmen Sammy Baugh as the greatest of all forward passers and Don Hutson, as the outstanding of the receivers All are ex collegians and were All America selections in their college years

NATIONAL LEAGUE PRO CHAMPIONS

YEAR	WINNER	W	L	T	TMS IN LG
1922	Canton	10	0	2	18
1923	Canton	11	0	1	20
1924	Cleveland	7	1	1	18
1925	Chi Cards	11	2	1	20
1926	Frankford (Phila)	14	1	1	22
1927	N Y Giants	11	1	1	12
1928	Providence	8	2	1	10
1929	Green Bay	12	0	1	12
1930	Green Bay	10	3	1	11
1931	Green Bay	12	2	0	10
1932	Chi Bears	7	1	6	8

(In 1933 league split into two divisions Eastern and Western N Y Bklyn Boston Phila and Pitt made up Eastern Chicago Bears Chicago Cards Portsmouth Green Bay Cincinnati made up Western)

	W	L	T
1933 (E) N Y Giants	11	3	0
(W) Chi Bears	11	2	1
In playoff for the world s title Bears defeated Giants 23 to 21			
1934 (E) N Y Giants	8	5	0
(W) Chi Bears	13	0	0
Playoff Won by Giants 30 13			
1935 (E) N Y Giants	9	3	0
(W) Detroit	7	3	2
Playoff Won by Detroit 26 7			
1936 (E) Boston	7	5	0
(W) Green Bay	10	1	1
Playoff Won by Green Bay 21 6			
1937 (E) Washington	8	3	0
(W) Chi Bears	9	1	1
Playoff Won by Washington 28 21			
1938 (E) New York	8	2	1
(W) Green Bay	8	3	0
Playoff Won by New York 23 17			
1939 (E) New York	9	1	1
(W) Green Bay	9	2	0
Playoff Won by Green Bay 27 0			
1940 (E) Washington	9	2	0
(W) Chi Bears	8	3	0
Playoff Won by Chicago 73-0			
1941 (E) New York	8	3	0
(W) *Chi Bears	10	1	0
(W) *Green Bay	10	1	0
* Chi Bears defeated Green Bay 33 14 in playoff for Western title			
Playoff Won by Chi Bears 37 9			
1942 (E) Washington	10	1	0
(W) Chi Bears	11	0	0
Playoff Won by Washington 14-6			
1943 (E) *Washington	6	3	1
(E) *New York	6	3	1
(W) Chi Bears	8	1	1
* In playoff for Eastern title Washington defeated New York 28 14			
Playoff Chi Bears defeated Washington 41 21			

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE—1943

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	FOR	AGS T	PCT
*Washington	6	3	1	229	137	750
*Giants	6	3	1	197	170	750
Phil Pitt	5	4	1	225	230	556
Dodgers	2	8	0	65	234	200

* Tied for first place Washington won playoff 28 0

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	FOR	AGS T	PCT
Chicago Bears	8	1	1	303	157	889
Green Bay	7	2	1	264	172	773
Detroit	3	6	1	178	218	333
Chicago Cards	0	10	0	95	238	000

In playoff for league 1943 championship Chicago Bears defeated Washington 41 21

1943 ALL PRO TEAMS

(United Press Selections)

FIRST TEAM

Ends—Don Hutson Green Bay and Eddie Rucinski Chi Cardinals
Tackles—Al Blozis NY and Vic Sears Phila Pitts
Guards Dick Farman Wash and Dan Fortmann Chi Bears
Center Clyde Turner Chi Bears
Backs—Sid Luckman Chi Bears Sammy Baugh Wash Harry Clark Chi Bears and Ward Cuff NY

SECOND TEAM

Ends—George Wilson Chi Bears and Bob Masterson Wash
Tackles Buford Ray Green Bay and Chet Bulger Chi Cardinals
Guards—Augie Lio Det and Clyde Shugart Wash
Center—George Smith Wash
Backs—Tony Canadeo Green Bay Jack Hinkle Phila Pitts Ernie Steele Phila Pitts and Bill Paschal NY

MISCELLANEOUS PRO FOOTBALL RECORDS

Teams

Record yards gained season 4 265 Chicago Bears 1941 game 682,

426

ame

reen

Bay vs Cleveland, Oct 18 1942

Record completed passes season 172 Green Bay 1942 out of 330 attempts game 33, Philadelphia vs Washington Dec 1, 1940, out of 60 attempts

Record scoring season, 396 (11 games) Chicago Bears, 1941, regular season game, (one team) 64 by Philadelphia vs Cincinnati, Nov 6, 1934 In 1940 playoff for championship Chicago Bears defeated Washington, 73 0 Record scoring for one game by both teams, 79, Green Bay (55), Chicago Cardinals (24), Nov 1, 1942

Record for consecutive victories 18, by Chicago Bears, 1933 1934, tied by Chicago Bears, 1941-1942

Individuals

Green Bay,
thers,
York

Record runs returning kickoff, 102 yards, Doug Russell, Chicago Cardinals vs Cincinnati, Sept 24, 1934, *punt return*, 98 yards, Gil LeFebvre, Cincinnati vs Brooklyn, Dec 3, 1933, *from scrimmage*, 97 yards, Andy Uram Green Bay vs C
forward pass, 100 yards,
on completed forward
Andy Farkas, vs Pittsburgh, Oct 15, 1

Record completed passes lifetime
1937 1943, season, 146, Cecil Isbell,
O'Brien, Philadelphi

Record pass attem 1943, season
295 (126 completed 1942, game,
60, Davey O'Brien, 940 (33 com
pleted)

FOOTBALL—AMERICAN SIX-MAN

Stephen E Elper, of Hebron, Neb, who played end at Cotner College (Lincoln Neb) in 1932, originated six man football teams in 1934 He
designed the
chools
intend
s liked
for them
ver worked on the new
layers on the field, thus
attack, and, further to
football scrimmages he
ruled that a man receiving the ball behind the line of scrimmage could not carry it beyond Thus, he was required to kick or pass, and, to encourage kicking 4 points were awarded for a field goal

A team consists of a center, two ends, a quarterback, a halfback and a

fullback–three men on the line, three back of it The field is 40 x 80 yards, as compared with 300 feet x 160 feet in 11 man football The basic rules of the 11 man game apply to the six man sport, and equipment is about the same, except that cleats on shoes are barred

When Elper outlined his new game in August 1934 several schools showed interest, but none cared to risk the money for equipment In this emergency, W H Roselius, coach at Hebron College, agreed to loan the needed things, and a game was arranged between a combination chosen from the public schools in Chester and Hardy (Neb) and another recruited from the Alexandria and Belvidere public schools

This pioneer contest was staged under the flood lights of the Hebron College field on Sept 26, 1934, was well attended, and, fittingly, ended in a 19 19 tie

By the end of the 1934 season there were about 100 teams in action

"The geographic expansion of the game since then has been very rapid," reports Elper It spread to 9 states in 1935, to 17 in 1936, to 45 by 1941 As early as 1938 Canadian and Hawaiian teams were playing it"

In 1942 there were over 20 000 teams in the U S A alone and one school out of about every seven was represented

FOOTBALL—AUSTRALIAN

AUSTRALIA plays three kinds of football–rugby and soccer and Australian Rules, a game of its own devising This in Australia is the ultimate of games

H Archie Richardson, representative of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, describing the game, wrote

> What was eventually to become known as the Australian Rules game, was initiated in Melbourne in 1858 by H C A Harrison ("Father of Australian

"Fifteen from each team are placed man to-man around the field and are required to keep approximately to their assigned positions while the remainder (six in all) are permitted to follow the play all over the field Playing time is divided into four quarters of 25 minutes each and as there are no time-outs or

huddles the play is practically continuous and under control of a central umpire who follows the play at all times Assisting the umpire are two boundary umpires who put the ball back into play when it is forced out on the sidelines

"There are four uprights at each end, without crossbars The two inner

If the ball is kicked

eing touched, it scores

outer posts, it scores

one point

"There is no tackling no line plunges, no forward passing, but underhand passing is allowed under the rules of the Victorian Football Association If a player wishes to run with the ball, he must bounce it once every 10 yards In

intersection of the two seams

"In normal times the game is tremendously popular especially in the State of Victoria where in the pre war year of 1937, there were 1,452 clubs, with a total of 43,680 players, playing one game each week of the 18 week season in Victoria alone, before an aggregate attendance of 457,000 spectators—all

for each game, but are not termed professionals After the 18 home and home games are played in the V F L competition, there are a series of semi finals

AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

1908	A section won by Victoria
	B section won by Tasmania
1911	South Australia
1914	Victoria
1921	Western Australia
1924	Victoria
1927	Victoria
1930	Victoria
1933	Victoria
1937	Victoria

Victoria has won 51 out of 71 games played against South Australia, 19 out of 21 against New South Wales, 16 out of 21 against Western Australia, 7 out of 7 against Tasmania, both games against Queensland, and the only game played against New Zealand

Richardson, continuing, stated

Fred Leach, Rod McGregor, Joe Marmo, Tom Fitzmaurice, 'Cazzer' Cazaly, Dave McNamara, Vic Richardson, Warne Smith, Vic Thorpe, Dookie Mc

yards and 1 foot for a placement

FOOTBALL—AUSTUS

This is a new football game, so new that few outside of Australia even have heard of it, and none beyond Australasia has seen it played

It was invented in Australia in the summer of 1943 so that the American soldier teams of football players and the Australians would have a common

—not lengthy

Melbourne

Sporting Globe, in San Francisco, details the innovation

"The American soldiers put on exhibitions of the American style of football

with the Australians, it hardly was a contest, because the Australian game stresses kicking at which Americans generally, are not very adept

'In this crisis, Ern Crowley, baseball editor of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, was asked to draw up a set of rules for a new game—and he made an excellent job of it.

Americans and so all is 50-50 and this new game, played during 1943 brought about some thoroughly exciting matches between Australians and Americans

novelty of
very large
rious War
Charities

"At Geelong, on August 25, 1943, Private William Jost, of the U S Marines, established an international record for passing with a throw of 76 yards 1 foot 6 inches, during a passing versus kicking contest Jost met three of the star kickers of the Victorian Football League, and bewildered spectators with the distance and the accuracy of his throws, especially, of course, the record toss

d abbre-
be that
national

method of future football play"

FOOTBALL—CANADIAN

CANADIAN football, different from all other games of this species, has a relationship with American football, with the chief difference being in the manner of scoring touchdowns

The game technically is known as "Rouge"

Vern De Geer, sports editor of the Toronto (Ont.) Globe and Mail describing the Canadian game stated

"In Canadian football there is a 'dead ball' line 25 yards behind the goal line and parallel to it If an opposing punter kicks the ball over this 'deadline' the play is scored as a single point. If the ball drops between the goal line and the deadline the defending side is given an opportunity to run the ball out into the field of play If he is tackled before crossing the goal line into the field of play he is said to be 'rouged' That counts a point for the team smearing him

not six as
ires a
point

years
ago The rules of the American pass were adopted to some extent but varied in ce

rican
field
ts are
placed on the goal line

"Players line up in the same battle formation as in American football—but just to be different, we Canucks have 12 men instead of eleven The extra man, usually employed as a roving secondary defense man or blocker, or extra backfielder, is labelled a 'flying wing' I don't know why A team consists of

(tackles),
halfback,

a free ball, with all players on both clubs eligible to pick it up and run like hell To offset the absence of interference, our Canadian ball carriers use the lateral pass freely, tossing the ball around like a hot potato at times You can pass laterally anywhere on the field, but not forward, except on a legitimate forward

FOOTBALL—GAELIC

Ireland isn't the only place where Gaelic Football is played, but the Irish seem to be the only ones who participate in this sport where men are men and where the mildly timid and the none too-rugged ones never try it twice

permitted to throw, but can dribble, as in basketball, kick along the ground, punt or punch Inasmuch as each side is eager to advance toward the rival goal line, there is bristling action during every minute of play, split into two halves of 30 minutes each

One point is scored for kicking or punching the ball over the cross bars, while three are tallied if the ball is punched or kicked into the net. When

start an inspired advance of their own

Beginning in 1931, and until England went to war, the winners of the

week Of course,

ne, as well as the date, is in dispute, but it is known to have been very popular in Dublin in 1527 The old game was different than that of today The size of the team was not limited All the able bodied in one town played against those of another, or parish played against parish The size of the teams scaled be tween 25 and 100 Effort was made to keep them numerically even, but this rarely happened, and frequently one team had from 5 to 30 more players than its rival

In some of the earlier centuries the rules provided that a game start at a point in dead center between two rival parishes That might have been two miles or ten miles from either of the parish lines The team which was first to advance the ball across the boundary line of the other parish won

Gaelic football games in the far flung years were very ceremonial There was a dancing contest among colleens as a preliminary After that the master of ceremonies went to midfield and addressed the crowd The players wore caps, from which fluttered ribbons of distinguishing color

A master of ceremonies in a game between Lusk and Swords in 1721, treated the spectators to something a bit unique when he chanted this poem, one of Ireland s classics, so far as athletics is concerned

"Ye champions of fair Lusk and ye of Swords
"View well this ball the present of your lords,
"To outward view, three folds of bullock's hide,
"With leather thongs bound fast on every side,
"A mass of finest hay concealed from sight,
"Conspire at once to make it firm and light"

In those days there was no rest period, teams playing until one or an other scored a goal, which ended the contest

At the turn of the 18th century the game was very popular throughout Ireland, and the reading of a poem or song before the battle began was still in vogue But after the game was under way, there was no singing and nothing poetic, especially in the Nanny, Meath and Boyne River dis tricts, where teams from opposite sides of the streams played each other according to their own particular rules, none of them chummy

Because punching at the ball was permitted a great many eyes were blackened, noses broken and mouths cut by players who seemingly aimed their punches at the ball but actually drove them into enemy faces

"In fact," explained one Celt, "the real strategy of the game was to mess up the other man's face as soon as possible, because a man with two swollen eyes couldn't follow the ball as well as one with clear vision Players often started the first game of the season by getting a pair of black eyes, and that's all the eyes they had until the season was over—just black and swollen"

pl
ot
co

Ca

ments The fierce struggle ended in a scoreless tie when one of the contestants kicked the ball out of the neighborhood After the players had calmed down they decided that the game might be bettered if there were some standard rules

Dan and Maurice Davin, of Carrick, spectators at the combat, and very important citizens in the community, agreed that something ought to be done to save the Irish lads for posterity So with Michael Cusack, of Clare, and some of the players, the Davins drew up a set of standardized rules, which softened up the game slightly They formed the Gaelic Athletic Association at a big meeting in Hayes Hotel in Thurles, Ireland, Nov 1, 1884 Since then it has been the ruling body for the sport throughout the world

FOOTBALL—RUGBY



re-
n a

There was much commotion at the time And speculation as to whether

game, which at the time was known as "Rugby's football game," although

under the haphazard rules of the new game

The game had gained such favor going into the 1870's that leaders of the important clubs—17—formed an organization, called itself the Rugby Union, and set about standardizing the rules

The Scotland Rugby Union was organized in 1873, and the Irish Foot ball Union, including all of Ireland, came into existence in 1874 How ever, in 1875 the Northerns split out and formed their own organization known as North of Ireland Rugby Union The factions became reconciled in 1881, and resumed as the Irish Rugby Union The Welsh Rugby Union, organized in 1880, went into action in 1881

France adopted Rugby in 1870, as did New Zealand, and in 1888 a team of native New Zealanders—the Maoris—visited England, and made a successful tour

The game has been played in the U S A since the 70's, but has not gained much favor, largely because it arrived at a time when the Americans were busy evolving their own game, and gave it preference over Rugby

Although the professional Blackheaths of 1861-62 did much to popularize Rugby, it did not gain a great deal of favor among the other professionals, and, through the 1870s and 1880s, the professionals indulged chiefly in Soccer, leaving Rugby to the amateurs

star Rugby players were
those who favored "sub
ayers be reimbursed not
merely for their expenses, but also for the time lost from their regular employment This led to a series of hectic debates and ended in 1893 with a general meeting, when, by a vote of 282 to 136, it was decided that Rugby Union rules required a player to be wholly amateur

Advocates of "pro" Rugby then formed the Northern Football Union, a professional organization The name was changed to Northern Union, and later to Rugby League, by which it is known today.

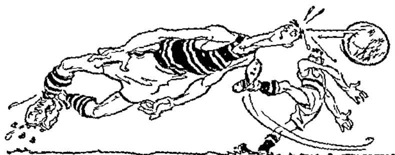
Under Rugby Union rules, 15 men make up a team, Rugby League requires only 13

han the American species
with only a 5 minute rest
ne out," unless there is a
serious injury Even then, the "time out" limit is three minutes If the player cannot continue, the game goes on without him No substitutions are permitted in Rugby

When play starts in Rugby, the general idea is that there will be no

cessation of furious action until the half is ended, when play is resumed after the half, it is expected there will be no halt until the game is done And so Rugby generally provides a full 60 or 75 minutes of sustained play

FOOTBALL—SOCCER



SOCCER is the only game of football deserving the name, because it is the only one where advancement of the ball is limited to action by the feet

It is the original undiluted football game and its origin dates back to England in the 11th Century (See Football Section in this book for details)

Soccer of the early centuries was played under different rules—when

each other

In 1862 the game was bettered further by some additional rules

In 1863 the Soccer leaders, whose game up to then was known only as "football," took note of a new form of play—called "Rugby"—wherein the

advanced in any way except by kicking

This group of 1863 called itself the London Football Association, to distinguish its game from "Rugby," and proceeded to classify its game as "Association football" not merely "football" as had been the case before Rugby was played. In time, "Association" was abbreviated to "Assoc," and finally to "Soccer"

The Association had another meeting in 1866, made further changes in the laws, and these, almost in toto, govern the game today in all parts of the world.

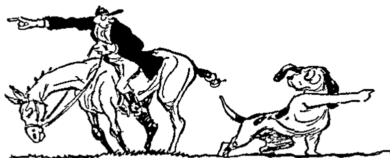
It was said before the war that the sun never sets on the game of Soccer While Rugby remained almost the exclusive property of the British Empire players, Soccer spread to all parts of the civilized world and enjoyed immense popularity everywhere—except in the United States and Canada

Prior to the outbreak of war, James Armstrong, of the United States Football Association, the governing Soccer body in this country, stated

"Soccer became a recognized national sport here in 1913, with the formation of the United States Football Association, which body accepted an affiliation with the International Football Federation in 1914 The Association has grown steadily until at this time, there are nearly 50 associations within its membership, together with associate members including the Amateur Athletic Union the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Public Schools Athletic League"

While Soccer is merely a sport in all countries beyond England and Wales, it was used as a vehicle for terrific gambling by the English and Welsh It was estimated before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe that 11,000,000 separate households in those countries gambled at least $250,000 000 annually in Soccer pools The war has not ended the "pools," but has greatly decreased the plays

FOX HUNTING



Fox hunting originated centuries ago in England—perhaps in the time of King Edward II (1307-1327)—and during most of the years between has been subjected to condemnation by groups, who consider it "a vicious expression of savagery, cloaked by the name of sport"

In the very earliest times so many fox ran wild in the British Isles that anyone could organize an impromptu hunt As the fox became scarcer, the hunters found it necessary to engage trappers who would bring in unharmed animals These would be carefully tended until hunts days when they would be released, and given a start of so many minutes before

pursuit by dogs and humans on horseback It is this practice of preparing animals for the kill that has caused so much bitter criticism of fox hunting as a sport

The ardent fox hunter must maintain both a stable and a kennel Depending upon the number of horses and hounds the cost, merely for annual upkeep, ranges from $1 000 to $15 000 a year not including the original outlay for the animals The fox hunter needs special clothes and he is called upon to face many other expenses

Therefore fox hunting is a sport which belongs to the very wealthy It is beyond the financial means of other classes to support a yearning to chase the fox in proper fashion

Lord Fairfax is credited with introducing the sport into North America in 1739 near his estate at Northern Neck, Va In 1742, he imported the first pack of English bred fox hounds

The sport had so increased in favor by 1776 that 128 huntsmen in the Philadelphia district formed the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club George Washington was a fox hunting enthusiast Before the Revolutionary War he had one of the best kennels on the North American continent When the conflict ended, his kennels had ceased to exist but he quickly re established them

There now are nearly 150 clubs affiliated with the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America [illegible] sylvania second while Maryland [illegible] North and South Carolina Col[illegible] Connecticut, Texas Georgia Kentucky Wisconsin Vermont, Indiana, Kansas and Delaware also have representation

Until 1779 the huntsmen in America were content to pursue the gray fox But this fellow had an advantage, his color often blended him into trees or underbrush So several pairs of red fox were imported from England and breeding of them was started Within 20 years the red fox family has grown to great numbers

The average weight of a male fox is 15 pounds, females 13 to 14 Fox hounds scale between 65 and 75 pounds During a hunt there usually is one fox but the number of dogs is limited only by the number of huntsmen, and the dogs they enter Sometimes there are as many as 100 hounds in a pack

[illegible]

hounds catch the fox, is privileged after the fox is dead, to cut off the [illegible]

GLIDING AND SOARING

... Soaring are twins—but not identical twins

... called "motorless flight"

... gliding, the other

soaring The difference between ... ing quite weighty,

... minutes and descends to earth, a soaring machine,

... and duration

... e thermal

... around, a

so... ...

... gradually loses

... aring machine

... should

... tance

... thermal ... rma

... less ship can do when

... Schmidt, of Ger

... rich Dittmar, also

of Germany, travelled 200 miles ... ached altitude of 14,190 feet—almost 3 miles

...

... e to

... n in

Europe, was, until the war came, a sport in this country It was sponsored as such by three Germans who came to New England in about 1930 and opened a school As a sport it is exp... ...cheap ... machines cost around $600, while a ... to hang up some sort of re... ... $2 500—or more

There are different methods for a takeoff One is to hitch onto the tail of an aeroplane, zoom up, signal "let go" and then sail around as long as you can If you are in a heavy glider, you soon will be moving back to earth because only a Triple X lusty thermal can keep a heavy glider aloft more than a few minutes But if you are in a light soaring machine, and the skies are cluttered with thermals, there is no guessing when you'll get home

Another takeoff method is to shoot from the top of a high hill A third is by virtue of an elastic shock cord You hitch the cord to a tree and tie the other end of it to your machine Then get a few pals to pull your machine as far from the tree as possible—which stretches the elastic Sud

release your hitching rope and up you proceed to soar

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 A D) was first to write about the gliding principle, and left many sketches to illustrate the idea, but, so far as is known, he never made a flight

The pioneer glider, according to Edwin Way Teale, in his volume, "The

succeeded with his first device, which weighed 40 pounds, while Mont gomery bulked 130

Germans, S Pil-
ew chapters into

made more than 2 000 successful flights He died of injuries in 1896 His glider, with a wing spread of 23 feet, is in the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington

A tremendous sensation was caused on April 29 1905, when Dan Ma-
loney, riding in 4,000 feet
while attached eased over
Santa Barbara, cked up a
speed at one time, of 68 miles an hour, and remained in the air 20 minutes, and traveled 8 miles

Gliding caught the fancy of Americans after the first world war and when the National Glider Association was formed it had 61 members

Soaring in recent years became a sport so distinct from gliding that

America explained at the time

"Gliders are controlled by the pilot with exactly the same mechanism as found in the modern transport airplane, i e , a control stick for operating the

in a
en-
are

When the present war broke out, the Germans, due to many years of secret experimentation, launched fleets of gliders over invaded territory,

planes

The glider has played a mighty part in the war so far, and seems destined to accomplish even greater things if the conflict is prolonged

GOLF



GOLF is just another descendant of field hockey, the great grandaddy of all games played with a ball and stick

Golf has been called an ancient game by some historians because drawings exist showing shepherds, prior to the Christian era, using their crooks to drive pebbles around and about

But that wasn't golf The boys simply were bumping stones here and there to amuse themselves Usually they batted alone Sometimes associate lambkin tenders played with them They were just driving for distance, they were not playing golf

The history of golf is rather fanta
a definite game along in the 14th o
Scotland tried to abolish the sport,
alive. The royal ban was lifted—automatically—when a
playing the game which he had barred Thereafter, Scots proceeded openly to golf.

Yet for the next 200 years—and more—its spread was trifling The first

golf tournament was not staged until 1860 and England did not have a golf club until 1864 The Irish and Welsh were indifferent to the game The sport had been introduced into the U S A at the turn of the 19th cen

Ouimet turned in 72 Vardon 77, Ray 78

The victory of the youthful American was a sensational performance and golf became
they proceeded t
stopped to watch
What was so
hitting it? Of co
or sliced Chagrined, they tried again—and again—and so they became converts

Along in 1900 there probably weren't more than 50,000 golfers in the land In 1913, the grand total might not have been more than 175 000 Ouimet defeated Vardon and Ray, America started asking about this game, sta

it
un

list being made up of folks who had played the game but, for one reason or another, had to abandon play

Herb Graffis editor of "Golfdom," a Chicago publication, columnist for

new clubs purchased, etc Graffis advised

"The peak year for golf was 1935, when we had those 5727 courses From then until 1941, various courses were abandoned to be cut up into real estate developments, or for some other reason Anyway, before we became involved in the war in 1941, there were 5209 courses in actual operation Of those, 3209 were nine holers, the others 18 holes

made any recent survey of the situation I have heard some estimates which placed at 2500 the golf courses—municipal, public and private—which operated last year But that merely is a guess

"Here are the statistics to show the courses that were in operation in the summer of 1941."

GOLF COURSES IN THE U S A–1941

State	Private Total	Daily Fee Total	Municipal Total	Total
Maine	43	27	1	71
New Hampshire	31	26	2	59
Vermont	27	17	1	45
Massachusetts	136	46	16	198
Rhode Island	26	6	1	33
Connecticut	65	22	9	96
New England	328	144	30	502
New York	285	103	43	431
New Jersey	95	33	8	136
Pennsylvania	192	72	16	280
Mid Atlantic	572	208	67	847
Delaware	7		1	8
Md (plus D C)	33	11	11	55
Virginia	51	17	9	77
West Virginia	32	12	3	47
North Carolina	52	21	19	92
South Carolina	27	5	7	39
Georgia	52	11	21	84
Florida	37	51	23	111
S Atlantic	291	128	94	513
Ohio	156	96	25	277
Indiana	83	37	32	152
Illinois	192	91	46	329
Michigan	132	106	32	270
Wisconsin	107	65	22	194
E N Central	670	395	157	1222
Kentucky	49	7	6	62
Tennessee	34	9	12	55
Alabama	36	5	4	45
Mississippi	28	7	2	37
E S Central	147	28	24	199

State	Private Total	Daily Fee Total	Municipal Total	Total
Minnesota	124	29	28	181
Iowa	137	17	26	180
Missouri	81	24	11	116
North Dakota	45	2	26	73
South Dakota	52	1	15	68
Nebraska	94	12	16	122
Kansas	131	21	18	170
W N Central	664	106	140	910
Arkansas	30	8	5	43
Louisiana	31	1	9	41
Oklahoma	64	27	16	107
Texas	162	33	47	242
W S Central	287	69	77	433
Montana	42	2	10	54
Idaho	12	2	9	23
Wyoming	15		6	21
Colorado	40	3	27	70
New Mexico	17	4	5	26
Arizona	13	8	6	27
Utah	6	2	6	14
Nevada	3	2	1	6
Mountain	148	23	70	241
Washington	41	35	12	88
Oregon	30	21	5	56
California	110	53	35	198
Pacific	181	109	52	342
TOTAL–U S	3288	1210	711	5209

[illegible] hether one wishes [illegible] draw [illegible] shows three Hollanders, each with a small round object in hand One–only one–

the background of that drawing Three merry gentlemen, three little globules, one stick of some sort or other—that constitutes Holland s claim, unless one considers its insistence that the present name of the game is just a slight shift from a word in the Dutch tongue—"kolf" However, "kolf" means "club" It did not, in those years, mean any form of game On the other hand, the word "gouff," gouf, "gowff," and also "golfe," all were used to describe a game in Scotland—not an implement

Golf was first played in Scotland either very late in the 14th century or

March, 1457, ruled against golfe'

In 1491, Parliament fired a terrific broadside at the sport Not only did it forbid the game, but it fixed a fine and imprisonment both for the offend

whose property the barred game was
e sport completely, or wrecked it for
cotland (1488 1513), hadn t become
infected with the golf virus

asked to prove it, took a swing—another—perhaps a few more Thus he became a golfer

When it became known that the same King of the Scots, who had signed the edict against golf, was himself an addict, the law naturally became a joke, and the game was played rather openly in Scotland However, the rule remained on the books until 1592 Legislation then was enacted in Edinburgh whereby the game was permitted "except on Sundays" This

Queen Mary, who was educated in France, referred to the boy, who served her on the golf course, as a "cadet"—meaning someone who was learning the game The pronunciation in French is "cad day" Hence, the "caddie" of today

The early golf balls were made of feathers tightly stuffed into a leather cover The "gutty" ball (really gutta percha) was first used in 1848 in

cover

.s 105

years old and Paris, in several tests, said he drove it up to 175 yards

Although golf was extremely popular in Scotland from the middle of the 15th century, England showed no real interest until about 1850 The first English club basically devoted to golf—the Royal North Devon Club—was not established until 1864 The Royal Liverpool Club was next, com

yed at Prest

winner was

given a belt emblematic of the championship It was to become forever the property of the man winning it three times in succession Tom Morris, Junior, gained permanent possession of the belt by victories in 1868, 1869 and 1870

Definite proof that golf dates back far more than a century in the history of sports in the USA is found in a bit of paper, yellowed with age, and made fragile by the impact of the years, now hanging framed in the Savannah (Georgia) Golf Club It reads

GOLF CLUB BALL

"The honor of Miss Eliza Johnston's presence is requested to a Ball to be given by the members of the Golf Club of this city (Savannah Ga) at the Exchange on Tuesday evening the 13th inst at 7 o clock

George Woodruff
Robert Mackay
John Craig
James Dickson } *Managers*

George Hogarth—*Treasurer*
Savannah December, 1811"

Golf was introduced into Canada in the 60s by officers of ships arriving from England and Scotland, who brought along equipment, and played in Montreal and Quebec on a three hole course which they outlined themselves

The game increased so much in favor in Canada that, on Nov 4, 1873, a group of the original players met in the office of John S Sidey, in Montreal, and created the Montreal Golf Club, since renamed Royal Montreal Golf Club

John G Reid, a Scotsman, who settled in Yonkers, N Y, in the 80s, is called the "Father of American Golf"

In 1888, when Reid learned that Bob Lockart, a friend, was going to Europe, he asked Lockart to bring back some clubs and balls Reid had golfed in Scotland, but had left his equipment behind When Lockart

returned with the drivers, niblicks, putters and such, Reid proceeded to lay out a 6 hole course in a vacant lot near his home He interested four neighbors—Talmadge, Putnam, Holbrook and Upham They helped him plot the links Reid explained the principle of the game to them and, on Nov 4, 1888, the five swung into action

[illegible] cantly and point to the golfers

When spring came, and the days grew warm, the players would doff their coats at the first tee and hang them on a nearby apple tree Thus the original golfers became known as "The Apple Tree Gang"

The golfers continued to derive so much pleasure out of the sport that the other townsfolk became curious Reid explained, loaned his clubs and balls, and served his neighbors as a gratis golf instructor Converts came in ever growing numbers With the increase in the number of golfers in [illegible]

The golfers built a small clubhouse and called it the St Andrews Golf Club, of Yonkers.

By 1894, there were nearly a score of golf groups This led to the staging of two separate tournaments that year The first was medal play at 18 holes, and was conducted by the Newport, R I, Golf Club, Sept 3 There were 20 entries, and W G Lawrence, of Newport, was winner, with 188 strokes The next tournament, and the first at match play, was Oct 11-12-13, on the St Andrews (Yonkers, N Y) course, L B Stoddart, of Yonkers, defeating C B McDonald, of Chicago, 1 up

On Dec 22, 1894, four golf clubs in the East—St Andrews (Yonkers, [illegible] Club— [illegible] ruling organization over the amateurs ever since

The U S G A sponsored jointly, with the Royal and Ancient Club of St Andrews, every two years (before the war), the International Walker Cup matches for amateur teams, and the Women's International Curtis Cup matches.

The U S G A makes the rules which are generally followed in play in the United States and decides as to a golfer's qualification to compete in the amateur championship The U S G A maintains a Greens Section which furnishes invaluable service to its member clubs in problems relating to course upkeep.

[illegible] golfing group was [illegible] York, by Rodman [illegible] for an association

This led to newer meetings and the enrollment of members, and the Pro-

fessional Golfers Association was formally started on its career at a meeting in New York April 10th

The National Championships are National Amateur for Men, National Amateur for Women, the National Open, for men, in which professionals and amateurs compete, the Professional Championship for men professionals

FAMOUS GOLFERS

Not much debate will be provoked if Robert T Jones, Jr, of Atlanta Ga, is nominated as the greatest golfer of all time

He won his first title in 1911—the Junior Championship of Atlanta—*when he* was 9 He won three *Invitation Championships in Atlanta in* 1915 He won four Championships in 1916—when he was 14—including the Georgia State title And in the same year he made his first appearance in the U S A Amateur His victories thereafter included

Southern Amateur—1917, 1920, 1922
Southern Open—1927
Orange County G C—1924 1925 1927, 1928, 1930
U S A Open—1923 1926, 1929, 1930 Tied in 1925 and 1928 but lost in playoffs
British Amateur—1930
British Open—1926 1927, 1930
Augusta Open—1930
Walker Cup Matches—Won 5 lost 0

In 1930 as a climax to a career he abbreviated much too soon, Jones made the 'grand slam" in golf He won the British Amateur and the British Open returned to the States and won the U S A Open and then the U S A Amateur

The 1930 feat of Jones never accomplished before, never since, and perhaps the all time record for always, was as follows

"GRAND SLAM" BY BOBBY JONES

British Amateur—May, St Andrews, Scotland Drew bye in the first round, defeated Sidn [illegible] 5 and 3 defeated Cyril J F [illegible] feated G O Watt, 4 [illegible] of U S A, 1 up defeated Eric W Fiddian, 4 and 3 defeated George Voigt in semi finals 1 up defeated Roger Wethered finals 7 and 6

British Open—June, Hoylake—Qualified with 150 Then shot 70-72 74 75—291 in field of 400

U S A Open—July, Interlachen, Minneapolis—Shot 71-73-68 75—287

U S A Amateur—Sept., Merion C C, Philadelphia—Sept 22, shot 69 to

lead first round qualifiers, Sept 23, shot 73 to make his total 142, winning medal, Sept 24, defeated C Ross Somerville, 5 and 4, and defeated G G Hoblitzel, 5 and 4 (both at 18 holes), Sept 25, defeated Fay Coleman 6 and 5 (36 holes), Sept 26, defeated Jess Sweetser, 9 and 8 (36 holes), Sept 27, defeated Gene Homans, 8 and 7, in finals

• • • •

Among the other great American golfers since the far back days have been

C B MacDonald, the first U S A Amateur Champion, the other great amateurs include Walter J Travis, H Chandler Egan, Robert A Gardner, William C Fownes, Jr, Jerome D Travers, Francis Ouimet, E M [illegible] Guilford, [illegible] Lawson [illegible] Ward

The great Open players, which includes amateurs, as well as professionals, have been

Willie Dunn, the first Champion, Willie Anderson, Alec Smith, Fred McLeod, Tom McNamara, Macdonald Smith, Ky Laffoon, M J Brady, J J McDermott, Walter C Hagen, Jock Hutchinson, Leo Diegel, T Philip Perkins James Barnes, Tom Creavey Gene Sarazen, W H ("Whiffey") Cox, Bobby Cruikshank, Paul Runyan, Johnny Revolta, Ed Dudley, Willie MacFarlane

Also Densmore Shute, Byran Nelson, Bill Melhorn, Tommy Armour, Harry Cooper Johnny Farrell, Henry Cotton, Mike Turnesa, Sam Snead, Al Espinosa, Craig Wood, Billy Burke, Ben Hogan, Al Watrous, Willie Groggin, Joe Turnesa, Joe Kirkwood greatest of all trick shot players, Ralph Guldahl, Henry Picard, Olin Dutra Sam Parks, Jr, Vic Ghezzi, Harold ("Jug") McSpaden, Sammy Byrd, former big league ball player, Jimmy Hines, Tony Penna

Among the most brilliant women golfers in the United States have been the following

Mrs C S Brown, who won the first National Championship in 1895, Beatrix Hoyt, Maude Wetmore, Ruth Underhill, Mrs Caleb Fox, Genevieve Hacker, Margaret Curtis, Harriot Curtis Dorothy Campbell (Mrs D C Hurd), Mrs R H Barlow Mary K Browne, Marion Hollins, Mrs C H Vanderbeck, Mrs Opal S Hill, Alexia Stirling Lucille Robinson, Glenna Collett, Edith Cummings, Charlotte Glutting Maureen Orcutt, Louise [illegible]
Patty [illegible]
Betty [illegible]

• • • •

GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS

There are 14 standard clubs used in golf today In an earlier era, these had names Now they are numbered These clubs, with their numbers, and the names they once bore, are

WOODEN HEADED CLUBS

Number 1	Driver	Number 3	Spoon
Number 2	Brassie	Number 4	Cleek

The wood used for the club heads is persimmon

IRON HEADED CLUBS

Number 1	Driving Iron	Number 6	Spade Mashie
Number 2	Midiron	Number 7	Mashie Niblick
Number 3	Mid Mashie	Number 8	Lofter
Number 4	Mashie Iron	Number 9	Niblick
Number 5	Mashie	Number 10	Putter

Some golfers also use a No 99 club—once called a sand wedge It was a custom of finicky golfers to carry substitute clubs, and this meant that they took 18 to 20 into action A protest was made by the caddies about the … be the limit … ted to many … The official … 68 inches in diameter

FAMOUS GOLF COURSES

The world s most famous golf course is the Royal and Ancient of St Andrews, in Fife, Scotland Other championship courses on the British Isles are

Hoylake, Muirfield, St James Sunnydale, St George's (at Sandwich), Prestwick, Deal Troon, Westward Ho, Royal Lytham and St Anne s

The championship American courses include

Newport (R I), Shinnecock Hills (L I), Chicago (Wheaton, Ill), Onwentsia (Lake Forest, Ill), Garden City (L I), Nassau (Glen Cove, L I), Baltusrol (Short Hills, N J), Englewood (N J), Apawamis … Oak … lass), Inverness … Delaware (Pa)

BASIC GOLF RULES

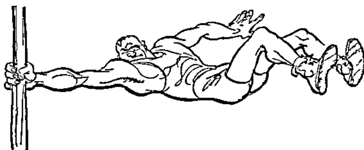
A course may be 9 or 18 holes, according to the desires of the property owners The holes may be any distance from the tee that the architect may decide

Contests may be for 9 holes, 18, 36, 72 as the pre-contest rules may determine

There are two methods of competition match play and medal play Match play is usually 18 or 36 holes, when championships are involved Medal play usually is 72 holes

In match play, the result is determined by who wins the most holes The one taking the fewest number of strokes to sink the ball is winner of that particular hole, if the players take an equal number, the hole is halved, and neither scores

GYMNASTICS



GYMNASTICS is a word from ancient Greek, and means athletic, or disciplinary, exercises Gymnasium also is Greek and describes the ground, *or place, for gymnastic performance Calisthenics is a lighter form of exer*

cold water, rubbing rooms, where the athletes were anointed with oil, and an adequate supply of dressing rooms

Although in modern times weight lifting is a sport separate from gymnastics, the Greeks coupled all of the routine of both sports for their young men The students were required to run, jump, throw weights, discus and javelin, they used parallel bars, swung clubs, climbed ropes, used the flying rings, tumbled, lifted weights and wrestled When time neared for an Olympiad, each gymnasium had its tryouts for the youngsters, and each was urged to compete in all the events on the program The ones scoring the highest number of points were chosen to represent that particular gymnasium at the Olympiad

Inasmuch as the Greek boys of the late teens, or the early 20's, spent the major part of each day at the gymnasiums, taking out only an occasional hour for recess it was decreed that all gymnasiums must include adequate grounds, with many shade trees, to provide a restful spot for the students This resulted in the construction of promenades, refreshments booths, benches, etc, some covered, others uncovered

In a very short while, the fair maidens of Greece proceeded to drop into the gardens and sit and wait for the boy friends to come out and visit with them between classes Soon the oldsters of the cities began to appear in the gardens outside the gymnasiums and, with the flight of time, these gymnasiums grounds became the popular day time meeting places, eventually developing into picnic grounds

There were three gymnasiums in Athens--the Lycaeum, the Academia and the Cynosaeges--and there were scores of others scattered throughout the nation Excavations have disclosed some huge gymnasiums in Alexandria, Olympia, Pergamon, Hierapolis, Aphrodisias, Delos, Asos and Troas Every city of consequence in Greece of that era had a gymnasium of some sort, just as every village in the U S A has some sort of school

The gymnasium idea was adopted by the Romans after they conquered Greece, but when the Olympiads were abolished in 392 A D by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, and physical training no longer was compulsory, the gymnasiums were closed as training places for athletic youth However, the learned men of the Empire decided that they should not be wholly abandoned. They reopened the gymnasiums and proceeded to teach the arts and sciences within the walls, and that really was the start of school house of today

In the very earliest years of gymnastics in the U S A, the sport was indulged in chiefly by folks from Europe, where gymnastics are extraordinarily popular The sons of these people, too, went in for gymnastics in the clubs organized by their fathers and grandfathers

But after the A A U assumed National control in 1897, other clubs, where gymnastics had been unknown before, proceeded to develop their own Year after year the monopoly which the foreign born, or first generation Americans, had on the titles, became weaker, as fourth, fifth and sixth generation Americans took to the sport

Quite a few years ago, the Colleges started to tutor in gymnastics, and in 1940, the first College team in the history of the sport—University of

foreigners

Gial

have

John

R Waterman Roman N Pieo, Charles J Keeney, Frank Wells Harrison Houston, and George Senft

The keen interest women showed in gymnastics caused the A A U to originate a National Tournament for them in 1931

FAMOUS GYMNASTS AND TEAMS

amazing

Jochim first flashed into fame by winning the All Around A A U title in 1925, and he repeated in 1926 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, and came back in 1933 to give him seven crowns George Wheeler, of First A P Community House, Pittsburgh, is the runner up with five championships—1937, 1938, 1939 1940 and 1941

The Swiss Turn Verein won its first team championship in 1926, lost in

University

in in 1941,

Penn State

College with its great team in 1943

The first of the All Around Champions was Earl Linderman, Camden, N J, in 1897

Others have been

O Steffen New York, 3 times a title winner, John Bissinger New York, twice E C Brendlin Camden N J Anton Heida Philadelphia, Fred Steffens Brooklyn twice Frank Jirasek Cedar Rapids Iowa twice, P Krimmel New York, twice F Kanis Newark three times a champion, Peter Hol, New York twice Joseph Oszy New York, Curtis Rottman New York twice, Frank Kriz New York, Alfred Jochim seven times, Frank Haubold New Jersey, twice Frank Cumiskey, New Jersey, twice Fred H Meyer, New York, George Wheeler, Pittsburgh, five times, Arthur E Pitt, New Jersey, the 1942 ruler

Roy E Moore of New York, was one of the great gymnasts of his time and while often a winner of events was not lucky enough to gain the All-Around Paul Krempel, of Los Angeles, was another

Included among the stars who just couldn't quite gain the All Around were

Meliam Hiesler, Adolph Zink, B Stoll, C Bernat, J D Gleason, O A Poll, Arthur Gilmore, Joseph Goldenburg, George Eyser, B Jorgensen, W Haas, George Steier, Paul Steier, A Schnall, Henry Jacknal, Arthur Nugent, Joseph F Dunn, David H Sharpe, William J Hermann Frank Wells, B Sanford, Edward Kunath, E Lindenbaum, F Siebert, Manfred Kraemer, Randall Bryden, Stanley Ellison, Roman N Pieo, J. D Harris, F Ketz, Jr, Joseph D Harris Roy W Dutcher, and Edward Hennig

Among the famous teams, in addition to the Swiss Turn Verein, have been

Newark T V, Norwegian T V & A C, National T V of New Jersey, Los Angeles School of P E, New York A C, West Side Y.M C.A., New York, Bohemian Gym Assn, New York, National A C, Brooklyn, Germania T V Cleveland, New York T V, Los Angeles A C, National Turners, Newark, University of Illinois, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Swiss Gymnastic Society, Y M H A of New York, Newark A C

FAMOUS WOMEN GYMNASTS

The first A A U Championship for women, staged in 1931, developed Roberta C Ranck, of Philadelphia, as the All Around Champion Her *specialty was Side Horse and Parallel Bars The next great All Around* Champion was Consetta Caruccio, of Baltimore, who won in 1933 and repeated in 1934 Then, in succession, came Thera Steppich, of Long Island, Pearl Perkins, later Pearl Perkins Nightingale, of Philadelphia, Helm McKee, also of Philadelphia, and Margaret Weissman, of New York

Others who gained fame as events champions were

Dorothy Rossenbach, of Buffalo, Adelaide Meyer, of New York, Andrea Barbustrak, Mary Conlin, of Philadelphia, Helen Schifano, of New Jersey, Helen Mathkowsky, of Philadelphia and Vera Tipowitz, also of Phila*delphia, Pearl Nightingale, Clara Sebarth, Bernice Nebelong and* Elsie Carlile, all of Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Turngemeinde, the National Turners of New York, the Germania T V of Baltimore, *the New York T V, the Swiss* Lincoln T V., and Hermann's Institute, of Philadelphia, have developed the best women's teams

OLYMPIC GYMNASTICS

The U S A won *the* Gymnastic Championship *in 1904 The individual* winners for the U S A all through the history of the modern Olympiads were

All Around—Anton Heida, 1904

Long Horse—Heida and George Eyser (U S A), tied in 1904, Frank Kriz, 1924

Horizontal Bar—Heida tied with E A Hennig, Cleveland, 1904, Dallas Bixler, 1932

GYMNASTIC EVENTS AND RULES

The principal U S A Gymnastic Events are

Free Calisthenics—Originated for tournament competition in 1921
Side Horse—Originated 1897
Long Horse—Originated 1897
Flying Rings—Originated 1885
Parallel Bars—Originated 1885
Horizontal Bar—Originated 1885
Tumbling—Originated 1886
Rope Climb—Originated 1888
Indian Club Swinging—Originated 1885

The All Around Championship is decided by best showing in Free Calisthenics, Long Horse, Side Horse, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars and Flying Rings

One compulsory and one optional exercise is required for Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, Side Horse and Long Horse All contestants must execute the compulsory as required by the rules The optional is some exercise of their own choosing where they feel they will appear at their best The judges make their decision on both exercises, based on degree of difficulty in performing the exercise, execution of the movement, and the form displayed

C

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routine is required The judging is on the basis of the amount of tumbling performed, with the degree of difficulty

In Club Swinging, the contestant is allowed one trial of four minutes The club must weigh one pound, and the dropping of a club shall end the exercise

In Free Calisthenics there shall be one optional exercise of 1½ to 2 minutes without hand apparatus

HANDBALL



The Irish originated handball in the 10th Century, and this game undoubtedly became the parent of tennis, as is explained in the "Tennis" section of this book.

The early name of the game in Ireland and England was "Fives"—five fingers to the hand

Handball was a favorite sport in Ireland for centuries, but it made no really marked progress until about 100 years ago, when there came one Meham Baggs, a Tipperary enthusiast, who developed into a wizard by reason of the fact that he could control his shots in such a way as to make the ball spin curve and do tricks on the rebound, to the utter bewilderment of his rivals—who quickly learned all about "screw tosses," and the other tricks of the mighty Baggs, and then proceeded to give him real competition

English schools adopted handball about 200 years ago, and it has enjoyed continued vogue especially at Eton, where a fine handball player is a person of distinction

One of the famous players of the 18th and 19th centuries was John Cavanagh, of St Giles Upon his death in 1819, a great tribute was paid to him in the newspaper, "Examiner," which included the following

"Cavanagh is dead, and has not left his peer behind him When he touched the ball there was end to the chase His eye was certain, his hand fatal, his presence of mind complete He could do what he pleased, and he always knew exactly what to do There was not only nobody equal, but nobody second to him"

Among the handball stars in Ireland in the 1870's was Phil Casey, who migrated to Brooklyn in about 1882, and was amazed to learn that there were no handball courts in the United States and no players, except the idle ones who, like himself, had come from British shores

Casey struck up quick acquaintanceship with a few of those, produced ... eded with ... t this was ... it impossible to get the required spins, and so the technique of the game suffered

By this time, folks in the neighborhood watching Casey and his companions, became interested, and expressed a desire to play Casey invited
t
c
c
o
other courts

The "graduates" of the Casey school spread the gospel of handball throughout the land, and soon the game was played in almost every important center In places where there was not enough population to support an official court, the game was played against walls of wood or brick, and there wasn t a fireman in the land who didn t devote some of his leisure to playing handball against the sides of the firehouse

In 1887 or 1888 Bernard McQuade, a former resident of Ireland then in New York, announced that he was a better man than Casey, and if Casey didn t think so he would meet Casey to determine the American championship Casey quickly answered by defeating McQuade and then decided to become world s champion by the simple process of playing—and defeating—John Lawlor, then champion of Ireland

The match was arranged for a $1000 side bet the first 10 games to be played in Cork Ireland, the next 11 in the United States the man taking the first 11 games to be acknowledged as world s champion Lawlor won 6 and Casey 4 in Ireland Coming to the United States Casey took 7 straight

Casey met all comers from then until 1900 when he ran out of opponents and announced his retire
fessional sport, lapsed into nc
obscurity if it had not been for
zation saw the merits in handball proceeded to plan for its future, and, in 1897, conducted its first tournament which returned Michael Eagan, of Jersey City, by way of Galway Ireland as the first champion

Until 1900, the handball courts had four walls each 22 feet high with a playing surface of 46 x 22 feet Only the hard handball was used But activities on bathing beaches created the idea for a one wall court and

enthusiasts who had wanted to own and operate a court, and who found the cost of a regulation 4 wall court too high, saw in the one-wall court the realization of their ambitions

One wall courts first made their appearance on the bathing beaches in the Greater New York district, along in 1913 and 1914 Soon they mush-

The first Senior National A.A U 4-wall championship was staged in Los

Angeles, in 1919, and Wm Ranft, of Los Angeles was winner The first National A.A U I wall championship was in New York, in 1924, and was won by Jack Byrnes, of New York

One-wall handball, although originating in New York, no longer is of great popularity there, but it gained vogue elsewhere throughout the country, and is a great favorite in many sections In New York and Brooklyn, where handball is extensively played, the preference seems to be for the 4 wall game However, in 1944, there were 524 one wall courts in operation in the public parks in Greater New York

Women rarely play the four wall game, but hundreds of thousands indulge in the one wall game, especially during the summer, either on the beaches, or in one or another of the civic playgrounds, which now teem with handball courts

Arthur Wehrmann, a handball star since 1910, who has refereed in more than 6,000 important matches throughout the nation, was named Chairman of the Metropolitan (NY) Handball Association in 1930 In 1931, he was appointed Chairman of the National A A U Handball Committee, and has carried on in that capacity since then

Wehrmann now ranks as the greatest authority on the game in the United States

FAMOUS HANDBALL PLAYERS

FOUR-WALL SOFTBALL

W F Ranft, J Lacey, George Retzer, Max Gold, G Klawiter, R Retzer, all of Los Angeles Dr Carl Haedge, St Paul, A J Schinner, Milwaukee, J R Murray, San Francisco R Serenberg and J Bathey, Detroit, Maynard Laswell Joe Gordon and Andy Berry, all of Los Angeles A W Paynter, A Banuet, L McMillan J Donovan all of San Francisco H Dworman, J Botts, W Kammann Detroit, Sam Atcheson, Memphis, Joe Platak, Chicago ranked by many as the champion of champions, George Nelson, Baltimore, Joe Griffin and A Schaufelberger, Detroit

Also, Angelo Trulio, Edward Hahn, Daniel Shea, Arthur Lennon, Frank Coyle, Edward Linz and Pat McDonough of New York, Leo Manka and Henry F Herz, Jr, of Brooklyn, Walter Pleakan, Buffalo, Jack Clements San Francisco

ONE WALL SOFTBALL

J Byrnes, Harry Mearns, Simon LaFarge, F Schmidt, Morton Alexander, A Aiello, John Seamon, of New York, Wm Sackman Sam Buxbaum Murray Vernon Sol Goldman Mike Schmookler, Seymour Alexander, Irving Jacobs, Harry Goldstein, Dan Levinson, Dave Margolis, Joe Garber, Victor Herschkowitz and Jack Londin, all of Brooklyn

BASIC RULES OF HANDBALL

One wall handball is called "Soft Ball Handball" because the ball is inflated, but "Soft Ball Handball is played on four wall courts, as well as one wall

"Hard Ball Handball" is played in a four wall court, and is so called because the ball is made of hard rubber, and tightly wound yarn, and has a leather cover

[illegible]

st [illegible]

st [illegible]

[illegible] tute game in both methods of play

Championship matches are on the basis of the best score for two games out of three

The game starts with service The player winning service bounces the ball to the ground, then on rebound, hits it against the wall and the opponent then must hit the ball while it is in the air, or on the first bounce The players alternate in hitting the ball and when a player fails to return a ball which was batted by his opponent, that is scored as a point for the opponent

A point may be scored only by the side serving—receiver winning rally gains service

[illegible]

Soft ball handball can be played either on a one wall court, which it usually is, or the four wall court The one wall court shall be 20 feet in width, 34 feet in length with a wall 16 feet high The short line should be 16 feet from the wall, and, parallel with it, shall be a line or markers, marking an imaginary line 9 feet behind the short line, from which service is made

The four wall soft ball court shall be 23 feet wide 23 feet high 46 feet long with a back wall 12 feet in height

For either one wall or four wall soft ball play, a black, inflated rubber ball is used which shall be 1⅞ inches in diameter, with allowances for 1/32 of an inch variation and the ball shall weigh 2 3 ounces, with a variation allowance of two-tenths of an ounce

[illegible]

diameter, it shall weigh not less than 1½ nor more than 1⅞ ounces, and the stitching shall be inside

Gloves may or may not be used as agreed If used, they must be of a soft material and the fingers should not be webbed

HARNESS HORSE RACING

THE story of the harness horse forms one of the most fascinating chapters in equine history

Back in the 18th Century, an Englishman, whose name, unfortunately, is lost in the mists of time, bought a horse, saddled him, rode him, and was amazed by the smoothness of the ride He made close observation of the gait of the horse when he asked one of his hired hands to jog him around The horse was a thoroughbred, yet he had the trotting stride, which makes for smoothness when horsebacking, and enables a horse to travel great

nt home
ut much

The habitual speed gait of every horse of any breed is the gallop This is true even of the yearling trotters of today, who must be taught to trot But even the greatest trotters, in moments of excitement, or confusion, will start to gallop, and the English, of those far back years, had quite a time

was able to pace, that it then was not too difficult to teach him the more desired, and smoother, trot

Along about the same time that England was developing the trotter,

those who wished to go places in a hurry called upon the thoroughbred family—and not with any immediate success The thoroughbred when aroused, would go into a gallop and drivers found it difficult to handle him To overcome the gallop, the Americans also used the hobble, but made little progress, because the horses usually fought the hobble

Herbert Manchester, in his book "Four Centuries of Sport in America," pointed out

> "A record from Ipswich, Mass, states that whereas horses previously had been taught by hobbles to pace, about 1770 they began to be allowed to trot."

That would fix an era just before the Revolutionary War as the beginning of trotting in what now is the U S A

Authorities declare that there was trotting in England prior to 1770 but the first authentic mention is found in a newspaper which printed that "in 1791 a brown mare, 18 years old, trotted 16 miles (under saddle) along Essex Road in 58 minutes"

of another branch of the trotting family was Justin Morgan, also a thoroughbred, foaled in 1783, and sired by True Briton which had served

ver paced or trotted
Included were the
olomon, and Miller's
Damsel dam of the immortal American Eclipse

duce thoroughbreds of ability Therefore, he was mated with Cannuck mares, a rugged breed of animals, which had come down from Canada, and were direct descendants of the French Normans

Horsemen, seeking animals that could be taught to trot without too

great, and so enduring that the most famous trotting race in the United States is named in his honor

Shortly afterward, the experiment was made of breeding the Cannuck

to a ped
althoug
merely

shipped him to Kentucky, where he was mated with thoroughbred mares for 20 years, or until his death, in 1855

England's success in breeding Arabian horses whose get easily could be trained to trot, caused importation from Arabia along about 1820 of the thoroughbred stallion called Grand Bashaw He became the founder of the trotting horse not merely in England but in many other parts of Europe George M Patchen, one of the sensational harness horses of an earlier era in America, was a descendant of Grand Bashaw

The trotting horse is known officially as a standard bred, to distinguish him from the thoroughbred

Contradiction exists as to which of the American bred trotters was first to step a mile—under saddle—in less than three minutes

One authority says

> 'Yankee trotted a mile in New York in less than 3 minutes in 1806 His time was 2 59 This he reduced to 2 49½ in Philadelphia in 1810, which mark stood until 1834 when broken by Edwin Forest in 2 31"

The marks of both Yankee and Edwin Forest are accepted as standard records for the mile by trotter under saddle, although some historians fix 1830—not 1834—as the year when Edwin Forest became champion

However, Porter s Spirit of the Times,' the sports newspaper of America of 75 and more years ago, printed this on December 20, 1856

> 'The first time ever a horse trotted in public for a stake was in 1818, and that was a match against time for $1,000 The match was proposed at a jockey club dinner, trotting having come under discussion, and the bet was made that no horse could be produced which could trot a mile in 3 minutes It was accepted by Major William Jones and Colonel Bond, of Maryland, and odds on time were immense
>
> 'The horse named at the post was Boston Blue, who won cleverly (meaning he beat 3 minutes), and gained great renown Later he was purchased by Thomas Cooper, the tragedian, and he drove him between New York and [illegible]

When the sulky is discussed, there is newer conflict The historians of the sport assert that the s [illegible] 1845 when [illegible]

[illegible] venna, Ohio, famous as a harness horse authority for many years, stated

> "Tom Thumb, called the 'Ar [illegible] all comers in the United States, was taken [illegible] bury Common, he trotted 100 [illegible]

sulky weighing 160 pounds—the first ever built—and regarded as too light for safety It was built in Albany, N Y, by a Mr Gould This disputes authentically the statement that the sulky first was introduced in 1845"

The first international race was run in the same memorable trotting horse year of 1829 in England An account of it reads

> "On April 25, 1829, there was run near Cambridge, England, the first U S A Great Britain horse race The contestants were Rattler, a trotter which had been doing great things around New York City, and Miss Turner, a mare owned by a Welshman The distance was ten miles over the Cambridge-Goodmanchester road and the purse, with side bets included was $2,000 The conditions gave the mare a one minute start, and at exactly noon she was sent on her way (under saddle) Rattler won the race by a margin of about 60 yards, stepping the 10 miles in 30 minutes and 40 seconds"

Regardless of when or where the high wheeled sulky came into use, it made its first appearance on American trotting courses in 1845 Prior to then, all races had been under saddle, and the best time for the mile was 2 31, made by Edwin Forest, in Philadelphia, in 1830

[illegible] ile in

[illegible] The happy circumstance was that Flora Temple, destined to become queen of the turf, and one of the spectacular performers of her time, was foaled in that year, the unfortunate circumstance was that a crusade against horse racing took place

Reform elements grouped together for the purpose of killing the sport, which then, was not governed by any national body There existed the New York Trotting Club, formed in 1825 the pioneer organization, and the Hunting Park Association, in Philadelphia, created in 1828 Boston also had a club, but all three functioned independently The "reformers" enlisted powerful political support, and succeeded in putting a ban on racing which lasted for almost 10 years

Trotting horse owners, unable to use the tracks in most places, took to road racing, and this brought about the development of Flora Temple She was the speed marvel of her era

Flora Temple, by Bogus Hunter—Madame Temple, was sold as a yearling for $13—and the original owner did not think he was being cheated The [illegible]

to 2 27

This mark was tied in the same year by Highland Maid, another pacer, and by Tacony, a trotter

ys of the same 1849, and made then was a 4 year old at 2 27 despite innumerable assaults both on the road and on the race courses, the ban on racing having been lifted

Kalamazoo, an important trotting horse center in the old days advertised a meet in 1859 Flora Temple, then 14, was shipped there and made ready for action There were some who thought it a bit tragic that she

later, hacked it down to 2 19 in 1867—and Dexter was one of the great, great trotters of all time

After her record making feat, the one time $13 Flora Temple was sold for $8,000

Another important development of 1845 in trotting horse circles was the decision to fix 2 30 as the standard mark for trotter registration This draw lky would other But there was much rebellion against the rule, many horsemen maintained that 2 30 was "lofty as a pinnacle," and that few horses lived or could be produced, who would better that 2 30

high wheeled

for registration

Trotters travelled at an ever increasing pace after the advent of the high wheel sulky, with Sunol turning in 2 08¼ on Oct 2, 1891, at Sacramento, to lower the Maud S record of 2 08¾ made in Cleveland, July 20, 1885 Sunol's mark endures to this day as the fastest ever made by a trotter because less than a year later the

Electioneer, and was owned by Robert Bonner No man lived who had a greater love for a horse, nor greater faith in its ability After Sunol had shattered the Maud S mark, and Bonner learned about the new sulky, he determined to buy one, hitch up Sunol, and have her turn in a mile at the incredible speed that was promised by the creators of the new type sulky

The Utica (N Y) "Saturday Globe," on Nov 12, 1891, had the following item

"The new bicycle sulky which Robert Bonner has purchased for the trotter Sunol, is the first complete bicycle sulky

"It is constructed entirely of tubular steel of the finest quality and temper The thills are lighter than the present wooden ones, and possess far greater strength. It is designed to place on the axles 42 inch wheels, with ball bearings, pneumatic tires, and all the improvements found in the most perfect bicycles

[illegible]

Probably the most important feature is an arrangement by which the driver may shift his weight at will The seat is adjustable, sliding backward or forward as desired, and is controlled by a lever, which passes up between the driver's legs and is operated by his knee"

Bonner s ambition was not realized Before he had the chance to send [illegible]

same year, she broke her own record at Terre Haute, with a 2 04 performance, demonstrating conclusively that the new sulky would result in speed marks that were unbelievable a decade earlier

In 1897, the two minute mark was broken for the first time when the pacer, Star Pointer, turned in 1 59¼ to become America's most sensational horse in his own era

The first trotter to break 2 00 was Lou Dillon, with 1 58½ in 1903

In 1905 Dan Patch, a pacer, travelled in 1 55¼, and predictions were made then that the mark would not endure for long that the day might be near when the harness horse could travel in close to 1 50 However, those optimists were in error, for the Dan Patch record stood for 33 years, and then was shaved only ¼ of a second to 1 55 by the present record holder, Billy Direct, a pacer

The same condition holds true concerning the trotters When Lou Dillon cracked the two minute mark in 1903, it was felt that trotters of a later era might step close to 1 50 But Lou Dillon's record of 1 58½ remained from 1903 to 1912, when Uhlan shaved off ½ a second Ten years passed, and Peter Manning made it 1 56¾ Another sixteen and Greyhound reduced it to 1 55¼ in 1938—where it still stands

So the record has been cut only 3¼ seconds in over 40 years

The first horse to race in 2 10 or better at both gaits was Jay Eye See In 1884, when a 4 year old, he trotted a mile in 2 10—the world's record holder at the time In 1892, when he was 16, he paced a mile in 2 06¼. By comparison Calumet Evelyn, the present two-gaited champion, has paced in 1 59¼ and trotted in 1 59½

Modern harness horse racing never has known the fanfare and the publicity attendant upon the running horses This is so chiefly because they never have sought it, and often have shunned it. Beyond the Hambletonian, and a few other stakes races, little ever is known by the public be-

yond the territorial confines about the activities of the trotters and pacers

In the pre war years there were as many as 600 harness horses meetings annually in the U S A—and these almost were in the nature of an exclusive secret The executives take the position that if the public learns there is [illegible]

to have the horses, trainers and drivers on the grounds and ready to perform at the appointed time

The United States Trotting Association now is the governing organization Its president is G W Rittenour, of Piketon, Ohio, and E Roland Harriman, of New York, is Honorary President

The Grand Circuit is the big wheel in racing It supervises the meets in the larger cities Scattered throughout the land are many minor wheels which arrange the races, or allot meeting dates for the tracks in their particular area They are pretty much all alike, if you want to stop around and see the races that's okay But they beat no cymbals and use no lures They are like bridge players If someone wants to kibitz, well, all right If not the game goes on just the same, with a much happier time by participants

RECORD HOLDERS

The following list of existing trotting and pacing champions, as of January 1, 1944, was supplied by Will Gahagan, of the Trotting Horse Club, Goshen, N Y, one of the greatest authorities on the sport

TROTTERS

Greyhound 1 55¼, present champion trotter, regardless of sex

Rosalind 1 56¾, present champion trotting mare

Spencer Scott 1 57¼, present champion trotting stallion

(Each a Hambletonian winner)

Dean Hanover 1 58½, champion 3 year old trotter, regardless of sex (Dean Hanover was driven to this record by 11 year old Alma Sheppard, Hanover, Pa Record taken at Lexington, Ky Fastest mile by trotter with lady driver)

The Marchioness 1 59¼, champion 3 year old trotting filly (A Hambletonian winner)

Lawrence Hanover, 2, 2 02, champion 2 year old trotting colt

Hanover's Bertha, 2 2 02, champion 2 year old trotting filly [illegible]

Margaret Castleton 1 59¼, tied with Rosalind, champion four year old trotting mare

PACERS

Billy Direct 1 55, present champion pacer, regardless of sex
[illegible]
[illegible] ampion 2 year old pacer
Chief Counsel 1 57¾, present champion 3 year old pacer
[illegible] man)
Dusty Hanover 2 00½, present champion pacer IN RACE on half mile track

SPEEDING UP THE TROTTING MILE

The following tabulation shows how the one mile trotting record has been lowered from the earliest mark under saddle of 2 59 to Greyhound's 1 55¼ to sulky It will be noted that since 1900—a lapse of 43 years—only six different trotters have held the record and that although mares once dominated in speed performances, none has held the record since Nancy Hanks, in 1892

YEAR	TIME	HORSE	MADE AT
1806	2 59	Yankee	New York
1810	2 49¼	Yankee	Philadelphia
1830	2 31	Edwin Forest	Philadelphia
Above records under saddle	Following records made with high sulky, introduced 1845		
1845	2 29½	Lady Suffolk	Boston
1849	2 27	Pelham (pacer)	—
1849	2 27	Highland Maid (pacer)	—
1849	2 27	Tacony	—
1849	2 27	Flora Temple	—
1859	2 19¾	Flora Temple	Kalamazoo
1867	2 19	Dexter	Boston
1867	2 17¼	Dexter	Boston
Dexter's 2 19 in race on half mile track, his 2 17¼ in match race, mile track			
1871	2 17	Goldsmith Maid	
1872	2 16¾	Goldsmith Maid	Boston
	2 16¾	Occident	Sacramento
1874	2 14	Goldsmith Maid	Boston
1879	2 13¼	Rarus	Cleveland
1879	2 13¼	Rarus	Buffalo
1879	2 12¾	St. Julien	Oakland

YEAR	TIME	HORSE	MADE AT
1880	2 11¾	Maud S	Rochester
1880	2 11½	St. Julien	Rochester
1880	2 11¼	St Julien	Chicago
1880	2 10¾	Maud S	—
1881	2 10½	Maud S	Lexington
1881	2 10¼	Maud S	—
1884	2 10	Jay Eye See	Providence
1884	2 09¾	Maud S	Cleveland
	2 09¼	Maud S	Lexington
1885	2 08¾	Maud S	Cleveland
1891	2 08¼	Sunol	Sacramento
		Bicycle sulky introduced in 1892	
1892	2 07¼	Nancy Hanks	Chicago
1892	2 04	Nancy Hanks	Terre Haute
1894	2 03¾	Alix	Galesburg
1900	2 03¼	The Abbott	Cleveland
1901	2 02¼	Cresceus	Columbus
1903	2 00	Lou Dillon	Readville
1903	1 58½	Lou Dillon	Memphis
1912	1 58	Uhlan	Lexington
1922	1 56¾	Peter Manning	Lexington
1937	1 56	Greyhound	Lexington
1938	1 55¼	Greyhound	Lexington

Greyhound, the champion trotter, was an unprepossessing looking gelded son of Guy Abbey, out of Elizabeth by Peter the Great He was sold by Henry H Knight, to E J Baker, of St Charles, Ill for $900 when he was a yearling

In 1934, as a 2 year old, he won 7 races and 14 heats, earned $26,713 52 and remained unbeaten In 1935, at 3, he trotted in 2 minutes flat, at Spring … that year … at 2 00 in 1935, … Springfield Ill, … track, 1 59¾ at … trotted a *mile* in 1 56 at Lexington Ky, in a race against time, on September 28 1937, to eclipse by ¾ of a second the mark of Peter Manning which had stood since 1922 In 1938, at 6, he trotted the last quarter of a mile in 26 4/5 seconds to give him possession of his 14th world s record

On Sept 29, 1938, with Sep Palin as the driver, Greyhound started after his own one mile mark at Lexington, and was successful with the sensational 1 55¼

On the same day, at the same track, the owner of Billy Direct, decided to send him after the Dan Patch pacing record of 1 55¼ which had been … pacer … pacer … itting them apart

Greyhound generally was regarded as a giant among harness horses

He stood 16 1¼ high That measurement, translated from horse language, means 16 hands and 1¼ inches and a hand means 4 inches So Greyhound, in his racing prime, was 65
stride measured at 32 feet
the record before his time
Peter Manning, 63⅝ inches Greyhound is now in retirement

TWO MINUTE HARNESS HORSES

(Compiled by Will Gahagan, complete to March 1, 1944)

TROTTERS

Greyhound 1 55¼, Peter Manning 1 56¾ Rosalind 1 56¾, Spencer Scott 1 57¼, Uhlan 1 58, Lee Axworthy 1 58¼, Nedda 1 58¼, Dean Hanover 1 58½, Lou Dillon 1 58½ Guy McKinney 1 58¾, Spintell 1 58¾, Tilly Brooke 1 59, Margaret Castleton 1 59¼, McLin Hanover 1 59¼, Mr McElwyn 1 59¼, Protector 1 59¼, Scotland 1 59¼, The Marchioness 1 59¼, Arion Guy 1 59½, Calumet Evelyn 1 59½, Charlotte Hanover 1 59½, Clever Hanover 1 59½, Hanover's Bertha 1 59½, Major Delmar 1 59¾, Rose Scott 1 59¾, Spencer 1 59¾, Una Signal 1 59¾, Lee Hanover 2 00, Long Key 2 00, Miss Bertha Hanover 2 00, Peter Song 2 00, Tara 2 00

PACERS

Billy Direct 1 55, Dan Patch 1 55¼, Directum I 1 56¾, Her Ladyship 1 56¾ Chief Counsel 1 57¾, Winnipeg 1 57¾, Margaret Dillon 1 58¼, Miss Harris M 1 58¼, Cold Cash 1 58½ Louis Direct 1 58½, Minor Heir 1 58½, Single G 1 58½, William 1 58½, Cardinal Prince 1 58¾ Little Pat 1 58¾, Senator Abbe 1 58¾, Dominion Grattan 1 59, Dusty Hanover 1 59, Kinney Direct 1 59, Nate Hanover 1 59, Anna Bradford's Girl 1 59¼ Audubon Boy 1 59¼, Bert Abbe 1 59¼, Calumet Evelyn 1 59¼ Dick Reynolds 1 59¼, Frank Bogash 1 59¼ Highland Scott 1 59¼, Laurel Hanover 1 59¼, Lone Ace 1 59¼, May E Grattan 1 59¼, Sir Roch 1 59¼, Star Pointer 1 59¼, Blackstone 1 59½, Braden Heir 1 59½, Grattan Bars 1 59½, Jane Azoff 1 59½, Lee Hanover 1 59½ Prince Alert 1 59½, Raider 1 59½ Sanardo 1 59½, The Widower 1 59½ Buddy Maxey 1 59¾ Calumet Adam 1 59¾, Dazzle Direct 1 59¾ Dell Frisco 1 59¾ Doctor H 1 59¾, His Majesty 1 59¾, J E Vonian 1 59¾ Lady Vonian 1 59¾ Mc I Win 1 59¾, Napoleon Direct 1 59¾ Peter-at-Law 1 59¾, Star Etawah 1 59¾, Carty Nagle 2 00, Chief Abbedale 2 00, Colonel Tom 2 00, Dillon Hall 2 00, Eddie D 2 00, Edna Brewer 2 00, Fearless Peter 2 00, Frisco Dale 2 00, Green Valley 2 00, Hi Pat 2 00, King's Counsel 2 00, Lew Hal 2 00, Louie Grattan 2 00 Merriman 2 00, Miss Budlong 2 00, Napoleon Grant 2 00 Orpha 2 00 Prince Loree 2 00, Single Stine 2 00, Theodore Guy 2 00, Widow Grattan 2 00, Zombro Hanover 2 00

FAMOUS REINSMEN

In the earliest years, owners of harness horses usually drove them in races, or in flights against time E E Smathers, a multi millionaire usually drove his own harness horses, as did the immensely wealthy C K G Billings

In more recent times, when horsemen have had a large stable of campaigners, instead of just a few, they have, to a large extent, abandoned … e of the few exceptions is … who often drives his own … women reinsmen, and has piloted horses to their records

Most famous of all the professional drivers was Ed ("Pop") Geers Killed *in a racing accident years ago, he still is an unforgettable character* "Pop" started driving as a boy, and his hair long before had gone to silver when death overtook him Among the drivers who were famous in the era of "Pop" Geers are

W R Cox, Tommy Murphy, W J Andrews, Budd Doble, Gus Macey, Lon McDonald, Jack Curry, Millard Saunders, Charley Valentine, Michael McDevitt, Henry Titer, Will Caton, Dick McMahon, Nat Ray, W H Leese … ill Dickerson, H … White, R L Parker, Lee Smith, Charles Lacey, Harry Fitzpatrick

Caton had a picturesque career In 1893, when he was 16, his driving attracted the attention of the Grand Duke of Russia, who prevailed upon the Czar to hire Caton to handle his big string of trotters

Caton was a harness horse driver in Russia for 25 years, and won more that 2300 races for the Czar, the nobility, as well as the commoners He made a contract with Vladimar Lezhneff that brought him $20,000 a year in salary and 15 per cent of all prize money—the richest of all driving contracts

When the Revolution came in Russia Caton was made a prisoner, and until he escaped a long while later, was a worker on one of the new government stock farms

FAMOUS STAKES RACES

The most important of all harness horse races is the Hambletonian for 3 year old trotters, mile heats, best 2 out of 3

Named in honor of the great stallion, this race, originated in Syracuse in 1926, where it also was run in 1928 In 1927 and 1929 it was held at Lexington, Ky In 1930 it was shifted to the Goshen N Y track owned by William Cane and has been run there ever since, with the exception of 1943, when it was staged at the Empire City Track, in Yonkers, N Y

HAMBLETONIAN WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	BEST HEAT	VALUE
1926	Guy McKinney	2 04¾	$73 451
1927	Iosola s Worthy	2 03¾	54 694
1928	Spencer	2 02½	66 226
1929	Walter Dear	2 02¾	60 309
1930*	Hanover s Bertha	2 03	56 859
1931	Calumet Butler	2 03¼	50 921
1932*	The Marchioness	2 01¼	49 489
1933*	Mary Reynolds	2 03¾	40 459
1934	Lord Jim	2 02¾	25 845
1935**	Greyhound	2 02¾	33 321
1936*	Rosalind	2 01¾	35 643
1937*	Shirley Hanover	2 01½	37 912
1938	McLin Hanover	2 02¾	37 962
1939	Peter Astra	2 04¼	40 502
1940	Spencer Scott	2 02	43 658
1941	Bill Gallon	2 05	38 729
1942	The Ambassador	2 04	38 954
1943**	Volo Song†	2 02½	42 298

* Fillies **Gelding
† Volo S[illegible] n the 1943 Hambletonian [illegible] e first was won by Worthy [illegible] the money was $23 263 [illegible] —$5 075—to Phonograph [illegible] ay and sixth—$1 268—to Hester Hanover

* * * *

Other well known harness horse races

Champion Stallion Stakes—For 3 year old trotters under auspices of [illegible] division for 3 year [illegible] under auspices of Western Horsemen

Kentucky Futurity—For 2 year old trotters another division for 3 year old trotters under auspices Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association

Marathon Stakes—For 3 year old trotters under auspices American Association of Harness Horse Breeders

American Stake—With divisions for 2 year old trotters and pacers 3 year old trotters and pacers and aged trotters

Championship Stallion Stake—For 3 year old trotters and pacers and aged trotters

[illegible]

National Stake—For 2 year old trotters and pacers, 3 year old trotters and pacers, and aged trotters, all sponsored by The Trotting Horse Club of America, Goshen, N. Y

Fox Stake—For 2 year old pacers

Horseman Stake—For 2 year old trotters

Horseman Futurity—For 3 year old trotters and pacers, sponsored by Western Horseman, Indianapolis, Ind

Reading Futurity—For 2 year old trotters and pacers, also 3 year old trotters and pacers, sponsored by The Reading Fair, Reading, Pa

Village Farm Stakes—For 2 and 3 year old pacers, sponsored by The Village Farm Langhorne, Pa

1943 HARNESS HORSE CHAMPIONS

TROTTERS

2 year old—Yankee Maid, b f by Volomite-Elizabeth Owned by A L Derby, Wichita Kans Driver, Henry Thomas, 2 04

3 year old—Hester Hanover, b f by Mr McElwyn Patricia Hanover Owned by C L Gaines, Sherburne, N Y Driver, T S Berry, 2 01½

4 year old—[illegible] by Owned by Thomas T[illegible]

4 year old—[illegible] ed by C M Saunders [illegible]

Aged—L[illegible] wned by Leo C Mc Namara I[illegible]

Leading money winner—Volo Song br c 3, by Volomite Evensong Owned by W H Strang, Brooklyn Driver, Ben F White, $32,600

PACERS

[illegible] Jessie Belwin Owned by Bow[illegible] Berry, 2 03½

[illegible] nite Margaret Spangler by Guy Axworthy Owned by E J Baker, St Charles, Ill Driver, Harry Fitz patrick, 2 00

4 year old—Eddie D, ch c by Frisco Dale Ina M Hal Owned by Mrs James B Johnson, Jr, Rochester, Mich Driver, S F Palin, 2 00

Aged—Carty Nagle, b g by Tiger Flowers La Paloma Owned by Bowman Brown, Harrisburg Pa Driver, T S Berry, 2 00

Leading money winner—Attorney, br c 2, by Volomite Margaret Spangler Owned by Wilkco Farms, Logansport, Ind Driver, Art Blackwell, $16 000

Leading money winning driver of 1943—T S Berry, $42,000

SAGA OF GOLDSMITH MAID

The most amazing trotting horse that ever lived was "Goldsmith Maid," which was a farm animal until she was 6, raced but once until she was 8, fractured a vast succession of records, made her fastest time at 19, and was still a champion at 20

Over her grave in Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N J, is a monument bearing this inscription

> "Here lies Goldsmith Maid, Queen of Trotters for seven years Born in Sussex County, 1857, died here September 23, 1885 Best record 2 14, made at Boston in 1876 Earned $364,200, the world's record Driven by Bud Doble Owned by Henry N Smith"

The sire of "Goldsmith Maid" was Alexander's Abdalah The dam was hauling a car[illegible] erstown, N [illegible] trifling sum, [illegible] smith Maid," [illegible]

Decker tried to make a harness horse of "The Maid," but failed This horse, which became the gentlest of creatures in her later years, was unruly and savage [illegible]

[illegible] one but an 18 year old negro farmhand at Decker's place

Almet S Moffat, in "The Horseman and Fair World," of Dec 13, 1933, relates that Sam, the negro boy, was first to ride her—to a runaway marriage with a girl named Sally, who lived nearby Moffat states that Sally's parents opposed the nuptial ideas of Sam, and that, on Christmas Eve, 1863, Sam lifted Sally onto "The Maid's" back, also climbed aboard, and the two, without saddle, rode "The Maid" into Trenton, where the wedding was performed

Afterward, Sam told Decker about "The Maid's" speed, but Decker would [illegible]

[illegible] finally broke her to harness, after many weary months of trying, and got her to the races She won it but the date, place and all other details are unknown

[illegible] N Y, for a $100 purse She won both heats—2 36 and 2 37

Goldsmith sold her in 1869—she was 12—to Bud Doble and Barney Jackman for $15,000, and Goldsmith thought he had negotiated a keen deal Doble and Jackman made over $100,000 with her. They sold her to Harry M Smith, of Trenton for $32 000 She was 14 then Smith had intended to retire her to the stud but she still seemed to have speed So he campaigned her, and "Goldsmith Maid," racing for Smith until she was 20, won over $80,000,

She won the last race she ran—at Toledo—beating stakes horses

She was placed in the stud after being retired, and had 3 foals One died as a yearling the other two—Strangler 3030 and Rosebud—were speedy, but only fairly successful

"Goldsmith Maid" caught cold and died of pneumonia when she was 28

The following is a summary of Goldsmith Maid's career

Trotted 426 heats, won over 350

Ran in 123 separate races some of them best two-out of three and others best three-out of five affairs, with this result

1st, 97, 2nd, 16, 3rd, 7, 4th, 1, unplaced, 2, won $364,200

Ran 26 exhibitions against time

Raced 332 heats in better than 2 30, and 61 better than 2 20

Ran her last race—and winning one—at the age of 20

Her speed increased with the years

Her best marks at various ages were 8 years, 2 36, 11 years, 2 22¾, 12 years, 2 19¼, 14 years, 2 17, 17 years, 2 14¾, 19 years, 2 14

She travelled more than any horse of any generation, yet travelling never dulled her speed nor ever affected her gentle, affectionate disposition

In a single season—near the end of her career—Goldsmith Maid started her campaign in the East was shipped to the Middle West, back to the Atlantic Seaboard, then to California then to Connecticut, on to Ohio, and finally back to New York She never lost a race that year

Goldsmith Maid was undefeated through 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and in 1875 although once beaten in a 4 heat race by Lula in Rochester, N Y, Aug 14—was the undisputed champion at the year's end

HOCKEY (FIELD)



A GROUP of gentlemen met in London, in 1875, formed themselves into the Men's Hockey Association of England, and determined to do something definite about standardizing a form of sport only a little younger than mankind itself

When the earliest humans, not caring for further running, wrestling and

jumping contests, sought some other form of diversion, they either proceeded to roll pebbles at a fixed object, or picked out some tree branches, and started to knock pebbles around and about, to see just how much distance they could make

Historians are not in accord as to which of these is the older form of sport, but conclude that it is one or the other

The pebble rolling idea has developed such modern sports as lawn bowling, curling, etc, and the batting idea has been carried along through the ages, to become the great granddaddy of all the games now played with a ball and stick.

The principle of field hockey was well known to ancient nations, and the C [illegible]
up w [illegible]
"hoqu [illegible]
and c [illegible]
an [illegible]

w [illegible]
ha [illegible]
after the birth and development of the ice hockey game, was the ancient sport classified as "field hockey," so as to avoid confusion

The field hockey game made some strides after being put to new rules in 1875, but not enough to satisfy the groups In fact, not until the Wimbledon Hockey Club founded in 1883, tightened some laws tossed out others, and replaced those with new ones which speeded up play, and made the contests more exciting, did the game develop and expand throughout Europe

Until 1887 field hockey was the exclusive property of the masculines It was regarded too rough for the lassies However in that year, the girls finally gave it a try liked it adopted the game and have proceeded to popularize it—among women—throughout the world

Field hockey was first played in the U S A in Staten Island before the turn of the 20th Century by a group of English women who called their organization the Livingston Hockey Association It did not last long, and little is known concerning its activities

In 1901, Miss Constance M K Applebee, of the British College of Physical Education, here on a visit demonstrated the game at the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education, and advocated it as a health building form of combative recreation for college girls Later in the same year she taught field hockey at Wellesley, Radcliffe, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Bryn Mawr

So great was the maidenly enthusiasm over the game that field hockey teams were at once organized The first inter class contests were played in 1902 In 1920 a team of American women invaded England Later, England sent a field hockey team to the U S A thus making it an international sport among their sex

members

The girls have kept field hockey alive in the United States because, as a

team championship

girls may retain monopoly

FAMOUS FIELD HOCKEY PLAYERS

The greatest of American field hockey players was Miss Anne Townsend, who played at Center, Center Halfback and Left Fullback She was the All American Captair ... ayer, from 1923 to 1936, except in 1933 ... was Captain

Miss Townsend, M ... beigh, great Left Halfback, have been on either the All American, or the Reserves team for the past 10 years

DuBois

Taussig

Right Halfback—Harriet Walton, Louise Orr

Left Halfback—Helene Wheeler, Margaret Meyer

Right Fullback—Frances Pierce, Geraldine Thaete Shipley, Helen Tomlinson

Left Fullback—Anne Page, June Adair Cameron Smith

Left Wing—Betty Richey, Winnifred Wolff, Marjorie Harrowell, Margaret Cornwell Schmidt.

Right Wing—Anne Parry Tillman

Left Inner—Barbara Strohbar Clements, Anne McConaghie

Right Inner—Catherine Kendig Clegg

Goalkeeper—Helen Park

BASIC RULES OF FIELD HOCKEY

The game is played on a field 90 to 100 yards in length, 50 to 60 yards in width A smaller field is used for junior play

The ball used has a white leather cover Its weight must not be less than 5½ nor more than 5¾ ounces, the circumference not less than 8¾ and not more than 9¼ inches

The stick has a flat face only on its left side The stick weighs from 18 to 22 ounces Left handed sticks are barred

A championship game consists of two 30 minute halves, others can be two 15 minute halves

A team is made up of 11 players, 5 are forwards, 3 are halfbacks, 2 are fullbacks, the other the goalkeeper, but this formation may be changed at the will of the Captain

Usually two umpires officiate, dividing the field, and not changing ends Also there are two linesmen and two scorekeepers

The goal uprights are 7 feet high, with a crossbar 12 feet wide, inside measurement To score a goal, the ball must be knocked between the uprights and under the crossbar Four to six feet back of the goal, other posts and a crossbar are erected, and are netted in

There is no overtime play if the game is tied

HOCKEY (ICE)



THE game of hockey on ice is of most modern invention

Possibly, it came into existence within the lifetime of some folks still living

[illegible] and neighboring country of Canada [illegible]

[illegible]

no one knows the year, or the approximate year, none knows who pioneered it, what inspired it or who were the first players

The history of the game long ago has been confused by claims counter-

claims, erroneous information, and by men taking credit who never had earned credit for inventing ice hockey In an effort to ferret out the secret of the beginning of ice hockey, a search was started at McGill University, Montreal, more than a dozen years ago

It was headed by Dr A S Lamb, Director of the Physical Education Department at McGill, assisted by his departmental assistants, F S Van Wagner, and E M Orlick The tireless trio found many claims, investigated them, found them on the fraudulent side, and continued with their search

Meanwhile, different cities in the Dominion, watched progress with eagerness, most of them wishful that the discovery might be made that their citizens created the great winter sport which started in Canada, and moved into world wide popularity in the peaceful years

The trio uncovered a newspaper clipping, which dealt with an interview [illegible] Gill, in which he stated that [illegible] ted that sticks be imported [illegible] "hockey' be played at the [illegible] 1) that hockey perhaps was first played at Halifax, but there is no data to bear out this belief beyond the statement made by the McGill graduate (2) that the game was developed into greatness by the students at McGill (3) that it next was played in Ottawa (4) that later it was introduced in Kingston

A group in Kingston was most anxious that the honor for originating [illegible] sisted of James T Sutherland, W A Hewitt and George M Slater Sutherland, known as the "Dean of Hockey," lives in Kingston

The Committee, appointed in 1941, submitted its report in April 1942 This report was a *factless document*, merely a mass of conclusions Its findings, reduced to essence, were that shinny (or shinney) had been played in Kingston a great many years ago, that hockey and shinny were related games, and that Kingston, thus, was the birthplace of hockey

The C A H A accepted the report, there being no argument, and it became part of the organization records

Meanwhile, the Lamb Van Wagner Orlick combination, sifting one claim after another, and getting more and more authentic data, found nothing to support the Committee's report, which nominated Kingston as the birth place of hockey

[illegible] indisputable [illegible] l while the [illegible] suggestion [illegible] which ultimately won the honor

The Kingston group then moved into swift action A meeting of hockey leaders was assembled in the latter part of 1943, and it was presented with

the Committee's report as proof that hockey originated in Canada There was no representation there from Halifax or Montreal Therefore, there being no one to dispute the Kingston claim, the meeting decided that hockey did originate in Kingston, and voted the Hockey Hall of Fame to Kingston

The Orlick reaction to that was expressed in the 1943 winter edition of the *McGill News*, and, in part, follows

"On September 14th 1943, there appeared an announcement in the press stating that Kingston, Ontario, had been chosen as the site of the proposed

ims The historical

ered in a thorough investigation' conducted by an 'official committee' appointed by the C A H A to determine the Origin of Ice Hockey This 'evidence was published in an authoritative looking document in April of 1942 This document is a conglomeration of contradictions and unsubstantiated statements It contains many dogmatic assertions and conclusions, but little or nothing in the way of authentic first source facts It is not a report of an investigation on the origin of ice hockey, it is a poorly camouflaged presentation of the Kingston claims

The C A H A report makes only hearsay reference to the Halifax claims and gives no evidence to support them The C A H A report makes only hearsay

support

in Mont

uncovered more than 10,000 words of authentic, printed, first source evidence about games played in Montreal before this date

"At no time did the C A H A investigators or anyone representing them, see, or even ask to see the authentic first source records which were in the

'investigation' had taken place

"Finally, when the decision as the location of the Hall of Fame' was made, neither the Halifax nor Montreal claimants were invited to be present, with the result that only the Kingston claims were given a hearing

"No amount of eye wash, back wash, or white wash can convince any individual, who has seen the evidence in my possession, that Kingston has even the slightest shred of an historical claim, either to the origin of ice hockey, or the proposed Hockey Hall of Fame"

The Committee report, attacked by Orlick, contains this among its conclusions

"The game of ice hockey dates back to the first time that men put runners on their feet to glide on the ice"

The Committee report, perhaps attempting to create the idea that ice hockey was derived from *field hockey* as played in the Kingston area in the 18th Century, stated

> "There is evidence in old papers, letters and legend that the men and officers located with the Imperial troops, as early as 1783, were proficient skaters, and participated in *field hockey*"

The game of *field hockey* was not standardized, or known as such, until 92 years after 1783, when it became a definite game in England There is no evidence that it was played anywhere in Canada before 1875 But the

Sutherland, when asked to submit "papers, letters or legend" to support his contention that hockey originated in Kingston, wrote

> "Here, in Kingston, lived Edward Horsey, born in the early thirties, who
> Some of his articles
> Committee secured
> ish)"

The "reference," referred to by Sutherland, and which was included in the Committee's report to the C A H follows

> "Historian Horsey's father left the following reference to hockey in his diary, under date of 1846-47
>
> "'Most of the soldier boys were quite at home on skates They could cut the figure eight, and other fancy figures but *shinny* was their great delight Groups would be placed at Shoal Tower and Point Frederick, and 50 or more players on each side would be in the game'"

That is EXACTLY ALL that the committee produced to support its claims that hockey was originated in Kingston, *years before it was played* as a game in Montreal The word "hockey" is nowhere mentioned in the "historical writings"

Dealing with that part of the Committee report, whereby it decided that shinny, with 50 men on a side, and hockey were the same games, Orlick wrote

> nd spread from
>
> or a little later

"The question is not when the games of field hockey, hurley, or shinney started, but, rather, when and where did hurley, or shinney, develop into the game of Ice Hockey, as we know it today?

"On the basis of all the evidence so far unearthed, the answer to this question is that Ice Hockey started in the city of Montreal in 1875, and gradually evolved in Montreal into its present form"

Messrs Lamb, Van Wagner and Orlick made available to this book a clipping of D A L McDonald's column which appeared in the Montreal *Gazette*, December 22, 1936, and included the only discovered statement that hockey, as a game, existed in Halifax, before it was played in Montreal The story follows

'Quite the most interesting piece of news regarding the early days of hockey comes from Henry Joseph who recalls playing the game as early as 1872

"Mr Joseph, who is a graduate of McGill, recalls that a student friend, J G A Creighton, was responsible for the start of hockey in Montreal Skating was popular in the city and most of the enthusiasts belonged to the Victoria Skating Club, with headquarters in the old Victoria rink, which was built in 1862

[illegible]

least pre-dates the birth of the game here

"The suggestion was taken up and several clubs began playing friendly matches The first clubs to play were the Victorias McGill, Montreal Lacrosse Club Montreal Football Club, Metropolitans, and the St James Club

"There were definite rules for the games, and the code was fashioned, in the main, after the rules of field hockey, the Field Hockey Association being formed in 1875"

Orlick, summing up for the Montreal McGill claim, based on factual findings, found

(1) The first game of ice hockey, which is definitely called Ice Hockey, was played in Montreal, March 3rd, 1875, at the Victoria Skating Rink.

(2) The captains of the two teams in that game were F W Torrance and J G A Creighton, both McGill students

(3) Because this game was played on indoor ice, it was necessary to limit the size of the teams to nine, which rule continued in force until reduced to seven in 1884

(4) In the old shinney game, the playing object was a hard rubber ball [illegible]

(6) A goalkeeper was introduced into the game in Montreal. Goalkeepers did not exist in shinney

(7) Playing uniforms were introduced in Montreal

(8) Definite playing positions, and the names of those positions were introduced in Montreal.

(9) The first known ice hockey association was organized in Montreal

(10) The first codified rules for ice hockey were drawn up and put into use by McGill students

(11) Hockey officials were introduced into ice hockey at Montreal

(12) Within a year of the playing of the first recorded game–March 3rd, 1875–in Montreal there were at least five organized ice hockey teams in that city

(13) Ice hockey was introduced into Ottawa in 1878, by Dr P D Ross, a graduate of McGill

(14) E T Taylor, who graduated from McGill, in 1878, went to Royal Military College, in Kingston and introduced Kingston to the game of ice hockey–in 1879

Van Wagner supplied a copy of a story which appeared in the McGill University Gazette, December 1st, 1877, and which appears to be the first written description of the game It follows

"Hockey–what is the thing like? How many of those coming from the

greater mistake made Hockey is like shinney,' in being played with a pecul iar stick and block, in that respect alone

"The rules of the Halifax Hockey Club, as they are called, are modeled after football rules Offside is strictly kept Charging in any way from behind is allowed, and so on

"Hockey is an exciting game, and one that admits as much skill as football The writer witnessed the first match of the University Club at Victoria Rink last year, and the pluck and skill of our team was wonderful, and in point of checking to use the lacrosse word, they far excelled their opponents The take who

Hockey continued to gain in favor in Montreal through the late 1870s and was introduced into Ottawa about 1880 In 1885 there was formed at Kingston the first of all the hockey leagues It comprised four clubs–Royal Military College, Queen's University, Kingston Athletics, and Kings ton Hockey Club

The Ontario Hockey Association, governing body of the game, was founded in 1890 and the amateur sport made gigantic strides under its leadership

Lord Kilcoursie, later Lord Craven, visited Canada in 1890, witnessed a few hockey games and decided he would like to become an ice athlete So the boys tutored him, and finally he was made a member of the Rebels Hockey Club in the Ontario Amateur Hockey Association

When Lord Kilcoursie learned that the dashing daring lads battled for

nothing other than honor and glory, he communicated with his comrade, Lord Stanley, and suggested that the latter donate a prize The result was 10 pounds sterling ($50) from Lord Stanley, and this was used to purchase the Cup, now tarnished and battered, but still the most prized treasure in hockey

Late in the 90's, hockey success in Canada became of such vital importance to communities that the monied people of the town pooled quite a few dollars, and influenced star players from elsewhere to join their teams. This plan continued beyond the turn of the 20th century, but the players still were insisting they were amateurs and should, in any emergency, be permitted that status

There was, in retort, considerable bedeviling of those "amateurs," and, as a consequence, some of the leaders got together in 1906, formed an organization now known as the National Hockey League, announced that it was professional, and that all players would be paid salaries right out in the open.

On the Pacific Slope, a professional group organized itself into the Pacific Coast League in 1911, arranged a schedule, and went into action in the winter of 1911 12, all players being salaried.

At the end of 1911 12 play the Pacific Coast Championship team challenged the National Hockey winner for a duel "to decide possession of the Stanley Cup," which, at the time, was held by the Stanley Cup Trustees who were wondering what to do with it since all the great amateur teams had gone professional.

The Trustees of the Cup objected to offering it as a playoff trophy for the pros, claiming that the Cup was for amateur competition only The "pro" leagues retaliated by pointing out that for many years the different clubs which won the Cup had been at least partly professional, and that a ruling to bar wholly professionalized teams from competition was hypocrisy

While the debate existed, there wasn't an amateur club or league in Canada which put in a claim for the Cup The Trustees, concluding the amateurs didn't want it, and that, even if they did, the winning amateur combination wouldn't be the greatest hockey team in Canada, yielded to the entreaty of the professionals.

Quebec, the championship club in the National Hockey League of 1911-12, defeated the Pacific Coast champion, and thus became the first fully recognized professional team to have possession of the Cup

When amateur hockey regained prominence a few years later, the amateurs demanded return of the Stanley Cup The pros refused. So the Allan Cup donated in 1908 by Sir Montagu Allan, of Montreal, and which had little significance up to then, was raised to prominence, when it was decided that it would be the emblem of championship among the amateur teams.

The original National League, a professional organization, disbanded in 1916 and the present National Hockey League was organized in 1917

with four clubs—Montreal Wanderers, Montreal Canadiens Toronto Arenas and Ottawa Senators The League became international in the 1924 25 winter when Boston took a franchise In 1925 26 the New York Americans entered the circuit and in 1926 27 were followed by the N Y Rangers A year earlier the lea[illegible]

[illegible]

at the end of the regular season [illegible]

me [illegible]

the league, calls for the top four teams to play a series for the Cup

Hockey first was introduced into the U S.A. in 1897-98 by a Brooklyn promoter He imported two Canadian teams and sent them on tour Play, of course, was outdoors The winter was mild, the interest of the Americans even more so, and the tour quickly was abandoned

Cleveland promoters built an indoor ice rink along in 1903 or 1906 hockey was introduced there, and enjoyed certain popularity, enough to influence the building of other indoor rinks in different parts of the country, where hockey games were played

But hockey remained rather obscure in the United States until Boston, and then New York, acquired franchises in the National League and international play started, since which time the arenas have bulged with capacity crowds

STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

The hockey season begins in late autumn of one year and ends in the spring of the next The playoffs follow

The winners shown here—1894 to 1911 inclusive—were amateurs, since then professionals

Montreal A A A —1894, 1902
Montreal Victorias—1895 1897, 1898, 1899
Winnipeg Victorias—1896, 1901
Montreal Shamrocks—1900
Ottawa Silver Seven—1903, 1904, 1905
Montreal Wanderers—1906, 1907, 1908, 1910
Kenora Thistles—1907 *
Ottawa Senators—1909, 1911, 1920, 1923, 1927
Quebec Bull Dogs—1912, 1913
Toronto—1914
Vancouver Millionaires—1915
Montreal Canadiens—1916, 1924 1930, 1931, 1944
Seattle Metropolitans—1917
Toronto Arenas—1918
Toronto St Patrick's—1922
Victoria Cougars—1925
N Y Rangers—1928, 1933, 1940
Boston Bruins—1929, 1939, 1941
Toronto Maple Leafs—1932, 1942
Chicago Black Hawks—1934, 1938
Montreal Maroons—1935
Detroit Red Wings—1926, 1937, 1943

* Kenora won cup match in January Montreal won in March playoff

There were no playoffs in the year 1919, due to the flu epidemic in Seattle

ALLAN CUP CHAMPIONS

AMATEURS

Ottawa Cliffsides–1908
Queens University–1909
St Michael Call–1910
Winnipeg Victorias–1911, 1912 1915
Winnipeg H C –1913
Regina Victorias–1914
61st Batt , Winnipeg–1915
Toronto Dentals–1917
Kitchener Ont –1918
Hamilton Tigers–1919
Winnipeg Falcons–1920
Univ of Toronto–1921
Toronto Granites–1922 1923
S St Marie Greyhounds–1924
Port Arthur Ont –1925 1926, 1929
Toronto Vars Grads –1927
Univ of Manitoba–1928
Montreal A A A –1930
Winnipegs–1931
Toronto Nationals–1932
Moncton Hawks–1933 1934
Halifax Wolverines–1935
Kimberly Dynamiters–1936
Sudbury Tigers–1937
Trail Smoke Eaters–1938
Pt Arthur Bearcats–1939
Kirkland Lake Blue Devils–1940
Regina Rangers–1941
Ottawa R C A F –1942
Ottawa Commandos–1943

OLYMPIC HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

1920–Winnipeg (Can) Falcons
1924–Toronto Granites
1928–Toronto Varsity Grads
1932–Winnipeg
1936–England All Star

FAMOUS HOCKEY PLAYERS

The great goalies have been George Vezina, Frankie Brimsek, C ("Tiny") Thompson Clint Benedict, "Chuck" Gardiner Hugh Lehman, "Happy" Holmes, Lorne Chabot, Roy Worters

The other stars of the game–centers, forwards, and defense men–have included Hod Stuart, Sprague Cleghorn, "Ching" Johnson, "King" Clancy, Eddie Gerard Frank Patrick, Eddie Shore, Mervyn ("Red") Dutton, Frank McGee, Russell Bowie Joe Malone, Murray Murdock, Nels [illegible] Johnson, Frank Fredrickson, Si Griffis, "Duke" Keats, Bun Cook, Neil Colville.

BASIC RULES OF HOCKEY (ICE)

The standard size of a hockey ice rink is 200 feet in length, 85 feet wide Most are smaller This is because of the space limitations in the arenas where the game is played, but the majority come close to meeting the specifications

The rink must be surrounded on all sides by a board wall, or wooden fence, between 3½ and 4 feet in height from the surface

The goal nets shall be 10 feet out from the playing ends of the rink, and the balance of the rink (180 feet) shall be divided into three equal areas of 60 feet, marked by colored lines under the ice One of these 60 feet areas shall be called the defending zone, the other at the opposite end of the rink, the attacking zone, while the 60 feet in the center is the neutral zone

Six players make up a team—a center, two forwards, two defense men, and the goal keeper, who stands in front of the net, which is 4 feet in height and 6 feet wide Between the posts of this net shall be a red line, which is the goal line, and a score is tabulated whenever the puck is driven over the line and into the net

The puck shall be of vulcanized rubber, 1 inch thick, 3 inches in diameter

The clubs are made of wood The maximum length of the shaft is 53 inches while the blade maximum is 14¾ inches The blade shall not exceed 3 inches in height, except the goal keeper's, which may be 3½ inches

A goal counts 1 point in scoring

The game is divided into three periods of 20 minutes each, with 10 minute rest periods between Goals are changed after each new period If the game is tied at the end of the regular 60 minutes, an additional 10 minutes is played If still tied, the game then ends in a tie

In "sudden death" play of a tie, it means that the game continues until one team scores, which brings the game to an automatic close

Substitutes may be made at any time

The league championship is determined on the point system—not per centage The winning team gets 2 points for victory, the loser scores noth ing In the event of a tie game, each team is credited with 1 point

In individual scoring the player gets two points for putting puck into net, one if he has assisted in the scoring play

The Referee is in complete control of the game, and his decisions are final Assisting him are the Assistant Referee, two Umpires, the Time-keeper, Penalty Recorder and the Scorer

HORSE RACING



whether the skeleton was that of a horse or of his relatives the ass and

before, remained a while—and again he was gone He returned about 1,000 000 years ago grown still larger, only to fade again There is no further fossilized record of him until about 25 000 years ago After which he once more vanished, to remain unknown on the North American Continent until the 16th Century when Hernando Cortez, the invader, brought him from Spain to Mexico Some of those strayed, to become founders of the family of wild horses in Mexico

Since creation this earth has undergone many surface changes due to convulsions Continents split, and parts of them dropped beneath the sea, only to reappear again, either as vast islands, or as a definite part of another continent. This, the scientists say, explains why skeletons of horses appear in lands of one period, without the horse existing in such places in later ages

The skeleton of the oldest horse known to science is on display in the museum of Amherst (Mass) College Its age is estimated at 45 000 000

years Horses may have existed before then, but there are no fossils to prove it This skeleton was resurrected in June, 1903, from the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming, near Grey [illegible]
of his students Prof B [illegible]
in 1937, called the ske[illegible]
Horse" Eopiphin Borealis is 11 inches (not feet) in height, and is established definitely as a horse because of bone formations, single hoof, and other structure that classifies him

The prehistoric horse long since has disappeared from life and remains only in fossil form The oldest known breed of horse, of continuous existence, is the "Przewalski Wild Horse,' an inhabitant of the Gobi desert region for at least 6 000 years The next oldest breed which still exists is the horse of Northern Africa, founder of the thoroughbred family of today

Until 1881 it was assumed that the horse of Arabia was the oldest But in that year, Colonel N W Przewalski, while exploring in Gobi, picked up some skin and bones, studied them, was mystified, and had them packed and shipped back to Russia The Colonel s first conclusion, reached while in the desert was that the skin and bones were those of horses, yet the horse, up to then, never had been seen in those parts

Put to test, the remains were identified by Russian scientists as being those of a complete horse, and the age of the skeleton was fixed as at least 6,000 years" The excited Przewalski immediately returned to Gobi to hunt for live horses, knowing that if he found them, he would be possessor of living specimens of the oldest horse of continuous breeding

The quest was successful The Colonel captured more than a score of wild horses, which since have borne his name He shipped them back to Russia Comparison of them was made with the skeletons They were identical—and thus the proof that the 6,000 year old fossil was that of the Przewalski wild horse of today This wild horse is about 53 inches high, with huge bones, and an enormous head, with legs much shorter, but far stronger, than any other breed

Other explorations revealed an animal called the "Steppe Horse" inhabiting the high places of Mongolia He never has been found outside the cold mountainous regions, and although he differs somewhat in conformation from the wild horse of the Gobi desert, it is believed that he is a descendant [illegible]

"direction whence they came"

The generally accepted version relative to the known origin of domesticated horse, from which the thoroughbred springs is this

The shepherd kings of Egypt, a peaceful group, were succeeded by the ruthless Thebes, who conquered many nations and added them to the empire that was Egypt

About 1500 B C the Thebean Kings attacked Libya a land of seafaring people who at one time had occupied almost the entire northern coast of Africa with the exception of the Delta of the Nile Libya had surrendered territory gradually until in 1500 B C when the Thebes drove down upon them they were holding only a small portion of the land which once had been theirs They had become an isolated people

The Egyptians seeking booty which they might take back to their king noticed an animal unlike any they ever had seen before It was the horse—diminutive as compared with the horse of today yet the exact species from which the modern race horse has been developed

A hundred or more horses were seized and returned to Egypt by the victorious army Their average height was 42 inches They were presented to the king and it was explained to him the Libyans hitched these animals

[illegible]

The Libyan horse was far different in formation than any of the wild

[illegible]

the horse of Libya as the outcome of chance mating of the zebra or the ass with the wild horse So there is—and ever will be—bafflement as to the exact beginning of this distinct breed of horse which came out of Libya [illegible]

Libyans of their horses and They used the horses to haul Other nations sought to buy [illegible] Then the

[illegible]

nation They thus originated the practice of gelding the horse

Perhaps the outstanding breeder of all time was Darius (5?2-485 B C) who while reigning in Egypt had more than 50 000 brood mares Darius was first to concentrate in the effort to breed larger and stronger horses in the hope they could carry soldiers on their backs In the time of Darius the horse was 13 to 13½ hands (42 to 46 inches) in height and weighed between 500 and 600 pounds The thoroughbred today measures about 62 to 65 inches or thereabouts and the average well proportioned horse will weigh about 1050 pounds in racing prime

The ambition of Darius never was realized But those who followed him carried on the experiment Inch by inch a taller horse—and a heavier stronger horse—was developed Just who was first to ride a horse is not known The saddle is mentioned as existing in crude form somewhat prior to 350 A D Quite likely men rode bareback generations before then and probably the first horseback riding was in the third century

But it remained for Mohammed (570 632 A D) to popularize horseback riding Having founded a new religion, he was eager that his disciples carry the fundamentals of it to the far places, in the fastest possible time So he mounted them on horses The sight of the riders astride the horses created astonishment The combination was held in awe and superstitious reverence, and the missionaries were given most eager audience, thus aiding the ambitions of Mohammed for converts

The thoroughbred did not appear in numbers in Europe until the 8th Century, when the Arabs drove the Goths out of Spain and took control. They brought with them vast bands of Arabian horses, using them both for hauling and under saddle Breeding farms were created in Spain and within 100 years the thoroughbred was well established But those horses, like the pure Arabians of today, although far stronger than the original horses from Libya, were no more than 14 hands to 14½ hands (56 to 58 inches) tall

The Arabian horses of the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries, incapable of [illegible] distance This [illegible] much that he [illegible] 1110 A D and proceeded to breed it with the slow but powerful mares which belonged to the ancient species of England and which date back 2500 to 3000 years in the matter of continuous existence

The result of this mating was a horse that had strength and a certain speed, and of definite value in warfare Henry promptly ordered more [illegible]

For m[illegible] horses in England [illegible] blood be[illegible] wishing fast horses of their own, imported Arabians and Moroccoans, and the result was that England soon had both a new breed of horses, as the result of cross mating, and increasing numbers of pure Arabians, or Moroccos

Owners of pure breds finally became involved in friendly arguments as to which horse was faster, and which owner was the better rider That marked the beginning of horse racing in England There were no race courses Men just plotted out four miles and that was the racing strip The four mile route was the regulation racing distance because that had been the standard for chariot races of the Olympiads of more than 15 centuries earlier, and custom had maintained 4 miles as the perfect route for equine contests

The first public race course ever built was the Smithfield Track in London, about 1174 A D The date of its opening generally is regarded as the birthday of organized racing under saddle Horsemen, not content merely to race only when Smithfield conducted an abbreviated meeting scheduled

races in their own neighborhoods The popularity of these caused proprietors of fairs to arrange a race as a special feature of each program, and soon no fair throughout England was regarded as complete without at least one horse race

Until 1512 they raced merely for the "glory of it" But in that year the promoters of the fair in Chester, England, which was a well established racing center, gave a wooden ball, festooned with flowers, as a prize to the winner—the first of the racing trophies In 1540, a silver ball was substituted Its value was 4 shillings ($1) In 1607 some towns became very

and Robert Ambrye, its sheriff, was to put up the prize He ordered a silver ball but rejected it as being of "inferior workmanship" The silversmith made another try—and once again Ambrye was not content But the third ball suited him

finishing third

The widowed Queen Anne of England (1702 1714) originated the sweepstakes idea—racing for a cash award While her royal husband (King Ch

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approval to the sport, encouraged it, and ran her horses in the important contests

In 1703 Queen Anne put up a silver plate, worth about $20 for the big race at Doncaster Each year until 1710 her offering was the same In 1710 she donated a gold cup (worth $300) and fixed the rules for competition, which was limited to six horses each to carry 168 pounds best 2 heats-in-3 each heat to be of 4 miles This race was greeted with so much praise that Queen Anne gave a $500 gold cup to the winner of the 1711, 1712, and 1713 races She ran her horse, Pepper, in the 1712 contest, and Mustard in 1713, but without success

last year of her life As owners of all starters put was agreed and thus cash stepped along and won the first actual money race in horse racing history

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mares should be selected as founders of a family of "thorough bred horses" meaning horses whose blood lines could be traced back directly to Arabia

The first of three horses eventually decided upon was the Byerly Turk,

so called because he was owned by a man named Byerly, and was supposed to be of Barb origin But it never has been clearly established whether this horse came from Turkey or Arabia All that is known is that he was captured during the Irish wars in 1689, that he was put into the stud and, by the turn of the 18th Century, was producing horses with brilliant speed All his children became successors in the founding of the Byerly Turk line of thoroughbred, most of them reproducing in Ireland

The next was Darley's Arabian, so called because he was owned by a man named Darley, who had purchased him at Aleppo, a town in Syria, in about 1704 and had shipped him to his brother in York, England The children of this Arabian were beautifully formed, had splendid endurance, and were very fast So this Arabian was named as the second of the three stallions to which all thoroughbreds of today are traced

The third is Godolphin's Arabian, although some insist that he was a Barb, meaning he was bred in Barbary which was the habitat of the Moors This sire destined to become one of the three most famous in all the world had an amazing career

Originally, he was sent as a gift by the Emperor of Morocco to King Louis XIV, of France The Emperor regarded him as the finest horse in his country He hoped that Louis would ride him and then retire him for breeding But, for some unknown reason, Louis not only did not ride him and did not breed him but he either gave him away, or sold him There is a lapse of several years in the history of this horse and then he reap [illegible]

lines and struck up a bargain with the owner Coke purchased the horse for $15 and shipped him to a Mr Williams, who owned the James Coffee House in London and who was a breeder on a small scale

Williams didn't think much of the gift He spoke about the horse to a patron—Lord Godolphin His Lordship examined the horse and, like Coke recognized him as a pure Arabian Godolphin offered to buy him from Williams, and Williams responded by giving the horse to Godolphin as an outright gift Godolphin sent the stallion to his breeding farms and then forgot him until an emergency arose He had intended breeding his mare Rexanna, to his best stallion but that stallion had taken sick Rather than lose the opportunity to breed Rexanna he mated her with the gift horse

The result was a foal which was named Lath, and became a sensational performer Immediately Godolphin started hunt for the ancestry of his gift stallion He went to Williams, who communicated with Coke, who located the man who had sold the horse for $15 Coke using the information supplied, ran down all clues and finally learned that this was the stallion that an Emperor had given to a King

When Godolphin's Arabian continued to sire remarkable horses, his name was used to complete the list of the three horses which would be founders of the thoroughbred family England today recognizes no horse

as a thoroughbred that does not trace back to the Byerly, Darley, or Godolphin stallions

Late in the 18th Century, racing in England had become so popular and interest in the outcome of the contests so great, that a publication—the English Racing Calendar"—was originated for the purpose of printing results The "Calendar was alone in the turf field until 1791, when the "English Stud Book" was created The "Stud Book," in its beginning was not too particular about its listings It was only necessary for a horse to have "performed creditably on the turf to gain recognition The "Stud Book" accepted all horses which had raced well upon the assumption that none but a well bred horse could race well

Eventually, when the number of horses became greater, and there was much cross breeding, the Stud Book" changed attitude It determined that horses to be eligible for listing must be descended from one of the three lines—Byerly, Darley, or Godolphin It tossed out all others, and now no horse gets mention in the "Stud Book which is not related to one of the trio

However, it is customary to refer to the outstanding descendant of each of these pioneers as the definite progenitors because it was not until their time that breeding in England became truly scientific Those horses are

was a year of the total eclipse of the moon

The present day American tribe of Fair Play horses trace back to Matchem, by way of the sire West Australian The Herod blood flows in the veins of all the descendants of Lexington perhaps the grandest of

Racing gained greatly in popularity in England all through the 18th Century, but it had one great drawback as the breeding became intensified All contests were at 4 miles and most races were on the heat system—best 2 out of 3 This meant that a horse had to run 8 miles and possibly 12 under saddle in a single afternoon, too gruelling a task for any but those which had reached 5, 6 or 7 years of age

Breeders of race horses thus were placed in a position of supporting a

colts at 2 miles, one heat to decide" It attracted six entries and the event was won by St Leger's own horse, Sampson The race had no name, but with its second running in 1777, was known as "St Leger's Race," and since then has been officially called the St Leger, oldest stakes race in the world

In 1779 the 12th Earl of Derby felt something should be done to provide [illegible] He [illegible] the distance to be one mile and a half, one heat to decide That race too, had no name, but quickly came to be called the 'Epsom Oaks,' in honor of his Lordship s estate at Epsom,—which is its name today The Earl s horse, Bridget, was winner of the first Oaks

In 1780, while continuing the Oaks as a race exclusively for fillies, the Earl established another It was to be at a mile and a half for "3 year old horses," meaning it was open to both sexes He didn't name that one either, but the public started to call it "Derby s race at Epsom' This was changed to 'Epsom s Derby," and it still is so called in England, although around the world it is known as the "English Derby"

Although the distances of the St. Leger was fixed at 2 miles, and the Oaks and Derby at 1½ miles, they never have been run at those routes Due to measuring error, the first St Leger was over a course of 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards Another and later blunder made the Epsom distance 1 mile 881 yards instead of 1 mile 880 yards The same course was used when the Derby was originated The distance remains 1 mile 881 yards

Horses were non existent on the modern North American continent until the arrival of Cortez in 1519 He brought with him many horses from Spain, most of them Arabians, or Barbs A great number escaped while he was sweeping westward through Mexico, and, by natural breeding they increased, starting the wild horse family in Mexico and Latin America

The horse family in what now is the U S A was founded by the animals brought here in about 1540 by Francisco Vasquez Coronado, who rode northward from Mexico crossing the Rio Grande, to explore in a region which now is Kansas He took 260 horses along on that journey and practically all escaped These bred and multiplied They roamed north into Canada, south into Mexico and some of the Mexican horses came into the U S A , while some French Normans, a huge type taken into Canada by the French settlers, escaped and joined the horses in what became U S.A Thus the development of the wild horse of all sizes and shapes on the North American continent

The history of horse racing in what now is the U S A begins in New York State, and not in Virginia, as was popularly supposed The first known turf clash in Virginia was on April 10, 1674, which was nine years after New York had put on a race of which there is detailed record

Col Richard Nicolls, who arrived in the American colony in 1664 as the first English Governor of New York, determined to start horse racing as one of his first acts In February 1665, after various conferences with his staff, he called a public meeting in what now is Hempstead, Long Island He declared that he had decided upon a series of horse races, and added

> "These races shall not be so much for the divertisement of youth as for encouraging the bettering of the breed of horses which, through neglect has been impaired"

As a result of the conclave, a course was mapped out near Hempstead It was called "The Newmarket Course" It is assumed that there was a race that year and also in 1666 and 1667 However, it is absolutely established

manufacture

On it is inscribed "1668 runn att Hampsted Plaines, March 25"

The initials of the maker are P V B, which might have meant Peter Van Brough, famous Albany silversmith of that era

Nothing on the dish establishes the identity of the winner, but a scroll on it, plus circumstances uncovered by a long investigation, would indicate *that the victorious horse owner of 1668 was Captain Sylvester Salisbury,*

'Newmarket Course' for two silver cups, and that the subscription "is one crown each, or its equivalent in goode wheate,"—the first sweepstakes race in this country

Final proof that New York, and not Virginia, was the cradle of horse raci

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in Hempstead in 1664 Denton, returning to England in 1670, wrote of Long Island

> "Toward the middle of the island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long and four broad, where you will find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses' heels, or endanger them in their races and once a year the best horses in the land are brought hither to try their swiftness The swiftest are rewarded with a silver cup"

There is argument among historians as to which was the first pure thoroughbred brought to the colony from England One faction states

> "Bully Rock was the first blooded English racing stallion shipped to this country, and 1730 is the approximate year Bully Rock was bred to ordinary American mares for several seasons In 1738, or 1739, there was shipped to this country an English race mare, named Bay Bolton She was bred to Bully Rock in 1740, and the foal was the first thoroughbred born on American soil"

Another group ignores the existence of both Bully Rock and Bay Bolton and declares

> "Sometime prior to 1750, Governor Ogle, of Maryland, owned a horse named Spark, which had been presented to him by Lord Baltimore, who also had imported Queen Mab, by Musgroves, a gray Arab mare, from England

f Godolphin's
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own
bay
famous stallion—

Although New York pioneered horse racing in the U S A , Virginia ga e it the greatest impetus through the 17th and into the 18th Centuries Some of the races were just for the "fun of it," others were for trophies put up by some community which wished to feature an equine duel, but most of them were for side bets with only two horses competing

There were at least five race tracks in Virginia in the 1680 s, and in the Virginia State Library, in Richmond, is a notice concerning a horse race that was run in Henrico County, October, 1678

The following facts concerning early racing on this continent are reprinted from "Annals of American Sport," Vol XV, "The Pageant of America," (c) Yale University Press

'As early as 1750 the New York Postboy reported that 'upward of seventy chairs and chaises' and many more horses were carried across the Brooklyn ferry the day before the opening race at Newmarket (on Salisbury Plain Long Island)

"For less formal race meetings especially those which settled disputes ... there were courses in Manhattan ... gion of the Lispenard meadows ... s maintained a private track fronting on the Bowery

The Revolutionary War sent racing into eclipse for about a decade Then the sport was revived and grew into higher and ever higher favor with the advent of the 19th Century One of the chief reasons was that a better class of horses was appearing with each new year, and these by reducing the records were directing attention to the high speed of the horse ... Diomed, which had ... t 20 then and it was ... ie immediately pro- ... family of thorough ceeded to sire and continued for quite a fe y ... breds destined to make history in America Peace Maker, one of his foals, ran 2 miles, in 1803, with 168 pounds aboard, in 3 54—a mark that stood for 2? years ... of a horse known as ... which ... ose had

beaten everything in the North, at distances ranging from 2 to 4 miles, and

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American Eclipse and suggested a side bet of $10,000 The owner of American Eclipse accepted

Because public racing was prohibited in New York City then, but was permitted in Queens County, on Long Island, the Union Race Course in Queens was selected as the scene, the race to take place in 1823 The Southerners were to be permitted to ship as many horses as they chose, but *had to announce the exact starter against American Eclipse 48 hours before* the race

Col William R Johnson, of Petersburg, Va, heading the Southern syndicate, went North in the spring of 1823 with several of the fastest horses in the South He watched all of them work and finally decided upon John Richards to speed it out with American Eclipse But John Richards went lame on the eve of race day, and Johnson then nominated a horse named Henry, often referred to as Sir Henry

Thousands of Southerners came North for the race and each was loaded with money to bet on the southern entry The wagering reached a staggering volume, with John C Stevens, part owner later on of the yacht "America" which won the famous race in 1851, risking a fortune It was reported that 60,000 persons jammed into the course, and it has been estimated that more than $1,000,000 was at stake on the outcome of the duel

The race was on the heat system, best 2 out of-3, and the distance of each heat was the old fashioned route of 4 miles To the consternation of the northerners, Henry won the first heat in 7 37½ which was such superlative speed that few horses of today can better it *American Eclipse took* th

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had brought Instead of making the heavy plunge on the race itself, they had concentrated most of their bets on the outcome of the first heat, it

the race Johnson

ing that Henry was moving at a killing pace, refused to keep close to him *in that first heat He was saving American Eclipse for the second and third* heats

When the North wanted to wager the South on the second heat—and

gentlemen just poked their first heat win

sauntered back into the picture, with the suggestion for another North South contest *The Colonel* said he had been hearing a lot about Post Boy, which was champion of the

North, but that his friend, Col John Crowell, of Alabama, had a much faster horse in John Bascombe Another race was arranged another bet of $10,000 each was made, Union Race Course once more was named as the site and the conditions were the same—best 2 out of-3, each heat to be 4 miles Another enormous crowd attended

This time the Northerners determined not to be out-slicked by the gentlemen from the South They stipulated that the wager on the outcome of the race itself must be equal to that on the first heat The smiling Southerners agreed John Bascombe, of the "Sunny South," took the first heat in 7 49, and the second—and thus the race—in 7 57½

Two other North South contests featured racing in the 19th Century The first was for the usual side bet of $10,000 between Fashion, owned by William Gibbons, of New Jersey, and Boston, owned by Nathaniel Reeves, of Virginia It was best 2 out of-3 heats of 4 miles each, with the Union Race Course as the scene The race was on May 20, 1842, and Fashion, one of the really great American racers of the last century, won in straight heats, taking the first in 7 32, which was a new world's record, and the second in [illegible] 45

[illegible]

rued the act Peytona won in straight heats, 7 39¼ and 7 45¼

That just about ended the North South racing—the Northerners being "broke" and the Southerners needing no more cash

During all that activity around New York and in the "deep South," Kentucky was quietly moving into the focus of the racing spotlight Early [illegible]

[illegible] portuned "the folks back home" (in Virginia) to move to Kentucky Many did, bringing along their stallions and brood mares, and before the turn of the 19th century there was considerable horse racing on the streets of Lexington

In 1793, the town trustees ruled horsemen off the main street—now South Broadway—because the charging horses frightened most of the citizens

In 1797 there was erected outside of Lexington the first race track in Kentucky, known as "Williams Race Track" When this became too small and outmoded a new one was built, and was opened in 1828 It continued to operate until 1935—a span of 107 years

[illegible] was made [illegible] imported [illegible] ed small [illegible] in practically all States except Kentucky

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Morissey launched at
his 1864 meeting

A few years after the war was over, and conditions were returning to normal, racing was resumed in many places where hostilities had brought a suspension In communities where there had been no previous racing of consequence, tracks were constructed Included was Pimlico, in Baltimore, in 1870, Fair Grounds, in New Orleans, in 1873, and Churchill Downs, in Louisville, in 1875 These, with Saratoga are the four oldest tracks still in operation

Soon after the turn of the 20th Century, with racing popular and booming throughout the land, a "reform wave" began to sweep toward it It engulfed one State
by the reformers, tracks
along the Pacific Coast
land and Kentucky, were left
thered the national political storm going into 1908 but a

was president It ruled that bookmakers could not operate at the spring meeting of 1908 Col Matt J Winn, operating chieftain at the Downs, met this by digging a few pari mutuel machines out of store houses, where they had been for about a generation, and restoring them to operation for Kentucky Derby day 1908 The enemies were powerless to stop the operation of those machines, because there was an innocent sounding law, drafted more than 30 years earlier, which legalized their use

When Colonel Winn put the machines into action his thought was that they were just an emergency measure to be used until the civic storm was over, and the bookmakers could be restored to their stores But before the hostile politicians had been voted out of office, the pari mutuel method of wagering had caught popular fancy in Louisville They remained at Churchill Downs and the bookmakers never came back

In 1910, during the Saratoga meeting the legislature in New York

Maryland, placed on a precarious spot early in 1912, because of the attack on the bookmaking system operating at Pimlico, saved itself by ruling out the books and installing pari mutuel machines, after studying their workings at Churchill Downs

Maryland and Kentucky were the only racing States in 1912 In 1913, the late August Belmont, of New York, decided to restore racing in New York with the oral system of wagering This meant that bookmakers operated furtively, as did the wagering players No money was passed, no receipts given for a bet The player asked the odds against the horse of his choice, the bookmaker whispered back If the odds were acceptable, the player announced how much he wished to wager. The next day they met, and the loser paid off to the winner

There was official opposition, and some arrests for a while Then the lawmakers began to relent Arrests ceased Soon the antis disappeared Racing and wagering had come back to New York, and, in time, legislative action made it possible for bookmakers to operate again from their old stalls

Elsewhere, the story was much the same Opposition to race track wagering either ceased completely, or mellowed into tolerance Soon legislatures were approving the pari mutuel form of wagering, bookmaking went out completely, and, as 1944 dawned, horses were permitted to run, and patrons privileged to bet—by an act of the lawmakers—in the following 23 States

Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia

Thoroughbred racing, the target for "reformers" through so many generations in America, not only had survived a succession of vicious onslaughts, but, in 1943, reached an all time peak of prosperity and popularity, despite the severe handicap of war time restrictions

Betting is the chief ingredient in the sport for the spectator Because this is so, the anti gambling faction has so often tried to kill the sport. At times, it has foisted its will upon the game, when assisted by legislative support But, as one preacher pointed out "Gambling has been going on since the world began It will continue until the world's end Hypercritical denunciations, and legislative enactments periodically slow horse racing for a while, but that's all it does, just slows it for a while"

In the years before the existence of State racing commissions, tracks in the South and the Middle West banded together in associations, which arranged the racing dates, made the rules, etc. for their territory Conspicuous were the American Turf Association and the Western Turf Association, which disbanded when racing was killed in so many States, and which never reorganized

The Jockey Club, of [illegible] ago, had sole supervision over New [illegible] York Racing Commission along in [illegible] functions of the Jockey Club have been taken over by the Commission, but the Jockey Club still retains control of the Stud Book, and registration of horses and colors must be made with it

All of the State racing Commissions are members of the National Association of State Racing Commissions and have annual meetings to bring any local problems to national attention

The track operators have their own organization—the Thoroughbred

vith headquarters in New York

Thoroughbred Breeders Com

The Turf Committee of America, in New York is made up of representatives of all parts of racing—State Racing Commissions, the Jockey Club track owners, breeders horsemen, etc

And so, this is horse racing in modern U S A

FAMOUS STAKES RACES—U S A

originated in 1875 and never has lapsed

The distance was a mile and a half from 1875 to 1895 inclusive, and the record was made by Spokane, 2 34½ in 1889 Beginning in 1896 the distance has been a mile and a quarter record 2 01 2/5 by Whirlaway, 1941

The Kentucky Derby now is the richest of all 3 year old stakes races The record gross value was $86,700, in 1944 of which the winning Pensive earned $64 075

The Preakness, run at Pimlico (Md) is older than the Derby, having had its inaugural in 1873 However it lapsed from 1889 to 1909 The

The third illustrious stakes race to complete the "Triple Crown," is the Belmont Stakes Its first running was in 1867, but the chain of continuity was broken when there was no New York racing in 1912 and 1913 The distance has been subjected to changes but now is standardized at a mile and a half The richest of the Belmonts was that of 1930 when the owner of Gallant Fox received $66 040

The richest of all the races in America, prior to 1942, when the government took over the track for war purposes, was the Santa Anita Handicap, in California

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The race was originated in 1888, and first run at Sheepshead Bay From its beginning, it has been one of the richest of all American stakes races, and, on many occasions, has been the richest

The value for the first running in 1888, won by Proctor Knott was $40 900, the lowest was $15 060 in 1913, the first year of revival of racing in New York Whichone was winner of the richest of all Futurities, that of 1929, when the value was $105,730

TRIPLE CROWN OF RACING

The "Triple Crown consists of three races for 3-year olds--the Belmont stakes, Kentucky Derby and Preakness stakes The Belmont now is at 1½ miles, the Derby at 1¼ miles, the Preakness at 1 3/16

Only six horses have won all three races They are Sir Barton (1919), Gallant Fox (1930), Omaha (son of Gallant Fox), 1935, War Admiral (1937), Whirlaway (1941), Count Fleet (1943)

BELMONT STAKES WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1867	Ruthless	$1 850	1897	Scottish Chieftain	$3 550
1868	General Duke	2 800	1898	Bowling Brook	7 810
1869	Fenian	3 350	1899	Jean Bereaud	9 445
1870	Kingfisher	3 750	1900	Ildrim	14 790
1871	Harry Bassett	5 450	1901	Commando	11,595
1872	Joe Daniels	4 500	1902	Masterman	13 220
1873	Springbok	5,200	1903	Africander	12 285
1874	Saxon	4,200	1904	Delhi	11,575
1875	Calvin	4 450	1905	Tanya	17 240
1876	Algerine	3 700	1906	Burgomaster	22 700
1877	Cloverbrook	5 200	1907	Peter Pan	22 765
1878	Duke of Magenta	3 850	1908	Colin	22 765
1879	Spendthrift	4 250	1909	Joe Madden	24 550
1880	Grenada	2 800	1910	Sweep	9 700
1881	Saunterer	3 000	1913	Prince Eugene	2 825
1882	Forester	2 600	1914	Luke McLuke	3 025
1883	George Kinney	3 070	1915	The Finn	1 825
1884	Panique	3 150	1916	Friar Rock	4 100
1885	Tyrant	2 710	1917	Hourless	5 800
1886	Inspector B	2 720	1918	Johren	8 950
1887	Hanover	2 900	1919	Sir Barton	11 950
1888	Sir Dixon	3 440	1920	Man o' War	7 950
1889	Eric	4 960	1921	Grey Lag	8 650
1890	Burlington	8 560	1922	Pillory	39,200
1891	Foxford	5 070	1923	Zev	38 000
1892	Patron	6 610	1924	Mad Play	42 880
1893	Comanche	5 310	1925	American Flag	38 500
1894	Henry of Navarre	6 680	1926	Crusader	48,550
1895	Belmar	2 700	1927	Chance Shot	60 910
1896	Hastings	3 025	1928	Vito	63 430

BELMONT STAKES WINNERS—*Continued*

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1929	Blue Larkspur	$59 650	1937	War Admiral	$38 030
1930	Gallant Fox	66 040	1938	Pasteurized	34,530
1931	Twenty Grand	58 770	1939	Johnstown	37 020
1932	Faireno	55 120	1940	Bimelech	35 030
1933	Hurryoff	49 490	1941	Whirlaway	39 770
1934	Peace Chance	43 410	1942	Shut Out	44 520
1935	Omaha	35 480	1943	Count Fleet	35 340
1936	Granville	29 800	1944	Bounding Home	55 070

Distance 1⅝ miles 1867 1874 inc 1½ miles 1875 1889 inc 1¼ miles 1890 1892 inc 1⅛ miles 1893 1894 inc 1¼ miles 1895 1⅜ miles 1896 1903 inc 1¼ miles 1904 1905 inc 1⅜ miles 1906 1925 inc 1926 and since 1½ miles

KENTUCKY DERBY WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1875	Aristides	$2 850	1910	Donau	$4 850
1876	Vagrant	2 950	1911	Meridian	4 850
1877	Baden Baden	3 300	1912	Worth	4 850
1878	Day Star	4 050	1913	Donerail	5 475
1879	Lord Murphy	3 550	1914	Old Rosebud	9 125
1880	Fonso	3 800	1915	Regret	11 450
1881	Hindoo	4 410	1916	George Smith	9 750
1882	Apollo	4 560	1917*	Omar Khayyam	16 600
1883	Leonatus	3 760	1918	Exterminator	14 700
1884	Buchanan	3 990	1919	Sir Barton	20 825
1885	Joe Cotton	4 630	1920	Paul Jones	30 375
1886	Ben Ali	4 890	1921	Behave Yourself	38 450
1887	Montrose	4 200	1922	Morvich	46 775
1888	Macbeth II	4 740	1923	Zev	53 600
1889	Spokane	4 970	1924	Black Gold	52 775
1890	Riley	5 460	1925	Flying Ebony	52 950
1891	Kingman	4 680	1926	Bubbling Over	50 075
1892	Azra	4,230	1927	Whiskery	51 000
1893	Lookout	4 090	1928	Reigh Count	55 375
1894	Chant	4 020	1929	Clyde Van Dusen	53 950
1895	Halma	2 970	1930	Gallant Fox	50 725
1896	Ben Brush	4 850	1931	Twenty Grand	48 725
1897	Typhoon II	4 850	1932	Burgoo King	52 350
1898	Plaudit	4 850	1933	Brokers Tip	48 925
1899	Manuel	4 850	1934	Cavalcade	28 175
1900	Lieut Gibson	4 850	1935	Omaha	39 525
1901	His Eminence	4 850	1936	Bold Venture	37 725
1902	Alan a Dale	4 850	1937	War Admiral	52 050
1903	Judge Himes	4 850	1938	Lawrin	47 050
1904	Elwood	4 850	1939	Johnstown	46 350
1905	Agile	4 850	1940	Gallahadion	60 150
1906	Sir Huon	4 850	1941	Whirlaway	61,275
1907	Pink Star	4 850	1942	Shut Out	64,225
1908	Stone Street	4 850	1943	Count Fleet	60 725
1909	Wintergreen	4 850	1944	Pensive	64 675

* Imported

Distance 1875 1895 inc 1½ miles 1896 and since 1¼ miles Record 1½ miles Spokane (1889) 2 34½ Record 1¼ miles, Whirlaway (1941) 2 01 2/5

PREAKNESS STAKES WINNERS

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1873	Survivor	–	1918	Jack Hare Jr	$11,250
1874	Culpepper	–	1919	Sir Barton	24 500
1875	Tom Ochiltree	–	1920	Man o War	23 000
1876	Shirley	–	1921	Broomspun	43 000
1877	Cloverbrook	–	1922	Pillory	51 000
1878	Duke of Magenta	–	1923	Vigil	52 000
1879	Harold	$2 550	1924	Nellie Morse	54 000
1880	Grenada	2 000	1925	Coventry	52 700
1881	Saunterer	1 950	1926	Display	53 625
1882	Vanguard	1,250	1927	Bostonian	53 100
1883	Jacobus	1 635	1928	Victorian	60 000
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	1 905	1929	Dr Freeland	52 325
1885	Tecumseh	2 160	1930	Gallant Fox	51 975
1886	The Bard	2 050	1931	Mate	48,225
1887	Dunbine	1 675	1932	Burgoo King	50 375
1888	Refund	1 185	1933	Head Play	26 850
1889	Buddhist	1 130	1934	High Quest	25 175
1909	Effendi	3,225	1935	Omaha	25 325
1910	Layminster	3 300	1936	Bold Venture	27 325
1911	Watervale	2 700	1937	War Admiral	45 600
1912	Colonel Holloway	1 450	1938	Dauber	51 875
1913	Buskin	1 670	1939	Challedon	53 710
1914	Holiday	1 355	1940	Bimelech	53 230
1915	Rhine Maiden	1,275	1941	Whirlaway	49 365
1916	Damrosch	1 380	1942	Alsab	58 175
1917	Kalitan	4 800	1943	Count Fleet	43 190
1918	War Cloud	12 250	1944	Pensive	60 075

Distance 1½ miles prior 1889 1¼ in 1889 1 mile in 1909, 1910 not run in two divisions 1918 1⅛ miles in 1911 1924 inc 1³⁄₁₆ since

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP WINNERS

The Santa Anita Handicap richest of all races was the successor to the Agua Caliente Handicap, which succeeded the pioneer Coffroth Handicap on the Pacific Slope *The distance for each was 1¼ miles the races were* open to 3 year olds and older The winners were

COFFROTH HANDICAP WINNERS

Race run at Tijuana Mexico

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1917	Sasin	$4 000	1925	Atherstone	$56 425
1918–1919–1920–not run			1926	Carearis	70 700
1921	Be Frank	14 775	1927	Sir Harry	84 400
1922	Mulciber	15 000	1928	Crystal Pennant	92 700
1923	Rebuke	29 475	1929	Golden Prince	98,250
1924	Runstar	43 650			

AGUA CALIENTE HANDICAP WINNERS

Run at new Agua Caliente Track

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1930	Victorian	$98 250	1933	Gallant Sir	$24 200
1931	Mike Hall	100 000	1934	Gallant Sir	23 300
1932	Phar Lap	50 500			

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP WINNERS

Run at Santa Anita track (Calif)

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1935	Azucar	$108 400	1939	Kayak II	$91 100
1936	Top Row	104 600	1940	Seabiscuit	86 650
1937	Rosemont	90 700	1941	Bay View	89 360
1938	Stagehand	91 450			

Not run since 1941 Government took over track for war purposes

FUTURITY (BELMONT) STAKES WINNERS

For 2 year olds

YEAR	WINNER	EARNED	YEAR	WINNER	EARNED
1888	Proctor Knott	$40 900	1917	Papp	$15 600
1889	Chaos	54 500	1918	Dunboyne	23 360
1890	Potomac	67 675	1919	Man o War	26 650
1891	His Highness	61 675	1920	Step Lightly	35 870
1892	Morello	40 450	1921	Bunting	39 700
1893	Domino	48 855	1922	Sally s Alley	47 550
1894	The Butterflies	48 710	1923	St James	64 810
1895	Requital	53 190	1924	Mother Goose	65 730
1896	Ogden	43 790	1925	Pompey	58 480
1897	L'Alouette	34,290	1926	Scapa Flow	65 980
1898	Martimas	36 610	1927	Anita Peabody	91 790
1899	Chacornac	30 630	1928	High Strung	97 990
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	33 580	1929	Whichone	105 730
1901	Yankee	36 850	1930	Jamestown	99 600
1902	Savable	44 500	1931	Top Flight	94 780
1903	Hamburg Belle	36 600	1932	Kerry Patch	88 690
1904	Artful	40 830	1933	Singing Wood	81 700
1905	Ormondale	32 960	1934	Chance Sun	77 510
1906	Electioneer	36 880	1935	Tintagel	66 450
1907	Colin	26 640	1936	Pompoon	55 630
1908	Maskette	26 110	1937	Menow	56 800
1909	Sweep	24 100	1938	Porter s Mite	57 045
1910	Novelty	25 360	1939	Bimelech	57 710
1913	Pennant	15 060	1940	Our Boots	65 800
1914	Trojan	16 010	1941	Some Chance	57 900
1915	Thunderer	16 590	1942	Occupation	57 890
1916	Campfire	17,340	1943	Occupy	55 765

FAMOUS THOROUGHBREDS

Opinions differ as to which was the greatest American foaled thoroughbred one faction favoring Man o War, another voting for Exterminator with Sysonby gathering a few votes

point out that almost all the horses he had to beat are now among the forgotten.

But admirers of Samuel Riddle s great color bearer retort that during his two years he established five American track records which was testimony of his greatness especially since in none of these was he really pressed by competition and thus never had to call on his ultimate burst of speed His world s record of 2 14 1 5 for 1⅜ miles made in 1920 still stands.

Exterminator s career was different He raced from the time he was 2 until he was 9—and was a stakes racer always He won 50 out of 100 official starts was second 17 times and third on 17 other occasions When he was a youngster he met youngsters and whipped them While still comparatively young he was asked to beat the oldsters as well as those in his own class He did that As he grew older he competed with the older horses and also the much younger horses—and defeated them

He had a big succession of trainers he found all sizes and types of jockeys on his back all with different temperaments and different riding methods He won in the wind the rain the sleet and in the wilting sun ... tracks ... ever he ... was being coddled He was still a keen racer a winning horse when his owner W S Kilmer decided he had earned a life of ease and retired him

Some of the old timers rate Sysonby as the fastest of all the horses and the greatest They point out that he won 14 of his 15 starts before his career was abruptly ended and that he earned $184 438 which was fabulous money in his generation and that during his heyday he met some of the most brilliant of all the performers

Other famous American horses are

Whirlaway top money winner of all time Count Fleet, the sensational 3 year old of 1943 Equipoise holder of the one mile record Roamer who was the ... mate mile and a quarter record of 2 00 4/5

Also Commando Ben Halliday The Parader Lamplighter Twenty Grand a speed marvel at 2 and even more of a speed marvel at 3 Gallant Fox winner of more money in a single season than any other horse Omaha

his almost equally gifted son, Alsab, picked up for $700, and developed into a champion, Sun Beau, touched with genius

Also, Seabiscuit, holder of the money winning crown, until Whirlaway deposed him, Zev, winner of 23 of his 43 starts, Salvator, Tenny, Dick Welles, Savable, Clifford, Henry of Navarre, Dobbins, Don Alonzo, Whiskbroom II, Blue Larkspur, Discovery, War Admiral, the diminutive son of Man o' W

weight-carryin

Victorian, Mor

Count, sire of (

Also Johnstc

horse, Toro, K

Barton, Omar

Fitz Herbert, Irish Lad, Billy Kelly, Africander, Fair Play, Los Angeles, Yo Tambien, Dark Secret, Borrow, Ornament, Jack Atkin, Tournament, Hermis, The Porter, Yankee, Sir Martin, Banquet, Tea Tray, Imp, Ladkin,

Old Rosebud,

i Briar, Balko, Cudgel, Ben Ali, Eternal, Ben Brush, McChesney Rey el Santa Anita, Leochares, Ogden, Halma, Jamestown and The Minute Man, who beat McChesney, as a 2 year old at Sheepshead Bay, a mile in 1 37 1/5

Included among the great fillies and race mares were

Top Flight, holder of the worlds record for money earned as a 2 year old by any sex horse $219 000 in 1931, Regret, the only filly to win the Kentucky Derby, Mollie McCarthy, great distance running mare, Miss Woodford, champion of her time, Blue Girl, Eugenia Burch, Beldame, Colonial Girl, Hamburg Belle, Lady Amelia, Maskette, Artful Fierenzi, Fair Star, Pan Zareta, Waterblossom, The Butterflies, Startle, Careful, Flamma, Viva America, Glade, Princess Doreen, Black Maria Mata Hari, Bateau, Nellie Flag, Cleopatra, Anita Peabody, Nellie Morse, Prudery, Handy Mandy, Alcibiades, Easter Stockings, Rose of Sharon, Suntica, Paradisical, Flying Lil, Nimba Jacola, Edith Cavell Snowflake, Black Helen, Petrify, Level Best, Miss Dogwood, Vagrancy, Mar Kell, Miss Keeneland, and Twilight Tear, great as a 2 year old in 1943, and a sensational performer at 3 in 1944

FAMOUS JOCKEYS

Tod Sloan wasn't the greatest jockey of all time, but he was the most publicized Tod started his career in the U S A , completed it in England, and was always in the spotlight

Sloan, with legs that were abnormally short, popularized the short stirrups He leaned well over onto the neck of his horse, and this became known as the "monkey crouch," in England, which first scoffed at the style but when Sloan rode consistently to victory, was adopted by English riders

Sloan was a great judge of paces He was a strategist on a horse He was daring to an extreme He had the greatest pair of hands ever owned by a jockey He used them to control the wildest horses, he was a crack billiardist a near champion with a rifle

Charles Verplank was the pioneer of the short stirrup which Sloan made famous

Many veterans regard Isaac Murphy the oddly named negro jockey as the greatest Murphy was at his best between 1884 and about 1890 and had perhaps the highest winning average of them all Almost all his riding was done in the South and Middle West until the late 1880 s Then he went on to New York and performed sensationally there He added to his fame by his wonderful handling of Salvator and Freeland

Ed ("Snapper") Garrison is another immortal He had a habit of saving the energy of his horse for the run through the stretch He always came like a whirlwind as he flashed past the stands His finishes were so spectacular and so often repeated that it has been customary since his time to [illegible] "[illegible]rrison finish" [illegible] with a front running horse If [illegible] lead Garrison seemed unable [illegible]

Some pioneers are inclined to brush aside claims for Sloan Murphy and Garrison and to insist that Jimmy McLaughlin was the greatest of all jockeys He was keen resourceful a judge of pace a sarcastic, fighting little man who never knew the feeling of fear but implanted it in many rider s hearts

Earl Sande generally is regarded as the best jockey development of the last 25 years He first gained acclaim while riding for Commander J K L Ross of Canada Then he shifted to Harry Sinclair s Rancocas Stable He completed his major career in the colors of William Woodward s Belair [illegible] C[illegible]lant [illegible] 388 winners—still the one season mark In 1907 he came back with 334 Vincent Powers had 324 winners in 1908 always was a star flat race jockey and when he grew too heavy took to riding steeplechase horses with equal success

Among the other jockeys who were listed as great are

Eugene Hildebrand Winnie O Connor Jimmy Winkfield Willie Simms Fred Taral Willie Shaw Dick Clawson Danny Maher Sam Doggett Jack Martin Eddie Martin John Lamley Jimmie Lamley Arthur Redbern Andy Hamilton Jimmy McLaughlin Willie Dugan Eddie Dugan Otto Wonderly Herman Radtke J ("Soup") Perkins G Covington Tommy Burns Dave Nicol George M Odom

Also Willie ("Daredevil") Fitzpatrick "Monk" Overton Alonzo Clayton Johnny Reiff Lester Reiff Charlie Reiff J Stovall Isaac Lewis H ("Iceman") Spencer Roscoe Troxler

Also, Roscoe Goose, Frankie Robinson, Johnny Maiben J McCabe, Carol Shilling, Jimmy ... C Borel, Willie Knapp, Mark ... Ensor, J McCabe, Johnny Lo ... McAtee, "Sonny" Workman, Eddie Ambrose, "Chick Lang, Ted Rice, Ivan Parke, Albert Johnson, Willie Crump, Johnny McTaggart, Eddie Taplin, Tommy McTaggart, Joe Notter, Clarence Kummer, Clarence Turner, R Lyne, ...

Sammy Renick, Jack Westrope

FAMOUS TRAINERS

The following trainers have won the national championship for saddling ... the past 35 years ... w J Joyner (1908), H Guy Bedwell ... F Ernest (1910), K Spence (1918, 1919 and 1920 in tie with S A Clopton), Sam C Hildreth (1921, 1927), ... (1923 1930), ... J Duggan ... 928), Lloyd ... 32), Hirsch ... 943) Dave Womeldorff (1940)

Other well known trainers include

"Sunny Jim" Fitzsimmons trainer for Belair Stud Ben Jones, of Calumet Farm ... Hirsc ... train ... Heal ... M O ... Lou Schaefer and B Hernandez, who formerly were jockeys Also the Christmas brothers of Maryland—B F, E A and J Y—Matt Brady, T D Grimes, J P ("Sammy") Smith, Preston Burch, Shelby Burch, R A Coward, W Booth, W T ("Fatty") Anderson, G Philpot, B Parke, M Jolly, Frank J Kearns, Harry Unna W Hurley, G W Ogle

Also Clyde Van Dusen, J Zoeller, William Garth, Fred Burley, Hanly Webb, James Rowe Jr, B S Michell, C T Patterson, C E ("Boots") Durnell, Ed Corrigan, John Morris, Peter Coyne, George Ham, Tice Hutsell Eugene Leigh Green B Morris Hardy Campbell T P Hayes, Frank Weir, Byron McClelland Frank Taylor, D G Leary, W H Fizer, G Alexandra Lloyd Gentry, T J Healey, and Kimball Patterson

Also, H J ("Dick") Thompson, who saddled four Kentucky Derby

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Charles Verplank was the pioneer of the short stirrup which Sloan made famous

Many veterans regard Isaac Murphy, the oddly named negro jockey, as the greatest Murphy was at his best between 1884 and about 1890, and had perhaps the highest winning average of them all Almost all his riding was done in the South and Middle West until the late 1880 s Then he went on to New York and performed sensationally there He added to his fame [illegible] taculir, and so often repeated that it has been customary since his time to refer to any ding dong race climax as a "Garrison finish"

Garrison oddly enough had little luck with a front running horse If his mount was away flying and into a big lead, Garrison seemed unable to conserve the stamina of his horse

Some pioneers are inclined to brush aside claims for Sloan, Murphy and Garrison and to insist that Jimmy McLaughlin was the greatest of all jockeys He was keen resourceful a judge of pace, a sarcastic, fighting little man who never knew the feeling of fear, but implanted it in many rider's hearts

[illegible] of the [illegible] K. L. [illegible] He completed his major career in the colors of William Woodward s Belair stud riding Gallant Fox to 9 victories in 10 starts in 1930 which gave Gallant Fox the record one year earnings of $308 275

Walter Miller was a fine race rider In 1905 he brought home 388 winners—still the one season mark In 1907 he came back with 334 Vincent Powers had 324 winners in 1908 always was a star flat race jockey, and, when he grew too heavy took to riding steeplechase horses with equal success

Among the other jockeys who were listed as great are

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Also, Willie ("Daredevil") Fitzpatrick, "Monk" Overton, Alonzo Clayton, Johnny Reiff, Lester Reiff, Charlie Reiff, J Stovall, Isaac Lewis H ("Iceman") Spencer, Roscoe Troxler.

Also, Roscoe Goose, Frankie Robinson, Johnny Maiben, J McCabe, Carol Shilling, Jimmy Butwell, Andy Schuttinger, Mack Garner, C Borel, Willie Knapp, Mark Fator, Laverne Fator, E Fator, Buddy Ensor, J McCabe, Johnny Loftus, Johnny Callahan Linus ("Pony") McAtee, "Sonny" Workman, Eddie Ambrose, "Chick" Lang, Ted Rice, Ivan Parke, Albert Johnson, Willie Crump, Johnny McTaggart, Eddie Taplin, Tommy McTaggart, Joe Notter, Clarence Kummer Clarence Turner, R Lyne, [illegible]

Basil James, Johnny Gilbert, Con McCreary "Moose" Peters, Lou Schaefer, Sammy Renick, Jack Westrope

FAMOUS TRAINERS

[illegible] for saddling

[illegible] Guy Bedwell [illegible] pence (1918, 1919 and 1920 in tie with S A Clopton), Sam C Hildreth (1921, 1927), [illegible]

Gentry (1929), J D Mikel (1931), George Alexandra (1932) Hirsch Jacobs (1933 1934, 1935, 1936 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943), Dave Womeldorff (1940)

Other well known trainers include

"Sunny Jim" Fitzsimmons, trainer for Belair Stud Ben Jones, of Calumet Farm, who trained Whirlaway, Don Cameron, trainer of Count Fleet, Max Hirsch, of King Ranch, John M Gaver, Greentree Stable August Swenke, trainer of Alsab, R O Higdon, Woolford Farms Frank Catrone, J A Healey, J W Healy, Roy Waldron, C Wilhelm Also Earl Sande George M Odom, Rosco Goose, Andy Schuttinger, Clarence Buxton, Jack Howard Lou Schaefer and B Hernandez, who formerly were jockeys Also the Christmas brothers of Maryland—B F, E A and J Y—Matt Brady, T D Grimes, J P ("Sammy") Smith, Preston Burch Shelby Burch R A. Coward, W Booth, W T ("Fatty") Anderson, G Philpot, B Parke, M Jolly, Frank J Kearns, Harry Unna, W Hurley G W Ogle

Also, [illegible] Burley, Hanly Webb, [illegible] E ("Boots") Durnel [illegible] ge Ham, Tice Hutsell [illegible], T P Hayes, Frank [illegible], W H Fizer, G Ale[illegible] tterson

Also, H J ("Dick") Thompson, who saddled four Kentucky Derby

winners for E R Bradley, "Whistlin' Bob" Smith, J P Jones, Steve Judge; Paul Codd, "Silent Tom" Smith, M Lowenstein, J H. McCoole, Mose Shapoff, A G Tarn, M Weil, Howard Wells, Euall Wyatt, Phil Bieber, J Lowenstein, M Jolley, F. P Letellier, John B Partridge, Dewey Bentham, A G Robertson, G E Phillips, Mose Goldblatt, Clyde Phillips, J L Oglesby, Ed Haughton, G C Winfrey, J R Gregory, H O Simmons, R McIlvain, Freddie Hopkins, Louis Feustel, J P Headley, George Conway, J H ("Bud") Stotler, H L Fontaine, W C Weant, Tom McCreerey, T H Heard Jr, L Haymaker, A A Baroni, W F Mulholland

STEEPLECHASE RACING

The first jumping race on U S A soil was a hurdle race in 1834, at the Washington (D C) Jockey Club

Steeplechase and hurdle races

never have found much favor wi

were built in many of the tracks of other days, and in some of the more modern plants, but were abandoned and jumping races have been continued only at these major tracks Belmont, Aqueduct and Saratoga, in New York, Delaware Park, near Wilmington, Pimlico, Laurel, Havre de Grace, in Maryland, and Agua Caliente, in Mexico

However, a great many hunt clubs are banded in the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and they feature steeplechasing and hurdling at their meets

The most important jumping races held annually in the United States before some were cancelled out because of the war, were

originated 1897, run at

originated 1905, run at Belmont, record value, $12,050, in 1930

Charles L Appleton Memorial Cup—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1922, run at Belmont, record value, $6,325, in 1923

Chevy Chase Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1911, run at Laurel, record value, $6,100, in 1931

Corinthian Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1902, run at Belmont, record value, $3 550 in 1927 and also 1931

Foxcatcher National Cup—4 year olds and up, originated 1934, run at Fair Hill, Md , record value $3,698, in 1939

Grand National—4 year olds and up, 3 miles, originated 1899, run at Belmont, record value, $35 850 in 1928, won by Jolly Roger

Indian River Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1938, run at Delaware Park, record value $7 650, in 1939

International Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2 miles, originated 1895, run at Belmont, record value $3,575, in 1929

Manly Handicap—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, originated 1916, run at Pimlico, record value, $9,385, in 1931

Maryland Hunt Club—4 year olds and up, 4 miles over timber, originated 1894, run at Glyndon Md., no cash value, winning rider gets cup

18

run at Belmont, record value $5 050

Temple Gwathmey Memorial—4 year olds and up, 2½ miles, run at United Hunts, Belmont Park, originated 1924, record value, $15 900 in 1929

FAMOUS STEEPLECHASE HORSES

Good and Plenty, Alfar, Grandpa, Hibler, Duke of Duluth, Cherry

STEEPLECHASE RIDERS

Conspicuous among the professional steeplechase jockeys have been N Ray, F Williams, V Powers, R H Crawford, Dolly Byers, C Mergler, C Smoot, M Hunt, W G Collins, F Slate

G H ("Pete") Bostwick is rated as the best gentleman (amateur) jockey of all time, with Rigan McKinney and Foxhall Keene great ones in their time

BOOKMAKING HISTORY

In that early era of horse racing in England, it was customary, when friend raced friend, for each to make a side bet, the payoff to be made

who became known as the "stakes holder"

As more and more races were added to the program, increasing the number of wagers, the stakeholders protested against continuance of their honorable jobs, they pointed out it took too much of their time The horsemen influenced them to continue holding stakes on the promise that 5 per cent of the total stake held by them could be deducted before the payoff by the stakeholder as remuneration for his time

As the years went on, and the public wanted to do some wagering, too, [illegible] And then the book- [illegible] They arranged odds against each horse in the race, based on their ideas of his chance for victory, so arranging those odds that, theoretically they would have a profit of 5 per cent on each race.

The later-day bookmakers increased their percentage to 8 and then to 10 per cent, and before the bookmakers were legislated out of New York State, their last stronghold, in the late 1930's, their percentages ranged from 10 to 20 per race. [illegible]

Horse A	6 to 5	45.45%
Horse B	2 to 1	33.33%
Horse C	5 to 1	16.66%
Horse D	9 to 1	10.00%
	Total	105.44%

The bookmaker would be, theoretically, taking in $105, paying back $100, and thus profiting 5 per cent or $5.

If he wanted to make 10 per cent, he could reduce the odds on Horse A to even money, that would make the per cent on that horse 50 and increase the grand total to $110, of which the bookmaker would keep $10, or approximately 10 per cent.

A "dutch bo[illegible] if he gets a balance [illegible] stated earlier, [illegible]

Horse A	9 to 5	35.71%
Horse B	2 to 1	33.33%
Horse C	7 to 1	12.50%
Horse D	10 to 1	9.09%
	Total	90.63%

[illegible] bookmaker, [illegible] would be such that the bookmaker would take in $100, and, having to pay out $100 would come out even, and his book would be a "rounder."

TABLE FOR FIGURING BOOKMAKERS PERCENTAGE

1 to 5	83 33	12 to 5	29 41	4½ to 1	18 19	15 to 1	6 25
2 to 5	71 42	2½ to 1	28 57	5 to 1	16 66	20 to 1	4 76
3 to 5	62 50	13 to 5	27 78	6 to 1	14 29	25 to 1	3 85
4 to 5	55 55	14 to 5	26 31	7 to 1	12 50	30 to 1	3 23
1 to 1	50 00	3 to 1	25 00	8 to 1	11 11	40 to 1	2 44
6 to 5	45 45	16 to 5	23 81	9 to 1	10 00	50 to 1	1 96
7 to 5	41 67	17 to 5	22 72	10 to 1	9 09	60 to 1	1 64
8 to 5	38 46	3½ to 1	22 23	11 to 1	8 33	75 to 1	1 32
9 to 5	35 71	18 to 5	21 73	12 to 1	7 69	100 to 1	99
2 to 1	33 33	19 to 5	20 83	13 to 1	7 14		
11 to 5	31 25	4 to 1	20 00	14 to 1	6 66		

PARI MUTUEL HISTORY

The pari mutuel form of race track wagering originated with Pierre Oller a Paris chemist and perfume vendor in 1865

Oller a horse player decided he wasn t getting a fair deal from the book makers operating on the French tracks So he devised the pool system and

ns

en

Oller deducted 5 per cent for his commission The balance of it was split among the holders of tickets on the winning horse If only one ticket had been sold on it, the holder got the entire pool if two the pool was divided in half and so on

Oller s pool idea was an immediate success The bookmakers noticing the absence of many old patrons threatened Oller—without result The Jockey Club taking cognizance of the dwindling attendance—the folks were going to Oller s store—met the complex situation by inviting Oller to install his system at the tracks in 1868 It was a success A few years later the bookmakers were ruled out, and pari mutuels became the legal form of wagering in France

A few of the machines were brought to the United States in the 1870 s and put into operation on some New York tracks The public passed them up—and the machines went into discard In 1878 some machines appeared at Churchill Downs They never were very popular but were in action until after the 1889 season when they were discarded

In 1908 Col Winn resurrected the machines in Louisville had those which could be found in New York shipped to him at Churchill Downs and had them in operation on Derby Day of that year because civic authorities had ruled out the bookmakers

Colonel Winn called on the machines only to meet an emergency and thought that in a year or two he could have bookmaking restored and could discard the mutuels But machine wagering became very popular and was retained at Churchill Downs The bookmakers never came back

Now pari mutuel is the national form of wagering in the United States

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 2-YEAR OLDS

(Highest winner's share up to February 15, 1944, value of many stakes races increased in 1944)

Name	*Originated*	*Park Run at*	*Present Distance*	*Highest 1st Money*	*Winner of Same*	*Year*
Aberdeen	1913	Havre de Grace	4½ Fur	$13 859	Fall Apple	1931
Arlington Futurity	1927	Arlington	6F	51,500	Occupation	1942
*Arlington Lassie	1929	Arlington	6F	28 460	Twilight Tear	1943
Bashford Manor	1902	Churchill Downs	5F	7 860	Take a Chance	1925
Breeders Futurity	1919	Keeneland	6F	21,231	Current	1928
Champagne	1861	Belmont	1 mile	10 125	Pukka Gin	1943
East View	1910	Empire City	5½F	10 550	Lycidas	1928
Eastern Shore	1913	Havre de Grace	6F	30 000	Caterwaul	1932
Endurance	1922	Bowie	1 m 70 y	12,550	Mad Frump	1931
Fashion	1897	Belmont	4½F	7 000	Mrs Ames	1913
Flash	1869	Saratoga	5½F	6 900	Judith Campbell	1902
Futurity	1888	Belmont	6½F	105 730	Whichone	1929
Grand Union Hotel	1901	Saratoga	6F	13 725	Jim Dandy	1929
Great American	1899	Aqueduct	6F	18 675	Domino	1893
Hopeful	1903	Saratoga	6½F	55 750	Brooms	1927
Hyde Park	1884	Arlington	6F	20 675	Pairbypair	1931
Jas. H Connors Memo	1934	Narragansett	6F	11 020	Ogma	1912
Juvenile	1874	Belmont	5F	17 750	Blue Larkspur	1928
**Matron	1892	Belmont	6F	30 770	Sir Francis	1892
Mayflower	1935	Suffolk Downs	5½F	15 900	Alsab	1941
National Stallion	1893	Belmont	5F	25 710	Crazy Coot	1929
Pimlico Futurity	1921	Pimlico	1 1/16 m	62 430	Swivel	1932
***Richard Johnson	1928	Laurel	6F	13,225	Burning Blaze	1931
***Saratoga Special	1901	Saratoga	6F	21,500	Aristocracy	1903
*Selima	1926	Laurel	1 1/16 m	28,500	War Beauty	1939
*Spinaway	1881	Saratoga	6F	11 750	Edna Jackson	1905
Tremont	1887	Aqueduct	5½F	13,550	Sarazen II	1929
U S Hotel	1880	Saratoga	6F	14 000	Caruso	1929
Walden	1907	Pimlico	1 1/16 m	11 425	On Post	1931
Wash Park Futurity	1937	Washington	6F	59 175	Occupation	1942
Youthful	1903	Jamaica	5F	10 500	Sarazen II	1929

* For fillies ** For fillies since 1902 *** Sweepstakes—winning horse gets all

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 3-YEAR OLDS

Name	*Originated*	*Park Run at*	*Present Distance*	*Highest [illegible]y*	*Winner of Same*	*Year*
American Derby	1884	Washington	1¼ m		Boot to Boot	1926
Belmont	1867	Belmont	1½ m		Gallant Fox	1930
Blue Grass	1911	Keeneland	1⅛ m		Our Boots	1941
Classic	1929	Arlington	1¼ m		Gusto	1932
*Coaching Club Oaks	1917	Belmont	1⅜ m		Snowflake	1930
Chesapeake	1920	Havre de Grace	1 1/16 m		Colchis	1942
*Delaware Oaks	1938	Delaware	1⅛ m		Vagrancy	1942
Dwyer	1887	Aqueduct	1¼ m		Valdina Orphan	1942
Empire City Handicap	1900	Empire City	1 3/16 m		Apache	1942
**Flamingo	1926	Hialeah	1⅛ m		Requested	1942
*Gazelle	1887	Aqueduct	1 1/16 m		Fairy Chant	1940
Hollywood Derby	1938	Hollywood	1¼ m		Staretor	1941
Jerome	1866	Belmont	1 m		Easy Mon	1939
*Kentucky Oaks	1875	Churchill Downs	1 1/16 m		Black Maria	1926
Kentucky Derby	1875	Churchill Downs	1¼ m		Shut Out	1942
Ladies Handicap	1868	Belmont	1½ m		Salaminia	1940
Lawrence Realization	1889	Belmont	1⅝ m		Salvator	1889
*Maryland Handicap	1914	Laurel	1¼ m		Vanity	1929
Pimlico Oaks	1919	Pimlico	1 1/16 m		Fairy Chant	1940
Preakness	1873	Pimlico	1 3/16 m		Victorian	1928
Potomac	1919	Havre de Grace	1 1/16 m		Dark Secret	1932
Santa Anita Derby	1935	Santa Anita	1⅛ m		Fairy Hill	1937
Swift	1885	Belmont	7F		Bright Willie	1942
***Travers	1864	Saratoga	1¼ m		Twenty Grand	1931
Withers	1874	Belmont	1 m		Blue Larkspur	1929
Wood Memorial	1925	Jamaica	1 1/16 m		Requested	1942

* For fillies ** Formerly Florida Derby *** Oldest stakes race in U S A

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 2-YEAR OLDS

(Highest winner's share up to February 15, 1944, value of many stakes races increased in 1944)

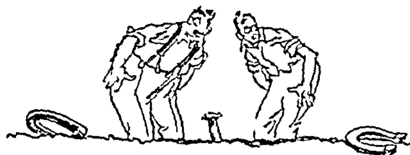
Name	Originated	Park Run at	Present Distance	Highest 1st Money	Winner of Same	Year
Aberdeen	1919	Havre de Grace	4½ fur	$13 859	Fall Apple	1931
Arlington Futurity	1927	*Arlington*	6F	51 500	Occupation	1942
*Arlington Lassie	1929	Arlington	6F	26 160	Twilight Tear	1943
Bashford Manor	1902	Churchill Downs	5F	7 560	Take a Chance	1925
Breeders Futurity	1919	*Keeneland*	*6F*	21 231	Current	1929
Champagne	1861	*Belmont*	1 mile	10 125	Pukka Gin	1943
East View	1910	Empire City	5½f	10 550	Lyctidas	1928
Eastern Shore	1913	Havre de Grace	6F	30 000	*Caterwaul*	1932
Endurance	*1922*	Bowie	1 m 70 y	12 550	Mad Frump	1931
Fashion	*1897*	*Belmont*	4½F	7 000	Mrs. Ames	1943
Flash	1869	*Saratoga*	5½F	*6 300*	*Judith Campbell*	*1902*
Futurity	1888	Belmont	6½F	105 730	Whichone	1929
Grand Union Hotel	1901	*Saratoga*	6F	19 725	Jim Dandy	1929
Great American	1899	*Aqueduct*	6F	*18 075*	*Domino*	*1893*
Hopeful	1903	Saratoga	6½F	55,750	Boojum	1927
Hyde Park	1884	Arlington	*6F*	20 675	Faithy Fair	1931
Jas H Connors Memo	1934	Narragansett	6F	11 020	*Ogma*	*1942*
Juvenile	1874	*Belmont*	5F	17,750	Blue Larkspur	1928
**Matron	1892	Belmont	6F	30 770	Sir Francis	1892
Mayflower	1935	Suffolk Downs	5½F	15 000	*Alsab*	*1941*
National Stallion	1899	*Belmont*	5F	25,740	Crazy Coot	1929
Pimlico Futurity	1921	Pimlico	1 1/16 m	62 430	Swivel	1932
***Richard Johnson	1928	Laurel	6F	13 225	*Burning Blaze*	1931
***Saratoga Special	1901	Saratoga	6F	21,500	Aristocracy	1903
*Selima	1926	Laurel	1 1/16 m	20 500	War Beauty	1939
*Spinaway	1881	*Saratoga*	6F	11,750	Elna Jackson	1905
Tremont	1887	*Aqueduct*	5½F	15,550	Saracen II	1929
U S Hotel	1880	*Saratoga*	6F	14 000	Caruso	1929
Walden	1907	Pimlico	1 1/16 m	11,425	On Post	1931
Wash Park Futurity	1937	Washington	*6F*	58 175	Occupation	1942
Youthful	1903	Jamaica	5F	10 500	Saracen II	1929

* For fillies ** For fillies since 1902 *** Sweepstakes—winning horse gets all

IMPORTANT STAKES RACES FOR 3-YEAR OLDS AND OLDER

Name	*Originated*	*Park Run at*	*Present Distance*	*Highest 1st Money*	*Winner of Same*	*Year*
Stars & Stripes	1929	Arlington	1⅛ m	42 050	Blue Larkspur	1930
Suburban	1884	Belmont	1¼ m	27 800	Market Wise	1942
The Widener	1936	Hialeah	1¼ m	53 950	The Rhymer	1942
Toboggan	1880	Belmont	6F	9 050	Sarmaticus	1926
Washington	1911	Laurel	1¼ m	27 150	Mike Hall	1928
Washington Park	1926	Washington	1¼ m	25 950	Royal Nap / Thumbs Up	1943
The Westchester	1918	Empire City	1 3/16 m	19 850	Riverland	1942

HORSESHOE AND QUOIT PITCHING



Horseshoe and quoit pitching date back to a time shortly after the arm... of Greece and Rome put metal plates on hoo... them when crossing rugged ... coin now in the Briti... ...horses as early as 200 B C and ... followed their example soon afterward On special state occasions the hooves of the horses belonging to royalty were not nailed They were fitted over the hoof like a gold crown is fitted over a tooth in modern dentistry and most of those were golden shoes

The Romans when invading England introduced the iron horseshoe in those parts and many thin flat shoes unearthed in Devon are believed to have been worn by the horses of the roaming Romans

It was customary for the soldiers to gain enjoyment during their leisure by throwing the heavy discus which not only was a form of sport, but a chance for a bit of gambling all contestants putting up an entrance fee, the entire pool going to the one who made the longest toss

The camp followers had a desire to toss a discus too but they had no discus and did not have enough funds to pay for making one Until the advent of horseshoes they just remained as spectators When worn horseshoes were discarded the camp followers picked them up bent them into discus shape and proceeded to have throwing contests of their own But these were not a success because the shoes were too light to make the tossing a real pleasure

Someone devised the idea of throwing for accuracy at a stake instead of tossing for distance—and that was the beginning of quoit pitching Soon the players ceased to bother about bending the shoes into quoit shape They just threw the shoes as they were and that ... n horseshoe pitching

The sold...

it found f ... aristocracy The ...n threw ... women or the old men pitched the

lighter horseshoe So the games grew up as twins, and eventually spread to all parts of Europe

Isles, but the story is just the opposite in the U S A

There is no indisputable record as to when the two games were intro

national horseshoe pitching contest declaring "this tournament is open to the world Frank Jackson, an Iowa farmer, destined to become a horseshoe pitching immortal, was the winner The tournament led to others elsewhere, and the outcome was the creation, in 1915 of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America which controls the professional game in this country

Quoits enjoyed its moderate popularity only in the cities the rural

thousands of civic playgrounds each equipped with from one to a dozen horseshoe pitching courts, the city dwellers, with some leisure, keep the courts in action, and today there are millions of city folk who can take on the best of the rural pitchers and make it a contest all the way

The entire principle of horseshoe play was revolutionized in 1920 by George May, an Akron Ohio fireman

May saw no reason why the player should concentrate merely upon getting close to the stake and score just one point He decided to become a ringer specialist He started adjusting his fingers along the blades of the horseshoe, aiming to regulate the revolutions while the shoe was in the air By doing this, he finally acquired the knack of ringing the stake with startling frequency

May entered the National Tournament of 1920—absolutely an unknown —and put on the most astonishing ringer throwing exhibition seen up to that time He won 24 straight games—and the championship He tossed 430 ringers during the contest—an unbelievable total in those days

Henry T Woodfield, President of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, 734 Nineteenth St, N E, Washington, D C, wrote as of Oct 18, 1943

"Ted Allen, now in the Army at Camp Robinson Ark., was National champion from 1933 to 1941, when Fernando Isais, a Mexican of Los Angeles, gained the title by winning all of his games from a field of 23 other finalists at Des Moines, Iowa, in August of that year Allen was second

HORSESHOE AND QUOIT PITCHING



Horseshoe and quoit pitching date back to a time shortly after the armies of Greece and Rome put metal plates on hooves of their horses to protect them when crossing rugged terrain or dangerous mountain passes A Greek coin now in the British Museum, proved that the Greeks shod horses as early as 200 B C and that the Romans followed their example soon after ward On special state occasions the hooves of the horses belonging to royalty, were not nailed They were fitted over the hoof like a gold crown is fitted over a tooth in modern dentistry, and most of those were golden shoes

The Romans when invading England, introduced the iron horseshoe in those parts and many thin flat shoes unearthed in Devon are believed to have been worn by the horses of the roaming Romans

It was customary for the soldiers to gain enjoyment during their leisure by throwing the heavy discus which not only was a form of sport, but a chance for a bit of gambling all contestants putting up an entrance fee, the entire pool going to the one who made the longest toss

The camp followers had a desire to toss a discus, too, but they had no discus and did not have enough funds to pay for making one Until the advent of horseshoes they just remained as spectators When worn horse- [illegible] into [illegible] But [illegible] because the shoes were too light to make the tossing a real pleasure

Someone devised the idea of throwing for accuracy at a stake instead of tossing for distance—and that was the beginning of quoit pitching Soon the players ceased to bother about bending the shoes into quoit shape They just threw the shoes as they were, and that was the start of modern horseshoe pitching

The soldiers quickly adopted this sport of throwing at stakes, and later it found favor among Grecian and Roman nobility and aristocracy The [illegible] threw the heavy discus, but the women, or the old men, pitched the

battling for the National Crown, which was one of the most spectacular in the sport's history

Hanford Jackson (son of Frank) and his wife went on tours and did everything with horseshoes except to make them sing 'Sweet Adeline" Mrs Jackson has the reputation of being the greatest trick horseshoe pitcher of her sex

Allen capitalized on his fame as a durable champion by going on many tours, during which he amazed his audiences with his amazing accuracy in pitching horseshoes

Among the famous players not previously mentioned in this article have been

Charles Bobbitt, Lanchester, O , C C Davis Columbus, O , F Lunden, New London, Iowa, Harold Falor Akron O

[illegible]
ch [illegible]
of [illegible]
neapolis was another brilliant titleholder

Miss Schultz once tossed 211 ringers in 286 throws and Mrs Esther [illegible]

BASIC RULES OF HORSESHOE PITCHING

A standard horseshoe court shall be 50 feet long and 10 feet wide out side measurement, but the pitching distance is 40 feet for men and 30 for women

The pitcher's box shall be square with a stake in the exact center and the box shall be 6 inches above the floor level, and filled with clay, or a like mixture

The stakes shall be of iron or steel, one inch in diameter, and shall ex tend 12 inches above the clay surface, and with a 3 inch incline toward the opposite stake

No shoe shall be more than 7½ inches in length, 7 inches in width or weigh more than 2½ pounds The opening between the heel caulks shall not exceed 3½ inches, inside measurement

Shoe closest to the stake scores 1 point if player has both shoes closest, he gets point for each a ringer counts 3 points two ringers 6 points one ringer and closest shoe scores 4 points, two ringers to one for opponent counts 3 points, if each has one ringer, or if each has two, no score—they offset each other, a leaning shoe has no value over one also touching stake

A shoe must be within 6 inches of stake to score

A game is 50 points

An official tournament is best 6 out of 11 games

HORSE SHOWS



BACK in 1883 some New Yorkers put on the first Horse Show It was a democratic gathering of animals—and a gathering of very democratic people, most of them dressed in their workaday clothes

[illegible]

racy of their background

It was regarded as something of a crime for anyone to go to the Horse Show in New York in anything other than faultless evening attire, and everything functioned according to the best traditions of an Emily Post

But way back in 1883 when the first horse show was staged, there was nary a stiff shirt, nary a bauble of consequence and everywhere, instead of exotic perfume, there was just the old fashioned odor of the horse barn

The horse was king in 1883—an era before the auto Every owner regarded his possession as a potential champion, and so there were friendly arguments and discussions in the newspapers, and finally the determination to put on a show where all owners could enter their pets, and where

[illegible]

26, 1883—was "open to all comers" and almost all possible comers were on the premises

There were 165 exhibitors and 299 competing horses in that show of [illegible] hese were housed [illegible] , street car horses [illegible] mounts, mighty [illegible] – the [illegible] jog [illegible] of [illegible]

The success of that first show, enjoyed by exhibitors and audience alike, decided the promoters to make it an annual event thereafter, and there has been a horse show in New York every year since, except in 1889 when Gilmore's Gardens was torn down, 1914 and 1943, when World Wars I and II necessitated cancellation The Show was moved to old Madison Square Garden in 1890 and was staged there until the building was torn down Then it was moved to the new Garden

The second show—that of 1884—with its collection of ponies that were worth about $25 each and its full sized horses of mediocre breeding, was featured by the entrance of a team of roadsters owned by J B Houston, of New York, and valued at $20,000 They won the championship of the show and a cup valued at $300, and immediately the wealthy owners of other superb horses began reaching for entry blanks, and the horse show soon became the place where horsemen had a chance to display their stars of the equine world

Within a decade of its creation, the horse show went very social The display of animals became secondary to the display of gowns and cloaks It was the annual gathering place of beauty, aristocracy and wealth of those days A word picture was sketched in the New York Times not so long ago by Charles Smith, then one of the few persons still alive who had seen the first horse show of 1883, and all succeeding ones

> "In the 90 s," Smith pointed out New York society took over the horse show for its very own Society women spent huge sums for clothes and for gems with intent to display them for the first time at the horse show and bedazzle all beholders
>
> "The average spectators crowded the promenades and viewed society as it sat enthroned in the boxes of old Madison Square Garden, which was new then, and a magnificent edifice for the times
>
> 'In 1896, a newspaper made a cost estimate of $13 000, for morning afternoon and evening gowns, and wraps properly to outfit a society woman for the show
>
> "One woman of note in the 90's left her box in the early days of the show to avoid the stares of the promenaders She couldn't endure the ordeal This woman was the famous beauty and actress Lily Langtry
>
> "The greatest crowd of earlier days was at the show in 1895 when the
>
> and her husband But the newlyweds both plainly dressed, sat in ordinary seats just behind the box and were unnoticed
>
> "I still can see F Barry Wall, the Beau Brummel of New York, with his high pointed collar, driving his tandem cart in the ring, and the late August Belmont, judging classes, 50 years ago
>
> "Recollection is still fresh of the visit of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII, who abdicated the throne at a matinee performance in 1919 He was a very personable, democratic young man, who held his bowler hat in one hand, and fumbled with his tie with the other, while receiving a tremendous ovation.

"One of the amusing things of an earlier era was the search for a horse that had been entered but couldn't be located It was at the height of the hunt that a serious fellow, studying the entry blank, came to conclude—and rightly so—that the entry had been made by a wag The name of the horse given was 'Street Car, by Rapid Transit, out of Electric.'"

During the period from 1883 to 1913, the National Horse Show officials awarded 10,000 prizes to 7398 exhibitors who had made 38,000 entries in the 3317 different events But after 1913 came a radical change There was a general weeding out of events that had been exclusively for work horses of one type or another, simply because these almost had ceased to exist, due to motorizing of street cars, fire engines and various conveyances

Substituting for the original events were new ones especially framed for the new breed of show horses In the years since then the trend has been more and more in that direction until today almost the only horse that has a chance to win at a horse show is one bred especially for such a task, or [illegible]

number, there was formed the American Horse Shows Association, with headquarters in New York, which now is the supervising body

The horse show season usually lasts about 5 months, or, rather, did [illegible] with [illegible] Inter [illegible] York, Atlantic City, Devon, Pa, Piping Rock, N Y, Rye, N Y, Tuxedo, N Y There were others of lesser prominence The show in Louisville, under the promotion of the Kentucky State Fair, was of major kind There were others, not so well known, in other places in the South The show at Lake Forest, Ill, was important There was a brilliant show at Santa Barbara and also at other places on the Pacific Slope, which attracted the best horses and drivers

Some of the smaller shows awarded only ribbons and cups The others [illegible] t [illegible] for the seven other months, so the annual upkeep of the horse figures between $3,500 and $4,000 a year

Owning show horses is strictly a rich man's sport, because the prizes which can be won by even the champions hardly equal the cost of maintaining them Some years ago there was much to-do because a show horse won $2,780, which was something of a record

Of course, if an owner develops a great stallion, or mare, this animal will recompense him somewhat with stud fees, or by sale to a breeder The gifted 5 gaited Gold Digger sold for $10,000, and this more than repaid for his original cost, and his unkeep

In the days before the war caused cancellation of the National Horse Show, in New York, the 8 day program usually comprised 115 to 125 different events
petition with e
for this was th

canter, step and pace, known as slow gait, and the rack, a very fast gait), many events for saddle horses, there were contests for jumping horses, high jumpers, as well as the ordinary steeplechase jumpers, for horses trained for the hunts, for horses gifted at hurdling

There were harness horse driving contests—singles, teams and tandems—for the experienced harness horses and also the novices, for experienced drivers, and novice drivers, for women as well as men But the great event of the show was the competition for the military, when the greatest horse men from all parts of the world met the best American cavalry men, in a series of daredevil jumping contests

While the hackneys, the new type saddle horse, the harness horses, the thoroughbred jumpers, the inter bred hunters and other types usually competed in their own class, there were many competitions open to any horse its owner might care to enter The decisions were made by men who were authorities on the capabilities, the conformation, or the championship requirements of the breed they were judging

The hackney and the modern hunter horse, especially the former, are developments of an intense desire on the part of the British to get distinct types of show horses The hackney was produced by breeding an
was a colt named
ation, and, when
ing his own distinctive kind

In producing the saddle horse, they first mated a thoroughbred stallion with a trotting mare Then they bred another thoroughbred stallion to the cross bred mare which resulted from the first mating This procedure was continued until they had a horse of their desire, who was named "Gaines Denmark 61," shortened to "Denmark", and he was established as the founder of the saddle horse

The outbreak of war in Europe immediately robbed the major American horse shows of their international quality, especially in military contests When the U S.A was plunged into the conflict, and traffic difficulties presented themselves in 1942, the New York show was abbreviated to a one day program, with contests chiefly for children pupils of New York riding academies

There was no New York show in 1943, but Louisville staged a show, and made plans for a more elaborate one in 1944

FAMOUS SHOW HORSES

Perhaps the greatest show horse of all time was Sweetheart-on Parade—an aptly named mare She won the Grand National Championship for 5 gaited horses twice—1931 and 1932—in apparent climax of a brilliant career She then was retired by her owner, Mrs H P Roth

During the next three years there was considerable praise for newer champions, and comparisons were made of them with Sweetheart-on Parade While there was much hurrahing over the younger mares which had been gaining glory with Sweetheart in retirement, Mrs Roth created a surprise by bringing her back and entering her in the mare's division of the Board of Governors Stake in Kansas City, Oct 24, 1935

Sweetheart-on Parade then grown a bit old still had enough class to conquer all opposition and she was adjudged the champion and winner of the $500 prize, a tremendously popular triumph for a genuinely loved horse

HUNTING



The story of man hunting beast is the story of the hunted turned hunter

History records that in the dawn of the world, man subsisted on roots and berries Meat was not included in his diet He meant no ill to animals But many pursued him Man, at first, fled to safety, then, resentful, took to casting stones at the animals When he developed accuracy, he began to make kills

Somewhere along the trails that lead back to antiquity, man, the killer, *must have tasted the blood, and then the flesh, of the beasts* that he had slain Liking it, he became a huntsman, and thereafter, his food included the meat of animals

Man's first weapons were his bare hands, stones, and heavy sticks Later he adopted the slingshot Then came the javelin lassoe, bow and arrow, and, finally, firearms Until the advent of the gun, man's success as a

huntsman never devastated wild life He could not kill in greater numbers than the animals and birds could reproduce So there was always plenty of game and birds

But the rifle and the shotgun, which enabled men to slay hundreds of feathered, or furred, victims in a day or a week brought about a shortage in wild life wherever huntsmen existed who had no concern over perpetuation of game This was true in England, it became true in the United States and it later became a fact even in Africa, where once it was supposed that, regardless of the number of huntsmen, the game would not diminish

So early as 1390 A D, King Edward II (1367-1400) of England, felt it advisable to issue an edict against hunting In explaining the reason for the law, he wrote

> It is the practice of divers artificers, labourers servants and grooms to keep greyhounds and other dogs, and on holidays, when good Christian people be at church hearing Divine Service they go hunting in park warrens, etc, of lords and others, to the very great destruction of game"

This law, which was directed only at the "common people,' and merely prohibited their hunting on Sunday, soon was followed by declarations from later Kings against 'wholesale slaughtering" By 1500 it was deemed necessary 'if our wild life is to be perpetuated" to establish occasional "closed seasons" for public hunting in a country which had teemed with game and birds prior to the existence of the gun

As more and stricter regulations began to hedge the huntsmen the wealthy noblemen of England and Scotland quickly claimed, or purchased for comparatively nothing vast portions of public lands and established

there could not be any private preserve, all wild game and fowl were supposed to belong to all peoples of a nation But the wealthy class ignored the law, royalty failed to heed the plea of the commoners, and all good shooting areas in England and Scotland became the private hunting grounds of an aristocratic minority

Disconsolate huntsmen of the middle class, deprived of the chance to

beginning of trapshooting of today

So

now

100

bein

ceec

Seaboard.

So wanton was the killing of deer on Manhattan Island, Long Island and Southern Westchester County—all of which now are part of Greater New York City, or its immediate suburbs—that in 1706 the Governor ordered "a closed season on deer for an indefinite period" This was followed in 1708 by a rigidly enforced closed season on "wild turkeys, heath hens, partridges and quail in the western part of Long Island"

As the years moved on, and the empire of America moved its westward [illegible]

A species of bird which once flew the skies in countless billions—the passenger pigeon—has disappeared because huntsmen killed hundreds and thousands during a single afternoon A species of animal—the American bison, popularly known as the buffalo—which roamed the prairies by the millions, now is little more than a zoo curiosity

The devastation of the buffalo was started by a "sportsman" from Ireland, one Sir St George Gore, whose unprecedented acts caused Congress in 1854, to pass the first wholly sanctioned government game law

[illegible] 1854 [illegible] he [illegible] of 1854 was the most picturesque, elaborate and largest sportsman's caravan that ever entered the Rocky mountain region before or since There were 40 persons in the party when the start was made from St Louis

In Gore's equipment there were casks of finest wines and liquors, large tents, camp furniture, his own luggage marked elegantly with the lion rampant of the Gore family crest, a library, 112 horses, 12 yoke of oxen, 14 dogs, 6 wagons and 21 carts

Game animals and birds fell before the guns of Gore and his followers by the thousands No one knows just how much game was killed but it is known that at one hunting camp on the Yellowstone river 6 000 buffalo alone were slain Nothing but the tongues and a small amount of choice meat was taken The buffalo made up only a small amount of the game killed, for elk, [illegible] me too, were shot, and the k[illegible]

The trapper[illegible] hter of game News of the expedition's actions reached the Halls of Congress and Congress speedily enacted a law protecting wild game But it really meant little for there was no one in the west to enforce them

Until Gore's invasion of the West, it had been the custom to kill buffalo only for one's own need But some of Gore's men actually had opened the way for a national slaughter They took buffalo robes back to the settlements in the far West and the cities in the Middle West These brought

good prices Frontiersmen, hearing of this, saw the possibilities for a new and profitable business

Buffalo hunting parties were organized—a dozen men banding together—killing buffalo and stripping their hides The Eastern markets quickly

And then, suddenly, in the mid 80s, the slump came Buffalo skins became fewer and fewer, the plains thundered no more under the hoof beats of the bison

to be annihilation

cated so they might

ago, careful breeding has developed a herd of above 4,000—the descendants of a family that once numbered perhaps 10 000 000

None of the huntsmen of succeeding years has displayed the ruthlessness of those who pursued the buffalo almost into oblivion But the great increase in the army of hunters after the turn of the 20th Century brought about a rec

birds—espe

separately

or order closed seasons in others

Dana Parkinson, of the Forest Service Department, of the Department

Antelope	990
Black Bear	4 300
Grizzly & Black Bear	150
White Tail Deer	46 000
Mule Deer	125 000
Blacktail Deer	19 100
Elk	20 000
Moose	200
Mountain Goat	440
Bighorn	80
Wild Boar	63
	216,323

There are no available statistics as to the number of birds killed throughout the nation, nor any concerning animals shot in areas other than the National Forests But beyond deer and rabbit, very few have become victims, because practically all the larger animals are inhabitants of the national forests, where the hunting and trapping activities are constantly checked

The fortunes of the birds and wild animals on the North American

Continent became infinitely bettered by the misfortunes of war Many huntsmen joined the armed forces no fledglings with a gun took their places The older huntsmen practically abandoned the sport. They either had no ammunition for hunting due to the government s action in "freezing" powder and shell or they had little opportunity for hunting because of travel restrictions And so the forests again have become sanctuaries for wild life

5,964,391 WILD ANIMALS

Prior to the war when such activities had to be curtailed, the government made annual checkups as to the number of wild animals in the United States These included those roaming at large and those in the 170 000 000 acres which in 1940 comprised the national forest system

The checkup for 1940 the last year when the census was taken by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior showed a grand total of 5 964 391 an increase of 2 per cent over 1939 Of the total, 5 377 962 are deer of one species or another

WILD ANIMAL CENSUS—1940

State	White-tailed Deer	Mule Deer	Elk	Prong horned Antelope	Rocky Mtn Big horn	Black Bear	Buffalo	Total
Ala	12 735					290		13 0[illegible]
Ariz	31,280	49 548	5 025	7 718		1 783	200	112 [illegible]27
Ark	19 511		95			30		19 636
Calif		306 135	792	12 408	400	17 030		535 868
Colo		268 825	32 417	4 6[illegible]0	2 403	5 059	20	313 349
Conn	7 500							7,500
Fla	21 533					819		22 35[illegible]
Ga	12 165		2			1 168		13 335
Idaho	24,270	117 785	30 614	17,502	3 147	6 6[illegible]1		205 750
Ill	360							360
Ind	1 900							1 900
Iowa	1 100							1 100
Kansas	15		10				30	55
Ky	2 174					30		2 [illegible]04
La	15 825					500		16 325
Maine	113 787					4 038		119 9[illegible]8
Md	6 000							6 000
Mass	11 000							11 000
Mich	738 304		360			4 736		743 585
Minn	395 150		130			8 690		406 074
Miss	7 660		22			50		7 772
Mo	6 000							6 000
Mont	30 248	74 691	25 956	9 672	1 304	6 660	1 035	158,260
Neb	103	4 765	38	907			142	5 955
Nevada		73 040	230	20 604				95 079

WILD ANIMAL CENSUS—1940—(*Continued*)

State	White tailed Deer	Mule Deer	Elk	Prong horned Antelope	Rocky Mtn Big horn	Black Bear	Buffalo	Total
N H	17 800		580			800	15	19 347
N J	12 000							12 000
N Mex	18 807	101 714	3,245	32 242	6	3 978	91	160 616
N Y	250 063		200			1 000		251,263
N C	69 332		27			8 308		78 267
N D	5 866	958	14	582	•		14	7 434
Ohio	6 370					25		6 395
Okla	8 068	30	273	58			692	9 121
Oregon	586	180 000	25 500	21 900	66	8,250		306 752
Penn	775 000		15			2 250	116	777 381
R I	335							335
S C	67 375					802		68 177
S D	9 108	4 260	1 935	2 555			775	18 686
Tenn	4 940		2			1 000		6 392
Texas	232 800	17 365	380	8 975		225	237	295 071
Utah		203,240	5 481	831	400	541	30	210 523
Vt	26 900					1 000		27 905
Va	14 072		150			775		14 997
Wash	13 100	59 000	19 176	39	20	12 840		165 521
W Va	25 000					1 740		26 740
Wis	505 320					2 436		507 756
Wyo	4 750	61 750	55 100	36 000	2 420	3 470	1 090	168 623
Total	3 526,212	1 523 106	207 769	176 613	10 166	106 944	4 487	5 964 391

In addition to those tabulated in the Wild Animal Census as of 1940 (see also page 420) there were

Columbian black tailed deer (328 640)—California 197 750 Oregon, 70 450 Washington 55 440

Woodland Caribou—15 all in Minnesota

Moose (11 584)—Idaho 900 Maine 2 103 Michigan 185 Minnesota, 2 039 Montana 2 800 New Hampshire 52 Vermont, 5 Wyoming, 3 500

Desert Bighorn (4 343)—Arizona 1 745 California 1 153 Nevada, 1,205 New Mexico 130 Texas 110

Mountain Goat (16 057)—Idaho 4 873 Montana 5 231 So Dakota 53 Washington 5 900

Peccary (or Savelina) (50 807)—Arizona 15 428 New Mexico 400 Texas 34 979

Grizzly Bear (1,258)—Colorado 5 Idaho 38 Montana 663 New Mexico 3 Washington 6 Wyoming 543

Wild Boar—European (1 390)—California 200 Mississippi 40 New Hampshire 100 North Carolina 600 Tennessee 450

HURLING (Hurley)



Hurling (or hurley) is Ireland s national game The Irish of today insist that their ancestors originated it Some historians who call it "polo afoot," think the Egyptians might have been first to play the game The Irish retort that *none of the ancient Egyptians was rugged enough to* play at hurling that only an Irish constitution can survive it

Hurling has remained almost the exclusive property of the Irish Fin McCool whose name is fragrant in Irish memory, because he was one of it great heroes is credited with inventing the sport and the name of

on to it because hurling the ball with a stick is the vital

f

man in the annals of Ireland,

gole the ball

ol drop-

ping it

Hurling has a background o deeply woven into the history of Ireland Althoug re Irish the game as a spectacle appeals to people of all nations be bristles with furious action

The game was played for many years without any definite supervision until in 1884 when the Gaelic Football Association undertook to govern it although Gaelic football and hurling are entirely different sports With organized control the game prospered and the gospel of it has been spread to the far lands by touring teams

The game in the U S A is ruled by the Gaelic Association of New York, organized in 1914

BASIC RULES OF HURLING

The game is played on a field 140 yards long and 80 yards wide A team consists of 15 players The ball used is of rubber 9 to 10 inches in circumference *and in the* weight ranges between 3½ and 4 ounces The stick (hurley) is something like a hockey stick—curved with a rather broad

blade There is no standard as to the weight The stick is 4 inches wide at the widest part tapering off toward each end, so the minimum width is 18 inches The stick is 3 feet long

Scoring can be accomplished in two ways if the ball, hurled by the stick, lands in the net strung between the goal posts, it counts three points if over the crossbar between the goal posts one point The goal posts are 16 feet high, the crossbar 21 feet wide, and is placed 8 feet from the ground

The trick of the game is for the player to catch the ball on the stick, run with it, if he can, and then hurl it The player is not permitted to pick the ball off the ground with his hand, he must do so with his stick The player may pick the ball off his stick, but he cannot run with it, or throw it with his hand Throwing the ball with the hand is barred

ICE BOATING

In the years before the advent of the automobile the motorcycle and the aeroplane, the ice boat was the fastest thing guided by man One of the chief sports of the colony of ice boaters which has dwelled for so long in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N Y, was to wait for a favoring wind, when ice was on the Hudson River, then race the New York Central trains as they roared along the shores It usually wasn t much of a contest, the trains quickly were distanced some of the bigger and better boats being capable of better than 100 miles an hour

The fastest boat of an earlier day in ice boating was the famous Scud owned by Commodore James B Weaver On January 20 1885 it whipped along a mile and a quarter straightway of the Shrewsbury River, in New [illegible]

Streamlining the construction during the past 10 years has produced greater speed, and the record now stands at 143 miles an hour on the straightaway, with unofficial runs at better than 160 an hour It is easily possible for an ice boat to maintain an average around 100 miles an hour, with a favoring 40 mile wind

Ice boating of course, is a sport exclusive to those who live in climes where thick ice gathers on rivers or lakes But there is one peculiarity ice boating that is, with big boats, has never caught on to any extent in New England, nor along the far western American frontier It has been confined chiefly to the Shrewsbury River region, in New Jersey, the Hudson

River, in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, on a few of the larger inland Wisconsin lakes, and at various points along the Great Lakes

However, there was a big boom in the sport when the inexpensive midget model, the "Frostbite," was introduced over a decade ago, and even more popularity with the recent advent of the smaller "Scooter" model

Ice boats were known many hundreds of years ago in the Scandinavian countries and, in a crude form, perhaps have existed for thousands of years The principle of ice boat construction is relatively simple two runners, to which a sort of platform is attached, a mast poked into a hole in the platform, to which a sail is attached

The ancient Norsemen no doubt, used their skis for the runners, fastened some platform to it and using any type of material which would catch the wind pressure had an ice boat for hauling purposes

Inhabitants of Shrewsbury and Poughkeepsie argued over a generation or so as to which community introduced ice boating in this country, with Poughkeepsie the ultimate winner Shrewsbury had no documentary proof as to the existence of ice boats before about 1850, but Poughkeepsie proved, ... that it had ice boats as far back as 1790

... the structure of ... concerned One of its residents was ... fer, and, in 1850, he made a radical change in his "sailing box," as the boats then were called

He succeeded in producing the first 3 cornered ice boat, with runners on each of the two forward corners and a third at the rear apex of the triangle this serving as a rudder He added a jib to the earlier sail equipment, and this model was so successful that it remains in its principal features, as the ...

... ved it housed the fastest ice boats, word ... a new type of craft capable of running away from the swiftest of the Shrewsbury champions, faster even than the Scud Kitty, with its 107 miles an hour performance The statement was found to be true

This boat was a revolutionary one for its time She was turned with the end forward the rudder being in the bow Her fore and aft, instead of being a plank was a long slim hull—like an aeroplane The pilot and passenger—if any—sat in a deep cockpit instead of on a plank The runners were straight on the bo... ...ckered

The entire stress in ... ightness Aluminum was used as a substitute for heavy metals, the ... as of the lightest, consistent with durability This was a stream lined craft, built for the ultimate in speed over the ice—and its accomplishments were magnificent It caused a complete revolution in the building of big ice boats

Now there are two major classes of the big ice boats the Large class with a sail spread of 750 feet, operated by a skipper and a main sheet man,

the Smaller with a 450 foot spread, manned only by a skipper In addition there are the Class A boats, with 350 feet of sail, the Class B with 250 and the Class C with 175 feet

[illegible] A craft [illegible] us made [illegible] Realiz ing that there was a fine market for some less costly ice boat, the builders some years ago started manufacture of a small model which were classified as "Frostbites," but popularly known as "Skeeters" They cost about $250

The audacious midgets, when skillfully handled, can develop startling speed In fact, some of the "Frostbites," in brushes with the big ice boats, [illegible]

C [illegible] like the scooter with which children scamper along the sidewalks The "Scooter" has runners instead of wheels, and there is a bit of a sail hitched to the top It cannot generate much speed, even in a gale, but the contestants have plenty of fun with this gadget which is made to be sold for a [illegible]

[illegible] decades But America s new found interest in winter sports, the reduction in the cost of [illegible]

[illegible] kind in *1940* as in *1930*, and there were *20* times as many *followers, but the* war reduced ice boat activity to minor status in 1942-43

FAMOUS ICE BOATS AND SAILORS

Thomas Irving Brown, of the North Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club, Red Bank, N J, one of the outstanding authorities on the sport, wrote, as of Nov 18, 1943

"The Scud was the most famous of ice boats

"*Another in the same class was the Dreadnaught, owned and sailed by* James Doughty Both Mr Weaver and Mr Doughty were foremost in the organization of the North Shrewsbury club here

"In more r[illegible]
P Irwin, and [illegible]
Burd, were [illegible]
Asay, and m[illegible]
a lateen rig[illegible]
honors several years

"For a number of years following, the Say When and Phantom, owned by myself, were outstanding in capturing club pennants and trophies

... York brewer, and sportsman,
ilt for them at the Buckhoudt
which are registered with the
North Shrewsbury club One, the I nate, is outstanding and is the most modern craft on our club registry. The other, the Eskimo, equally as fast, has also won for her owners many prizes

"*With the exception of the Scud and the Dreadnaught, the above-named* craft are boats in class A division, and thus are limited to carrying 350 square feet of canvas

"Two other boats outstanding in the club's racing annals are the Elisa beth, designed, built and sailed by Reuben White, her owner, the Pet, owned by the estate of Benjamin L Atwater, and the Go To It, owned by William W Vaughan, prominent New York broker and horse racing *enthusiast*"

Reuben White, Oscar Brand, Harry Clay, Douglas Hoyt, Everett Asay and Ira Crouse were among the older school of ice boat sailors who gained fame

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES OF AMERICA

(I C.A.A A.A)

GOING INTO the early 1870's, college students became very enthusiastic devotees of such sports which now are known as track and field games Each of the schools developed their own stars, and, occasionally, these were sent into competition against the best athletes of some nearby school
... impromptu contests that the leaders of
1875, and decided
would hold a track
the Intercollegiate

The charter members were

Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, College of the City of New York, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Yale Pennsylvania joined the group almost immediately after ward, and took part in the first meet in 1876

The pioneer officers were *President G Creighton Webb, of Yale,* Secretary, George Walton Green, of Harvard, Treasurer, W A Platt, of Williams

The first meet was out of doors, and the events were 100 yard dash quarter mile run, half mile run, one mile run, 120 yard hurdles, running broad jump, running high jump, putting 16 pound shot, baseball throw

H W Stevens, of Williams, won the 100 yard dash in 11 seconds, F C Stinson, of Dartmouth won the mile in 4 58½

Princeton won the team championship in 1876—and never has been winner since then

The purpose of the new organization was concisely stated in its constitution, and, as taken from the "I C A A A A Handbook," is as follows

"The purpose of this Association shall be to foster and maintain com-
p
tr

its own Constitution By Laws and Athletic Rules It may, however, co operate with other sports governing bodies for the furtherance of amateur athletics, provided such co operation does not impair or endanger the Association's essential autonomy

"Membership in this Association shall be limited to those universities or colleges in the United States of America which, at the time of their application for membership, have and, for at least five years prior thereto

educational association"

The 1944 membership of the I C A A A A consisted of 53 schools, as follows

Alfred Amherst, Army, Bates, Boston College, Bowdoin, Brooklyn College, Brown, California, Colby, Colgate, C C N Y, Columbia, Connecticut, Cornell, Dartmouth Fordham, Georgetown, Haverford, Holy Cross, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Manhattan, Marquette, Maryland, M I T, Michigan State Muhlenberg, Navy, New Hampshire, N Y U, North Carolina, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rhode Island, Rochester, Rutgers St John's University, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Temple, Tufts, Union, Villanova, Virginia, Wesleyan, West Virginia, Williams, Yale

The 1944 officers were

President—George H Barker, N Y U
Vice-President—Edward S Parsons, Northeastern
Secretary Treasurer—Asa S Bushnell, COEIA
Executive Committee George H Barker, N Y U, Edward S Parsons, Northeastern, Ebb F Caraway, Lehigh, Frank W Keaney, Rhode Island, James A McLane, Alfred, H Jamison Swarts, Pennsylvania, Rupert B Thomas, Princeton

The I C A.A.A.A has been conducting an annual outdoor track and meet, without lapse, since 1876, and, in 1922, started its indoor which also never have lapsed.

JAI ALAI

JAI ALAI is pronounced hi ly and, in Spanish, means "merry festival." But the folks of the Basque provinces call their almost identical game "pelota."

Dispute exists as to where the game originated One faction states that Hernando Cortez (1485 1547) discovered the Aztecs played it when he invaded Spain in 1519, and carried the idea back to Andalusia with him. But other historians feel that jai alai is just a game of handball, with variations, supplied by the Spanish when they substituted the cesta for the palm of the hand

The principles of play differ hardly at all from handball The game is played in a court similar to a handball court, except the walls are higher The court has three walls—front, back and side The other part of the square is where spectators sit behind a protecting screen

The ball used is hard—and about the size of a baseball. The cesta has been likened to a huge, curving fingernail The upper part of it is strapped [illegible] and still using [illegible] to be [illegible] their right [illegible] handball They used a ball made of plaited leather strips, [illegible] tinued concussion of the ball with the palms raised havoc with their hands They tried gloves, but they couldn t do effective volleying with the thick ones, and the thin ones did not deaden the sting

If someone had thought to use a softer ball, the jai alai game, with its cesta, might not exist today But instead, one of the players started to experiment with a long narrow wicker basket, catching the ball in the basket and tossing it back to the wall with a snap of the basket

The experiment was continued but a smaller basket was used It was [illegible] the basket, he strung [illegible], control action of the [illegible]

Jai Alai action is faster than that of handball because the player, by hurling the ball out of the basket can get far greater rebounding speed than can be achieved with a hand batted ball The ball is harder, too, and when it crashes against the wall, the rebound is lightning fast

In singles match 6 points usually is game in a doubles, the scale varies and in some places 30 points is game Triples—3 to a team—also is played

The Mexicans imported Jai Alai many generations ago, and the Cubans borrowed it from Mexico It became Cuba's greatest indoor sport for several reasons, including the item that it could be developed into a gambling game Tremendous sums were wagered on the outcome of matches between individuals and doubles combinations, and schools for teaching Jai Alai began to dot the island

In time, men began to operate "stables" of Jai Alai players, just as Ameri [illegible]

received from $750 up

Although Jai Alai is a game where speed is a vital requirement the [illegible]

in Mexico

About 20 years ago, Jai Alai was introduced into the United States by way of Florida It was played indoors in what are called frontons It was very popular there, because patrons could gamble on the outcome via pari mutuel machines In Jai Alai the wagering continues until the game is ended Punters betting at the beginning on one player—or one doubles combination—and then seeing their choice trailing can "hedge" by making a bet on the other player, or the doubles combination

Jai Alai enjoyed certain popularity for a while in New Orleans and was enthusiastically greeted in Chicago, but the game didn t endure very long the civic powers ruling against the betting angle

JUJUTSU (Jiu Jitsu)



SINCE the United States [illegible]

tion" of the jiu jitsu technique of Nippon

But, in plain truth, the something that is being taught is much more related to the rough and tumble "pier six" style of fighting that was featured on the waterfronts in the old sailing vessel days The boys are being schooled in some of the standard jiu jitsu tactics, plus plenty of gouging,

butting, wrestling, choking, tripping, strangling and groin battering which, happily, will serve them extra well in any hand to hand fighting, even with a jiu jitsu specialist

"Jujutsu," which is the Japanese name for it, was devised at least seven centuries before the Christian era by the tribesmen who were loyal to the Mikado, and who were not as well equipped with weapons as their enemies The development of the earliest technique made it possible for a man, attacked by a weaponed warrior, not only to fight him off but, if he chose, to cripple or kill him with his bare hands

The full story of the jiu jitsu is one of the treasured possessions in the palace of the Mikado For a great many centuries, the technique of this form of combat remained a secret among the succeeding Mikados, and their closest advisors In more modern times, the basic features became public property, but over a span of centuries only the privileged class was permitted to learn and practise the art Since then, the bars have been let down, anyone can take up jiu jitsu—that is, as much of it as the Mikados have decreed

There are three different systems, and perhaps 300 different movements in jiu jitsu, but the most deadly still are known only to the inner circle

It requires four years of study for a pupil to gain a diploma in "jujutsu" One of the vital things the youngster is taught is diet He must go on frequent fasts, his food, even in abundant times, is limited to rice, fish and fruit Meat? never! He drinks vast quantities of water—no less than a gallon a day

He is taught self control—never to lose his temper It is pointed out to him that a man in a temper cannot execute his tricks with the required perfection Devious ways are used by the masters to anger a pupil, and anyone who is thus aroused to quick anger, is expelled from the class

Unlike great athletes elsewhere, the jiu jitsu experts do not have large and bulging muscles Rather, theirs are as smooth, almost, as those of a non athletic woman Their art does not require great strength They depend, for results, on lightning like movements, plus a pair of hands with the fleshy part hardened like sole leather All during the years of their schooling, they devote much time to this hand hardening necessity

The jiu jitsu student must acquire almost as much knowledge of the human anatomy as the American medical student He needs to know everything about the nervous system, so he can, quickly, paralyze the nerve centers He must know about veins and arteries, so that, in a trice, he can shut off the blood supply He must know which bones are most fragile in the different parts of the body, so that, no matter where he has grasped his opponent, he need not search for the weakness

After all these are [illegible] technique [illegible] ice [illegible] the great weapon of the jiu jitsu operator He can use it to paralyze or to break bones, or to make a kill.

LACROSSE



The Canadian Indians are responsible for the game of lacrosse, which is Canada's national outdoor game by legislative action

The Ind

the white man's viewpoint

When the pioneer French Canadians first saw the Indians at play, the something which impressed them most was the peculiar formation of the head of the stick used in the game They didn't know what name the Indians had for their sport, but, when describing it to their Frenchmen, they talked about "lacrosse"—the stick—because it was webbed, and reminded them of a bishop's crozier—or cross

And so, even before they adopted the game, the invaders of Canada had named it

The early Indians used a different strategy for baggataway than the whites of this era Their technique called for crippling as many of the opposing players as possible, by "accidental" smashes with the stick, and then, when the able bodied opposition had been scientifically whittled down to play the game as it should be played and make an effort to gain an official victory

The stellar baggataway games among the Indians always called for considerable

rooters, ran up and down the sidelines beating men of their tribes with stout switches to urge them on to more furious and inspired action

Baggataway did not limit the size of the team nor that of the field As many could play as had the desire But the rival chieftains always were careful that the aggregations were comparatively even as to numbers Teams ranged from 75 to 200 men on a side

Medicine men were the referees and, generally, the goal lines In the beginning the spots where the rival medicine men stood served as a goal line If either chose to wander, or became absent minded and went for a

long like, the line moved right along with him Often the line shifted

him to perpetrate the worst

3 Stories differ as to who inspired it One authority states that Pontiac, the famous Ottawa chief, who was friendly with the French, and hated the English, who then controlled Canada, was the evil genius, and that the game was between the visiting Ojibway and Sac Indians

J B Patterson, in "Black Hawk's Biography" (Black Hawk was the outstanding Sac Indian in all history) has a somewhat different version—and perhaps the correct one Patterson states that the Chippewas then were the inhabitants in the district where the fort—Fort Michil Mackinac (now Mackinac)—was located, and that the Sacs had sent a rather large delega

ist before the birthday

always was marked by

Word was sent by the Chippewas to Captain Etherington, in charge of the Fort, that a baggataway game would be played in honor of the King's birthday, between the Chippewas and the Sacs The soldiers and transients who were staying at the fort were invited to attend, but Etherington, suspicious replied that his men would not leave the fort.

The Indians then stated that the game would be staged near to the fort, so that the dwellers need not leave it to witness the contest Play started in the vicinity of the fort, and roved up and down for perhaps an hour Many of the soldiers, trappers and traders who were in the fort, finally walked outside and stood up, or sat on the ground and watched the progress of the contest, leaving the gate to the fort wide open

Squaws were seated on the sidelines All were heavily blanketed, although the day was extremely warm No significance was attached to this by the soldiers it being regarded merely as a peculiarity of the Indian women Suddenly as the play was within a short distance of the fort, a signal was called by one of the chiefs The Indians dropped their sticks rushed to the squaws, who passed them tomahawks from under their

de or outside

e seized and carried away, but released a short time later Alexander Henry escaped and, while in New York, in 1824 turned author and told the story of the massacre in his "Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories"

It is not clearly established when the baggataway game of the Indians was so altered that the new style of play became lacrosse

F M Van Wagner, of McGill University, Montreal, who has made a hobby of tracing down the development of sports in Canada found the following in an old program of 1894, sponsored by the Canadian Wheelman's Association

"The early records of the 'national game' have yet to be traced As far as can be ascertained, the first recorded match was played between teams of Iroquois and Algonquin Indians, in September, 1834, at the Pierre race course (Montreal)."

This game was in an enclosure Baggataway was a roving game Therefore, some rule changes had to be made to conform with the limited space Further, the Indians, playing before a white audience, needed some understandable rules for enclosure play This, then, might have been the beginning of lacrosse as a definite game

The Van Wagner findings further disclosed.

"An old Montreal resident (in 1894) claims to have played a game much like lacrosse in 1839, near what now is Richmond Square, on St Antoine Street, but there is little evidence that white men handled the 'crease' until 1842

"The Olympic Club, which was organized in 1842, held yearly athletic [illegible] on Aug 28 and 29, 1844, a match of lacrosse was played between 12 Indians, the first day, and, on the second day, the Whites played against the Indians, the aborigines winning"

Van Wagner's search revealed that lacrosse games were played at the Olympic sports meetings of 1848 and 1851, and, in the latter year, the Whites beat the Indians for the first time

The Olympic Club disbanded in the early 1850's, but many members joined in forming the Montreal Lacrosse Club, in 1856—the first organization to be devoted to the game that had been hewed out of ancient baggataway

With the creation of that Club, the game rules were changed so as to fit the ideas of white men, and, at the annual sports meeting in September, 1857, two rival club teams played a game

In 1858, the second club for lacrosse play—the Hochelaga—came into existence The Beaver Club was formed in 1859, and, in 1860, the "Montreal Lacrosse Club" changed its name to the "Lacrosse Club of Montreal," and absorbed the Hochelagas But in 1861 it changed back to the Montreal Lacrosse Club

One of the great lacrosse enthusiasts of the time was Dr W. George Beers, who deplored that play of the game was handicapped by the fact that each club had its own particular set of rules He proceeded to rewrite the rules, which were adopted through 1860 and 1861, bringing revolutionary progress to the game, and Beers is known as the "Father of Lacrosse"

In 1867, when the separate Provinces of Canada were welded into the Dominion, lacrosse was adopted as Canada's national game by an act of Parliament. The National Lacrosse Association was formed, and since has

been the governing body in Canada The Beers rules, previously applicable chiefly to play in and around Montreal, were nationally adopted, and lacrosse was launched upon its brilliant career which only the ravages of war have temporarily stayed

Hal Walker, sports writer for the Toronto Globe and Mail, advises

> "Lacrosse was exclusively an amateur game in Canada until after the turn of the 20th century Then some cities, desiring the publicity that would accrue from representation by a crack lacrosse team, began to slip pay envelopes ... rather openly This ... hy revival along in ... ced teams Canada ever had
>
> "This pro game—maybe it should be called gratuity game—called for 12 man teams Toronto had some fine combinations, known as the Maitlands St Simons, Young Torontos and Riversides The Cities of Orangeville Weston Brampton, Mimico, St Catherine and Niagara Falls were very well represented In Toronto crowds of 5,000 to 8,000 turned out for the Saturday afternoon games
>
> "But, through lack of proper guidance, the professional game went into decay
>
> 'In the 1930s they devised an indoor lacrosse game called 'box lacrosse' The players in Toronto and Montreal were ill fitted for this venture Some were veterans beyond their peak, others were green youngsters The games ... n the ... and ...

Walker, dealing with the fate of lacrosse at the present, wrote

> Since the war came, the Ontario Lacrosse League, once blessed with 125 teams for its various series has been reduced to four The Quebec Lacrosse Association is carrying on with youngsters On the Pacific Coast, second ranking lacrosse center, the war has made the game almost non existant"

The first lacrosse game on United States territory was played on the Boston (Mass) Common in the early 80s with the late John R Flannery, who became known as "Father of American Lacrosse," as sponsor The game was between the celebrated Shamrock team, of Montreal, and the other made up of Caughnawaga Indians Since then, U S A play has not *been very widespread, but in the places where it is well established*—the ... itstand ... City of ... Loyola Maryland, M I T, Navy, Penn State, Penn, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens Union, and Yale

In 1930 the John R Flannery Memorial Cup was put up to go to the winner of an international contest between the stars of Oxford and Cam

the most recent war, had gained major status in many countries

FAMOUS LACROSSE PLAYERS

Lionel Conacher, ranked as Canada's greatest all around athlete, is regarded as its most brilliant lacrosse player Others of vivid memory are

Billy Fitzgerald, Charlie Querrie, Eddie Longfellow, Eddie Powers, Newsy Lalonde, "Hap" Holmes, Buck Johnson, Duffy Braden, Cliss Starling, Clyde Gordon, Art Pim, Jerry Kendall and the Kingston brothers of Weston, Ted River, "Farmer" Brown, "Toad" Farr, Len Plummer

The great goal keepers included Bill MacArthur, who didn t quit the game until his 57th birthday, "Suds" Sutherland, Al Coutie, Bert Booth

"LACROSSE—THE SPORT OF CANADA"

A POEM—BY FRED JACOB

I m one of the old lacrosse boys, a friend of the gutted stick,

frost
ang
the gang

a water spout

e blew

So measure the creases ready, and put the nets in place,
The teams are padded and steady, and the ball is there to face
I'll be out to do my darndest if I m only an "also ran"
For this is the sport of Canada—a game that takes a man

LACROSSE FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

men have a chance for

su

ocono, Pa , conducted
by Miss Constance M K Applebee, and known as the "Hockey Camp"
Miss Applebee, arriving from England, had introduced Field Hockey to

hockey coaches, Miss Applebee declared that she thought they would like lacrosse She explained the play of lacrosse which is not too much unlike field hockey, except that it is much rougher, and then arranged for some "scrub games" The girls were enthusiastic about it, and played it rather informally until they learned that an English girls team was to visit the U S A in 1934, whereupon the American lassies proceeded to serious practise, and concentrated effort

Teams were formed in various communities, and the English players met ra
f the places visited—Boston,
New Y
Westchester County (N Y)
In 1
ed England, and lost nearly
even game But the girls learned a lot The English players paid a return

ns
ere

has been a national tournament each year, with the Philadelphia teams having the best record Annually, an All American and a Reserve team is chosen

The outstanding American girl lacrosse players have been Anne Pugh LeBoutillier, Betty Richey, Frances Pierce, Gretchen Schuyler, Virginia Allen, Martha Butler Klug, Helena Wheeler, Margaret Sheahen, Patricia Kenworthy, Betty Shellenberger, Libby Toulmin, Sue Cross, Agneta Powell, Naomi Wright, Beth Wilbur, Dorothy Henson, Jacqueline Fehling Mary Conklin, Natalie Park

BASIC RULES OF LACROSSE

A lacrosse field is 80 yards long, with 15 additional yards of clear space back of each goal (a net) The field shall be no less than 60 and no more than 70 yards wide

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netting
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to the net The back part of the net shall be fastened to the ground with tent pegs so that a ball cannot pass out of the net The netting used shall be 1 inch mesh

The ball shall be India rubber sponge, not less than 7¾ nor more than 8 inches in circumference and 5 to 5¾ ounces in weight It must bounce 45 to 49 inches when dropped from a 6-foot height onto a hardwood floor

The crosse may be of any length to suit the player, but shall not exceed one foot in width It shall be woven of rawhide, gut, clock string or linen cord No metal is permitted on the Crosse of the stick

Ten men make up a team, known as Goalkeeper, Point, Cover Point, First Defense, Second Defense, Center, First Attack, Second Attack Inside Home and Outside Home

A referee and judge are the officials In all disputes, the Referee's decision shall be final

A pistol starts and ends the game For all other purposes a whistle is used

A game consists of 60 minutes divided into quarters Between the first and second, and the third and fourth quarter, there shall be one minute of rest, between the halves, there shall be 10 minutes

The team scoring the most goals each counting one point, shall be declared the winner If there is a tie at the end of 60 minutes of play, the players take five minutes' rest, then play for five minute overtime periods The team scoring most goals in overtime is declared winner If however, neither has scored, or both have scored an equal number, the game officially ends in a tie

LAWN BOWLING ("Bowles")

ANCIENT man seeking diversion, and prompted by a yearning for contest, perhaps decided upon foot racing as the first form of sport Then hurdling wrestling and probably the throwing of objects for distance

Seeking something which required less exertion, but still provided a contest, he devised the games of hitting pebbles with a stick, and rolling pebbles at movable objects Historians are not clear as to which was first. But one was the basic principles of field hockey of today, and the other was a crude form of lawn bowling

In tracing the development of sports, it is observed that field hockey called for speed and certain stamina, which are the property of youth, and thus field hockey was a game for youngsters in ancient times The elders, seeking some form of exercise within the limitations of their aging muscles and waning energy appear to have hit upon lawn bowls

Historians are in accord on one thing relative to lawn bowls—that its exact origin is a major mystery They believe that it descended from an

tiquity to become a game of consequence in early Egypt and later in Greece and Rome There exist sculptured vases, placques, etc, to indicate that lawn bowls was played at least 3,500 or 4,000 years ago, and that it found some favor among royalty and the aristocracy of the times, but was indulged in mainly by the oldsters among the rulers

It is not established by what name lawn bowling—or bowls—was known in the mist shrouded ages But when the Caesars ruled Rome, the game was played there as "Bocce," by which the sport still is known to all Italians "Bocce" appears to be an improvement of the game of antiquity, whereas lawn bowling, which originated in England and Scotland, and where it gained its name of bowls, originally spelled "bowles," is a variation of "bocce"

[illegible]

"bowles," later called "bowling," and finally, "lawn bowling," to distinguish it from the game where balls are cast at wooden pins, was a very controversial subject in early England

Bowls was so well established in England in 1299 that a group of players formed the Southampton Town Bowling Club in that year This pioneer bowls club still is in very active existence and matches are regularly played on the original green that was laid out over 600 years ago

Bowls, as a sport in England, has been praised more, and condemned more than perhaps any game ever played, praised by those who were fascinated by it, condemned by those who regarded it as a "vicious form of gambling" Things came to such a pass in the 16th Century, that King Henry, the 8th, issued an edict in 1511 in which he declared that "the game of bowles is an evil because, the alleys are operated in conjunction with saloons, or dissolute places, and bowling has ceased to be a sport, and rather a form of vicious gambling"

Henry's ban against bowling in 1511 was continued by succeeding rulers and actually was not lifted until 1845 However, none of Henry's successors made any serious effort to crush out bowling, the chief reason being that almost every English monarch was a bowler, royal estates being equipped with greens The word "green' designated the plot of ground allotted for the game, this area being divided into as many bowling "alleys" as the owner could provide, each "alley" being 20 feet wide and 120 feet long

In 1579 Stephen Gosson, in his "School of Abuse," launched a bitter tirade against bowls, declaring that "common bowling alleys are but moths that eat up the credit of many idle citizens" He drew a ghastly word picture of the suffering, poverty and starvation that had come to wives and children of those who bowled on the common alleys and lost in their gambling

However, not all persons felt toward bowls as did Gosson In "The Book

King
often
g Hill
was one of the finest in England and, upon one occasion, Charles is reported to have lost $5 000 to Shute

The Scots, who adopted the game in the 16th Century, took to it with so much enthusiasm that it was, for a long time, the national sport To the Scots bel
ardizing play s
and, in 1848
the greatest bowls authorities that ever lived, framed the laws which, almost in toto, govern today

There has been certain confusion as to when the game of lawn bowls was introduced into what now is the U S A This is because in earlier eras lawn bowls and the game of bowling at pins both were called "bowling" in the U S A However, it would seem that lawn bowls was introduced in about 16 1800 and gets its first r oncerns "Rip Van Win lated games as pointe

Boston and New York were the earliest strongholds of lawn bowls So early as 1714 the "Boston News Letter" carried an advertisement which was reprinted in Herbert Manchester's book "Four Centuries of Sport in America" The "ad" read

> Mr James Ivers Cambridge British Coffee House where mind to recreate themselves

Manchester also found that in 1732 the city authorities in New York leased to John Chambers Peter Bayard and Peter Jay "a piece of land at the lower end of Broadway fronting the fort, for the purpose of a bowling green" This became the famous "Bowling Green" district of the metropolis, and although the bowlers long since have disappeared, and the greens have become a part of Battery Park, the name "Bowling Green" still remains as descriptive of a part of down town New York

Lawn bowling spread from New York and Boston to many other cities along the
of the Re
pected I
longer ex
to be reintroduced and lifted back to certain popularity by Christian Schepflin of Dunellen, N J

Schepflin had gone to England and then to Scotland and became a bowling enthusiast Returning to New Jersey, he laid out a bowling green, explained the game to his friends and neighbors and the revival was under

way. Soon there were clubs throughout New Jersey, in New York, Philadelphia and adjacent points, with the trend then westward and to the south.

There were so many bowlers and so many clubs up to 1915 without any governing body, that it was decided to create one that would standardize rules, arrange tournaments and regulate play. This bro[illegible] bout formation of the American Lawn Bowling As[illegible] 1915.

In the last few years, lawn [illegible] favor. The sport, once the exclusive prop[illegible] people, was adopted with enthusiasm by the youngsters. Just how well youth fared in its adventure in this sport is shown by the fact that the national championship was won by 16 year old Fred Chaplin, Jr. of Brooklyn.

There are now more than 100 lawn bowling clubs in the United States, and many thousands of greens, with six alleys to the green. The W. P. A. taking cognizance of the enthusiasm over lawn bowling, installed greens in important parks in cities throughout the nation. There also are many bowling greens on municipal playgrounds, and millions played the game before the war abbreviated activities.

FAMOUS LAWN BOWLERS

U. S. A. championship play at lawn bowling involves both team and individual matches. The outstanding prize is the M. F. Robertson Trophy for team play contested for originally in 1918, and won by the Roselawn Club of Pawtucket, R. I., which became recognized as the national amateur Champion Combination.

Fall River teams won in 1919 and 1920. Then Buffalo produced combinations which gathered in an array of titles—1921, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1927, 1930, 1932. Boston developed some great championship teams. Hartford, Conn., Pasadena, Calif., and New York also had national title holders. Montclair, N. J. Orlando, Fla., had trophy winning quartettes, showing that the skill at lawn bowling was not concentrated in any particular American area.

Competition for U. S. A. singles titles started in 1928 for the Robert D. Kay Trophy, and doubles for the Boston Border Scottish Trophy originated in 1929. Previously—in 1926—there had started the open singles and doubles championships usually staged in St. Petersburg, Florida, in which Canadians competed against Americans.

Some of the great U. S. A. bowlers were:

D. White, Boston, W. Kidd, Chicago, D. Sherwood, Buffalo, the Dehner brothers of Pasadena, S. A. Tulloch, and Robert Dunlop, Chicago. Fred Chaplin, Jr., Brooklyn, Robert Pollock, R. Savage and J. Freeburn, all of Montclair, N. J., O. A. Feme, Buffalo, J. Milmine, Chicago. H. Edwards, Boston.

Also Ira F. Meyers, St. Petersburg, J. F. Wooster, Birmingham, Mich.,

C A Godman, Cleveland, A D Parry, Barnard, Vt, A Oliver, Buffalo, Jake Taylor, Orlando, R S Marshall, Orlando, V J Hesse, Detroit, F J Gallanough Los Angeles, H A Moffatt, St Petersburg T C Reed and J L Esch, Orlando, W M Scott, Pass a Grille, Fla, Walter Candelet, Providence, Joe Anderson and A S Young of St Petersburg Andrew Murdison, Buffalo, David Dyer, Long Island, Charles Retti Hartford, D Paul Brown, Montclair, N J, and George Reid Murdo McKenzie, D C Nale and George W Cobbam all of New York

BASIC RULES OF LAWN BOWLING

In lawn bowling there is nothing to knock over The object of the game is to place your ball closest to the jack In many ways lawn bowling is very similar to curling, which is played on ice

The average "bowling green is about 120 feet square and this is divided into six alleys, or rinks Each is 20 feet wide and 120 feet long official measurement for a rink A bank two feet high and a ditch 18 inches deep surround the green The ball is 16½ inches in circumference, and weighs 3½ pounds It is biased—meaning unbalanced Because of this it can be made to curve as much as 4 feet in a 100 foot roll When the ball is curved to the right side of the rink, it is called a "forehand, to the left, it is a backhand An expert can curve his ball between two others that are little more than the width of his own ball apart

The four man team is the true game Of this the "skip is the commander He directs play, telling his men where to aim the ball and his word is law Lawn bowling also is extensively played in singles, doubles and triples

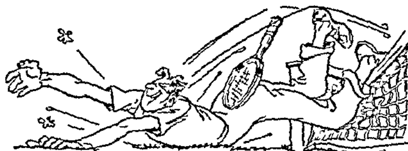
The ob [illegible]

The experts can put a spin on their ball so that when it collides with the opponent s ball it stays almost at the point of impact, instead of following through

Each player is permitted two bowls for each head (turn), the bowls being made alternately by the opposing players The game usually is 21 ends (points), but some are played on the basis of so many shots per team, or on a time basis

The side which wins the toss starts the game by throwing the "jack" onto the rink at a point which it thinks most advantageous It then has first turn at bowling At any time a bowler knocks the "jack" outside the rink boundary, or less than 25 yards from the bowling mat, the opposing side then can cast the "jack" anew, but shall not play first The mat is 14 by 22 inches Each player, when bowling must have one foot in contact with the mat and entirely within its confines

LAWN TENNIS



LAWN … num
ber far
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world

Lawn tennis came into existence in 1873 under the name of "spharistike" It was the invention of Major Walter C Wingfield, a British Army officer He was a racquet player who realized that people did not care to play,

… ling
… ruc-
tion cost was relatively high He studied the principle of court tennis, wherein the ball was batted over an embankment, and thus helped to provide solution

In 1873, the major gave a lawn party for some friends and introduced his "spharistike" The folks liked the game, but not the name They simply referred to it as 'tennis on the-lawn," and it never gained the official name of "Lawn Tennis" until many years later

The Major took out a patent on the name "spharistike" It is doubtful if he ever capitalized on it because he was about the only one to apply it to his game He declared that "spharistike," in Greek, meant the same as "ten-ez' in French (proceed to play) but insisted that his game was patterned after an ancient Grecian game he had discovered However, the scoring was about the same as in Court Tennis, and the word "love" was used to indicate a scoreless situation.

One of the guests at the Wingfield party was a British Army officer who was home on a furlough He left for Bermuda—his station—a fortnight later He took along several complete sets of tennis equipment and introduced "tennis on the lawn" to his associates there It became immediately popular

In February, or March, 1874 an American girl, Miss Mary Ewing Outerbridge, whose home was in Staten Island, N Y, paid a visit to Bermuda, met some officers, and was influenced to try the new game She

became an enthusiast and brought back a tennis set as a gift of the officers When she tried to pass through U S A customs the officials held her up They kept possession of the paraphernalia for an entire week so that they could ascertain what taxation—if any—Miss Outerbridge should pay Finally they admitted everything duty free

The credit for bringing the first tennis set into this country was given to Miss Outerbridge many years ago by a Customs official in a review of his career in which review he declared that he as a customs agent, "han dled the first lawn tennis apparatus ever seen in the United States"

The Outerbridge family members of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club gained permission for Miss Mary to lay out a court on the Cricket grounds She explained the game to her brothers and had them play with her Later she schooled girl friends and they found keen enjoy ment in the sport While the men played cricket and baseball the girls played at tennis on the lawn For a while it was exclusively their game The men occasionally watched play but the frequent call of "love in this tennis game made them a little suspicious about its adaptability for the masculine in the U S A even if rugged British Army officers in Ber muda gave it a "go

But finally the adult men yielded to the entreaties of the girls They took a try at it liked it became keen about it

Enthusiasm over tennis increased greatly through the 1870s and into 1880 B [illegible] no accepted [illegible] end all this [illegible] the leaders of tennis clubs of that time and the result was the formation in 1881 of the United States Lawn Tennis Association which became the ruling body of the American sport and has dominated it ever since

Tennis so far as play and exhibitions are concerned remained purely an amateur sport until 1926 Then Charles C ("Cash and Carry") Pyle offered Suzanne Lenglen of France the most gifted girl tennis player of her day—some say the greatest of all time—$50 000 to turn "pro" "Suzie" accepted Pyle succeeded in professionalizing Miss Mary K Browne an American star of those days Vincent Richards Howard Kinsey and Harvey Snodgrass Americans and Paul Feret of France The sextette toured America for three months and the profits were huge for all concerned

In 1927 the U S Professional Lawn Tennis Association was created and had supervision over all tours and tournaments indulged in by the rapidly growing army of "pros" since that time

FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

In 1900 Dwight Davis a tennis enthusiast put up a cup which bears his name for international competition each year For quite a few years competition was between only American and British Isles teams but as

tennis increased in world wide popularity, and stars were developed every where, other nations entered teams in Davis Cup competition The cup has alternated in ownership among the United States, England, Australia and France The last Davis Cup matches were played in 1939 Australia won, and the cup now is there, to remain until the matches are resumed at the end of the war The rules provide that the matches are to be played [illegible]

[illegible]

among women However, none but the English ever sent teams into action against the Americans The Americans won the last Wightman Cup series in 1939 and the cup remained in the U S A

FAMOUS LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS

The lawn tennis game has produced some amazing players—William Larned, William Tilden, M E McLaughlin William Johnston, Vincent Richards, R Norris Williams, H Ellsworth Vines, Jr, J Donald Budge, of the U S A, the Doherty brothers (R F and W L) and Henry ("Bunny") Austin Fred Perry, of England, Norman E Brookes, Anthony Wilding Gerald Patterson, Pat Wood, J E Bromwick, Adrian K Quist and Vivian McGrath, of Australia, Henri Cochet, Rene LaCoste, Jean Borotra, of France But great among the greatest of these was the brilliant, durable Tilden, who starred over an 11 year span in amateur tennis, turned "pro," was almost unconquerable for half a dozen seasons, and even now, though he leans toward the 50 year mark, is a match for agile youngsters

Here is Tilden s record as an amateur

[illegible] 1929

[illegible]

[illegible] 927

[illegible]

[illegible] 30 Doubles—1927

[illegible] 30

Davis Cup Summary—Games won 34 Lost 7 in 11 years (1920 to 1930 incl)

Mrs Helen Wills Moody Roark dominated the women's field almost as completely as did Tilden the men's There were some marvelous women players during her time, before her time and since then Suzanne Lenglen of France, Molla Burjstedt Mallory, Helen Jacobs Alice Marble Mary K Browne, May Sutton Bundy, Maud Barger-Wallack, Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Eleanora Sears, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Pauline Betz, of the U S A,

Mrs Hillyard Miss D K Douglass Mrs R L Chambers Mrs Leslie A Godfree Miss E Ryan Peggy Scriven Kitty McKane Betty Nuthall, of England But Helen Wills Moody Roark was the reigning queen Here is her record

U S A Girls Champion—1921 1922
U S A Girls Doubles—1922
U S A " ... 1931 Lost on de
fault 1
U S A
U S A
Wimbled ... (defeating Helen
Jacob

1943 FIRST TEN U S RANKINGS

1	Lieut. J R Hunt Los Angeles	1	Pauline Betz Los Angeles
2	John A Kramer E Los Angeles	2	A L Brough Beverly Hills Calif
3	Francisco Segura Guayaquil Ecu	3	Doris Hart Miami Fla
4	William Talbert Cincinnati	4	Margaret Osborne San Francisco
5	Seymour Greenberg Chicago	5	D M Bundy Santa Monica Calif
6	Sidney B Wood Jr New York	6	Mary Arnold Los Angeles
7	Robert Falkenburg Hollywood	7	Dorothy Head Alameda Calif
8	Corp Frank A Parker Los Angeles	8	Helen I Bernhard New York
9	James Brink Seattle	9	Mrs Helen P Rihbany New York
10	Jack Tuero New Orleans	10	Katharine Winthrop Boston

BASIC RULES OF LAWN TENNIS

Tennis is played both indoors and outdoors with the outdoor game infinitely more popular

To ... The singles court is 78 feet in length ... of 36 feet outside

Included in both courts are two back courts on each end of the marked off area which are each 18 feet in length The inside 42 feet are divided into halves and then into quarters The net is in dead center of the court It is three feet high in the center and somewhat higher at the ends where the net is attached to stakes For singles the net is 33 feet wide for doubles 42 feet wide

Each player is provided with a right and left service court. These are 21 feet in length and each is 13 feet 6 inches in width The man in his own left service court serves to the other man in his left service court—criss cross fashion—and vice versa

The tennis ball is smooth and without stitches it is no less than 2½ inches and no more than 2⅝ inches in diameter and the weight must be no less than 2 ounces no more than 2 1/16 ounces To be approved for official

play, the ball, when dropped on a concrete floor, from a distance of 8 feet 4 inches, must bounce up no less than 58 inches Tests usually made in a place where the temperature is 68 degrees

The ball is inflated rubber

The man who begins the game with service of the ball to his opponent, is the Server, the other the Receiver

Determination of the right to Serve, and right to a certain court is made by the toss of a coin, or the twirl of a racket

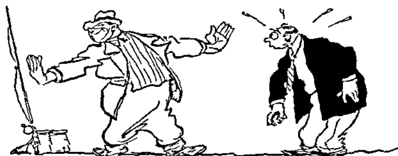
[illegible] for his second [illegible] es him 10, to [illegible] al value, but makes him winner of the game If his opponent, meanwhile, has not scored, then the opponent is credited only with "0," which, in tennis, is called "love"

If both players have won three points, to make the score 40-40, the situation then is described as "deuce" If one of them scores a point he is known as having an "advantage" If his opponent makes the next score, they are back to deuce" and resume When the game has gone to "deuce," the victor is the one who scores two successive points after a tie at 40-40

Six games constitute a "set"—with certain provisos If a player has scored 6 games and his opponent 4, or less, then that player is winner of the "set" But if the score is 6 games to 5 play for the "set' continues until one player, or the other, has an advantage of *two games*, such as 7-5 8-6, 9 7, and so on

Some matches—usually for women—are decided on the basis of best two-out of three "sets" Men's matches usually are best three out-of five

MEASUREMENTS TRANSLATED



UNTIL 1931, the United States and all English speaking countries used inches, feet and yards as the basis for measurement, while other nations used the metric measure Inasmuch as the metric system governed Olympic Games, the Amateur Athletic Union, of the United States discarded the old basis of measurement after 1941, and, in 1932 changed to metric, and in 1933 the Intercollegiate AAAA followed

an 8 meter jump

Some Americans educated only in miles yards feet and inches find it difficult to translate yardage into metric measurements and vice versa The following may help

STANDARD MEASUREMENTS

A meter is 39 37 inches
100 meters equals 109 yards 1 foot 1 inch
110 meters equals 120 yards 10 7 10 inches
600 meters equals 656 yards 6 inches
800 meters equals 874 yards 2 feet 8 inches
1 500 meters equals 1 640 yards 1 foot 3 inches
3 000 meters equals 1 mile 1 520 yards 2 feet 6 inches
5 000 meters equals 3 miles 188 yards 2 inches
10 000 meters equals 6 miles 376 yards 4 inches
06 in metric equals 1 16 inch
13 in metric equals 1 8 inch
25 in metric equals 1-4 inch
50 in metr c equals 1 2 inch

METERS TRANSLATED TO FEET AND INCHES

1	3 ft	3 37 in	20	65 ft	7 40 in
2	6 ft.	6 74 in	25	82 ft	25 in
3	9 ft	10 11 in	30	98 ft	5 10 in
4	13 ft	1 48 in	35	114 ft	9 95 in
5	16 ft	4 85 in	40	131 ft	2 80 in
6	19 ft	8 22 in	45	147 ft	7 65 in
7	22 ft.	11 59 in	50	164 ft	50 in
8	26 ft.	2 96 in	60	196 ft	10 20 in
9	29 ft	6 33 in	70	229 ft	7 90 in
10	32 ft	9 70 in	75	246 ft	75 in
15	49 ft	2 55 in	80	26? ft	5 60 in

The A A U in its "Official Handbook" Rule 19 dealing with records states

"For measuring or checking courses where no metric tape is available the following table will be acceptable

50 met	165 03 ft	1 500 met	4 921 3 ft
60 met	196 86 ft	2 000 met	6 561 7 ft
100 met	328 1 ft	3 000 met	9 842 6 ft.
200 met	656 2 ft	4 000 met	13 123 4 ft
300 met	984 3 ft	5 000 met	16 404 3 ft.
400 met	1 312 4 ft	6 000 met	19 685 1 ft
500 met	1 640 5 ft	7 000 met	22 966 0 ft.
600 met	1 968 6 ft	8 000 met	26,246 8 ft.
800 met	2 624 7 ft	9 000 met	29,527 0 ft.
1 000 met	3,280 9 ft	10 000 met	32,808 5 ft.

MISCELLANEOUS BALL GAMES

A COMBINATION of circumstances, during the last 35 years, has brought about the creation and development of a rather large number of ball games unknown to a public which does not visit the playgrounds in various communities

The Playground Association of America, now the National Recreation Association, was formed in 1906 by a group of public-spirited citizens who felt that since cities had become congested, and there was a dearth of playing fields, that something should be done to provide playgrounds for youngsters

The success of this enterprise influenced School Boards to encourage the play of games in school yards, so that the muscular effort would build up strength The playground movement was given even greater impetus by the present Administration in Washington, which set aside huge sums of money to construct and equip playgrounds in every city and hamlet where there was definite need for organized play

Some of the areas were large, others were small In fact, most of them were so small that when fitted out with archery ranges, horseshoe courts, lawn bowling greens, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, etc, there wasn't much room left for baseball diamonds, soft ball diamonds and so on

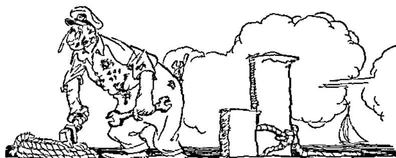
More youngsters wanted to play baseball or soft ball than the diamonds could accommodate Girls wanted to have a go at some game where a ball was the principal part of the equipment Some did have a go at basketball and volley balls, but the basketball and volley ball courts, too, were limited in number And so the playground supervisors proceeded to import games from elsewhere and to invent their own

Tether ball was imported from England where it was a great favorite A pole is planted in the ground, and its top is 10 feet from the surface A piece of string is tacked to the top of the pole, and, on the other end of the string is a tennis ball, which, when at rest, is 2 feet 6 inches from the ground. The rival players use the ordinary tennis racket The idea is to hit the ball toward your opponent so that it swings on its string winds 'round and 'round on the pole If it winds down the pole to a black line which is 6 feet from the ground, that makes you the winner Meanwhile, your opponent is trying to wind the ball on your side

Basket Goal is an offshoot of basketball and is little more than goal shooting practise Giant Volley Ball was developed from Volley Ball Among the other games are

Captain's Ball, End Ball, Newcomb Ball, Drive Ball Toss Ball, Punch Ball, Bee Ball, Long Ball, Speed Ball, Fist Ball, Long Ball, Bounce Ball Pin Ball, Score Ball Bottle Ball Curtain Ball Cabinet Ball, Recreation Ball, Playground Ball, Lee Ball, Beat Ball, Line Ball, One O Gang, Corner Ball, Post Ball, Bounce Hand Baseball Triangle Ball, Hit Ball, Sprint Ball Tom Ball, and others

MOTOR BOATING



THE first gasoline driven boat in all history putt putted a few yards on the River Seine in Paris back in 1887 That was two years after Gottlieb Daimler, having discovered internal combustion by use of petroleum spirits (gasoline) sought some vehicle that might quiver into action when fitted with his motor

He had tried a bicycle in 1885 In 1887 he hitched his contraption to the rear of a rowboat and that was the pioneer outboard motor boat The experiment wasn t much of a success but Daimler did succeed in moving the craft forward under power of the gasoline driven engine

There is a lapse between Daimler s trial of 1887 until 1896 when one learns that a successful motor boat made its appearance under the name of "naptha launch" in the U S A There are no details about that boat of 1896 except "it was an ordinary rowboat to which a crude naptha driven

A ... closed
ir

realization th ... ld transform navigation by
small craft ... with
a more powe ... and
impetus was given to the sporting angle in motor boating when Sir Alfred Harmsworth later Lord Northcliffe of England, donated a trophy to be competed for first in 1903

The winner of that 1903 Harmsworth race was a boat named "Napier" of English register Its speed
son Gar Wood on Sept 20 1
124 86 land miles an hour on
... he time was a world s record
ir Malcolm Campbell of Eng
mark with 127 5 driving his

famous "Blue Bird II" on Lake Maggiore, in Switzerland, and on Aug 19, 1939, on Lake Coniston, in England, established the present record of 141 74 M P H

It will be noted that in the 11 year span since 1932, the maximum motor [illegible]

[illegible]

if the speed of any motor boat can be increased beyond 150 or 175 miles per hour, because of doubt that any hull today can stand such speed.

It has been the custom of the ages to measure a ship's speed in nautical miles, but the motor boaters use land miles, which has been confusing The land mile measures 5280 feet, and the nautical mile 6080 feet 2 2/5 inches Land miles apparently are used for motor boat records mainly because most of the racing is done along shore lines

The most sensational woman driver of a speed boat was Miss Marion ("Betty") Carstairs of England She raced to many spectacular triumphs in Europe in 1929 and 1930, and challenged Gar Wood, of Detroit for a world s championship race on the Detroit river in Sept 1930, and for possession of the Harmsworth Trophy, held by Wood She was defeated Wood also won the Harmsworth races in 1931, 1932 and 1933, since which time there have been no competitions

The most famous motor boat race in American waters is for the Gold Cup Trophy, originated in 1904 on the Hudson River, near New York.

The "Standard" owned by C C Riotte, was the first winner of the cup and the speed performance was 23 6 M P H This was gradually increased up to 1920 when Gar Wood won with "Miss America," averaging 70 miles per hour That remains as the record for the Gold Cup Previously, it had been 56 5 M P H In 1921 the same "Miss America" won the event with an average of 56.5 In 1922 J P Vincent's "Packard Chriscraft" was winner, with a speed of 40 6, the slowest winning time since competition for the Gold Challenge Cup was young

The top performance of any motor boat up to 1910 was the 33 6 turned in by F K Burnham driving his Dixie III to victory in the Gold Cup of that year But the speed was greatly accelerated after that time by the adoption of the George F Crouch principle in boat building He designed the first V shaped concave boat bottom when constructing "Pan IV," and this, at first was condemned The idea existed that a boat of this type would turn over when driven at high speed Crouch quickly proved that the boat wouldn't tip over and that it could outrun all competition after which all enthusiasts switched to boats built on the Crouch theory

All race meets in the U S A are under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, of the National Outboard Racing Commission. Motor boating in Canada, is under control of the Canada Power Boat [illegible] of the U S A, [illegible] Yacht

[illegible]

Since the outbreak of the war, the government has taken over for patrol work the biggest and fastest of these boats while practically all the others, once used as pleasure craft, have gone into storage because of the lack of gasoline

FAMOUS MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS

Gar Wood is the most famous of all the American motor boat drivers, and Delphine Dodge Godde, of the automobile building family, who passed away on June 19, 1943, rated as the greatest of her sex in the U S A She drove her own boat to victory in the President s Cup race in 1927, and

the greatest pub

and drove them

George C Reid was a well known driver and his successes with El

chapters C S Bragg and

"Greenwich Folly,"

Imp G J Vincent

hine IV," named in honor of his sister, Gar Wood, with "Miss Detroit II, "Miss Detroit III" and the original "Miss America' were winning combinations in other Gold Cup races

Richard Loynes, William Horn, Melvin Crook, Herbert Mendelsohn, George Coleman, Jr, S M Auerbach Arno Apel and Edison Hedges were record makers at the helm of speed boats James A Talbot Jr Phil Wood, brother of Gar, and another brother, George, were splendid drivers, too Others who established records were

Gar Wood Jr Theodore Rossie, Jack O Cooper, H B Greening, Henry G Shrake Joe J Taggart, Gene Crawford Louis Burk Frank Foulke, Thomas Ehrhart, George Ward Jr, Fred Casanave, Julius Schloss, R H Dale, Richard Lovett, E F Dobson and David Genl and Z G Simmons, Jr

ge Coleman,

Jr

Tyson Lew

Franco, Bob Watkins, Paul W Hyatt, Fred Jacoby, Jr, Frank Grabau, Roy Foyle, A F McGrete, Fred L Mulkley, Jack Henckels, Worth Boggeman, Forrest Lundy, Paul Wearly, James Mullen II, Ken Mackenzie,

Lloyd Huse, Richard Halen, C W Fraunethal, S W Donogh, Bud Wiget, Harold Ashley and Ernie Millot

Mrs Elizabeth Sharp, an amateur, and Mrs Ruth Herring a professional, were national record holders, and ranked among the most daring and skillful pilots of either sex

Miss Betty Carstairs (See text on page 450)

FAMOUS RACES

The war, which developed gasoline shortages, brought an end to all major motor boat regattas in 1942, and the minor ones also had to be postponed for the duration with the dawn of 1943

Among the better known races, in addition to the Gold Cup classic, which featured inboard motor boating in various communities prior to the war, were

President's Cup Pacific Coast 12 litre championship, National Sweep stakes, American speedboat championships, national 225 Championship Greening Duff Trophy, Edenburn Trophy, Detroit Yacht Club Trophy, Virginia Gold Cup, Interstate Trophy, National 91 Trophy, Royal Pon ciana Trophy

For the cruiser type of motor boats, the motor yacht Trophy race at Block Island (Mass) the Bear Mountain (N Y) Trophy, the San Fran cisco Santa Cruz (Calif), the Port Richmond Sacramento (Calif) and the Olympia Nanaimo races were outstanding

One of the most popular races in the era before the war, and the resultant gasoline shortages which ended all motor boat competition, was the Al bany to New York race down the Hudson River, a sort of catch as catch can go as you please outboard speed parade down 140 odd miles of Hud son River It brought all types and sizes of boats into action, and always was a thriller

MOTOR CYCLING

The motor cycle actually preceded the automobile

When Gottl[illegible] by using [illegible] carriage [illegible] bicycle

The result was not a grand success but Daimler did prove that the engine with its petroleum spirits, could advance a bicycle

[illegible] portation is a [illegible] oon after the

A Belgian put together the first actual motorcycle early in 1900, which creation was followed within a few months by the building of a somewhat similar device in the U S A

George Hendree, of Springfield, Mass , was the first American to build a definite motorcycle The other machines originally were bicycles to which a small motor had been attached Hendree started work on his machine in 1901, and had it ready for 1902, calling it "The Indian Motorcycle" A short time later, the Davidson Brothers, of Milwaukee, who had been tinkering with the motorcycle principle in 1901, came along with the first Harley Davidson model It was a complete motorcycle—not a motorized bicycle

The earliest machines were equipped with a crude belt drive, and the pioneer builders had their little joke about it, saying that "it takes four hours' effort to keep it running two minutes" However in the years since then motorcycles have been developed to a point where they are in great commercial use, as well as serving their owners for traveling or competition in races They have become tremendously valuable in modern warfare, serving a variety of purposes

The first known record for an endurance run was made by George Hendree, July 4, 1902, from New York to Boston finishing with a perfect score The second was from New York to Waltham, Mass 250 miles, in 16 hours and 30 minutes The first hill climb was in Boston, May 30, 1904 The event was won by Chas Gustafson, and created considerable comment, because a "Gas Buggy" [illegible] The first race of importance was won [illegible] in the "wonderful time" of 14 min [illegible]

The equipment improved and became faster until 191[illegible] when Lee [illegible] at the rate of 100 miles per hour [illegible] run during 1934 [illegible]

Transcontinental runs were originated by motorcycle riders The first was "Cannonball Baker, who went from Los Angeles to New York in 8 days, 21 hours and 16 minutes This record was repeatedly broken by Baker Although since shorn of that mark, Baker holds almost all the other endurance records, and is ranked by many as the greatest motorcycle rider of all time

E C Smith, Secretary of the American Motorcycle Association, wrote

[illegible] Beach [illegible] ly (prior to the war), at [illegible] mous beach is the "In [illegible] ing attracted 30 000 to [illegible] part of the United States and Canada

The annual dirt track championships held in connection with the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, Ill was considered one of the largest days of the Fair, attracting 60,000 spectators

For speedway racing, the Langhorne Speedway was outstanding Here [illegible]

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION RECORDS

(Courtesy of E C Smith of American Motor Cycling Association, Columbus O)

DIRECT DRIVE MOTORS USING SPECIAL RACING FUEL

CLASS A

BOARD TRACK–SOLO

EVENT	WINNER AND MACHINE	PLACE	DATE	TIME
21 35" Motors				
10m	Curley Fredericks (Ind)	Salem, N H	8-4 28	6 35%
45" Motors				
15m	Bill Minnick (Ind)	Salem, N H	8-4 28	8 05%
20m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Salem, N H	8-4 28	10 58%
25m	Jim Davis (Ind.)	Muroc, Calif	11-10-28	13 10
61" Motors				
1m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Beverly Hills, Calif	4 17 22	.32 53
5m	Curley Fredericks (Ind)	Salem N H	9 18 26	2 37%
10m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Laurel, Md	9 7 25	5 23%
20m	Jim Davis (H D)	Fresno Calif	10 2 25	11 50%
25m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Laurel Md	9 7 25	14 08%
50m	Otto Walker (H D)	Fresno, Calif	2 22 21	29 34%
100m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Altoona, Pa	7-4 25	59 47%

*BOARD TRACK–SIDECAR

61" Motors				
10m	Sam Riddle (Ind)	Sheepsh d Bay N Y	10 11 19	8 15%
25m	F T Scott (Ind)	Altoona, Pa	7-4 25	18 35%
50m	Wm Minnick (H D)	Altoona, Pa	7-4 25	37 34%

* Note —All records made with Fixi Sidecars

ONE MILE DIRT TRACK–SOLO

21 35" Motors				
3m	Otho Wilson	Oakland Calif	1 24-32	2 10
5m	Miny Waln (Ind)	Bakersfield Calif	4 12-31	3 34 60
10m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Syracuse N Y	8-31-35	7.20 90
15m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Syracuse N Y	8-31 35	11 10 83
20m	Curley Fredericks (Ind)	Syracuse, N Y	8-31 29	15 21 40
25m	Joe Petrali (H D)	Syracuse, N Y	8-31-35	18 44.52

ONE MILE DIRT TRACK–SOLO

30 50" Motors				
1m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	44 30
5m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	3 43 76
8m	Jim Davis (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	5 59 39
10m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	7 30 04
15m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	11 19 6
20m	Paul Anderson (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	15 07 8
25m	John Seymour (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 25	19 14 65
45 Motors				
5m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Syracuse N Y	9 1 28	3 55 75
10m	Joe Petrali (Ex)	Milwaukee Wisc	7-31 27	7 57%
15m	Joe Petrali (Ex)	Milwaukee Wisc	7 31 27	11.55%
25m	Jim Davis (Ind)	Syracuse, N Y	9 1 28	20 13 75
61" Motors				
1m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11 5 22	39%
5m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11-5 22	3 26%
10m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Ob spo Calif	11-5 22	6 59%
25m	Ralph Hepburn (Ind)	San Luis Obispo Calif	11 5 22	18 02
50m	Fred Ludlow (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 19 21	38 52 13
200m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Dodge City Kansas	7 4 21	2 17 54
300m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Dodge City Kansas	7-4 21	3 30 03

*ONE MILE DIRT TRACK–SIDECAR

61" Motors				
1m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	8 14 21	51%
5m	Ralph Hepburn (H D)	Syracuse N Y	9 13 24	4 04 31
10m	F T Scott (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	7 26 24	8 25
25m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Toledo Ohio	8 14 21	21 47

* Note —All records made with Fixi Sidecars

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK–SOLO

21 35" Motors				
3m	Tuffy Jacobs (Ind)	Ascot Speedway	4 27-30	2 30%
5m	Joe Petrali (Cin)	Hamilton Speedway	6 21-31	4 18 08
10m	Joe Petrali (Cin)	Hamilton Speedway	6 21-31	
30 50" Motors				
1m	John Seymour (Ind)	Winchester Ind	7 23 23	54
3m	Arthur Pechar (Ind.)	Torrington Conn	5-30-25	3 46%
5m	John Seymour (Ind)	Winchester Ind	7 18 25	4 37%
10m	Paul Anderson (Ex)	Winchester Ind	5-18-23	9 39

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK–SIDECAR

61" Motors				
1m	Lester Foote (H D)	Greeley Colo	9 16-20	1 13%
5m	S M B McKinney (H D)	Ascot Speedway Calif	12-26-34	4 36.2
10m	Floyd Dreyer (Ind)	Pittsburgh Pa	10 10 21	11 11%

* Note —All records made with Fixi Sidecars

HALF MILE DIRT TRACK–STRAIGHTAWAY

30 50 cu in John Seymonur (Ind) (One Kilometer)	Daytona Beach Fla.	1 12 26	19 34
61 cu.in Joe Petrali (H D) (One Mile)	Daytona Beach Fla.	3-13-37	.26 43

STOCK MOTORS, USING STANDARD GASOLINE

CLASS C

45 cu in motors			½ mile dirt tracks		mph
3 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	9 21-41	2 54 07	62 05
5 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	5-19-40	4.57	60 60
8 Mile	Bill Huber	Hatfield, Pa	9 21-41	7 41 02	62 47
10 Mile	Mel Rhoades	Hatfield, Pa	6-23-40	9 38 92	62 13

45 cu in motors			mile dirt tracks		mph
5 Mile	F Castonguay	Springfield, Ill	8-17-41	3 39.20	82 12
8 Mile	Art Hafer	Springfield, Ill.	8-25-40	6 00 58	79 87
10 Mile	Wm Mathews	Springfield, Ill.	8 25-40	7.29 04	80 18
20 Mile	W Castonguay	Milwaukee, Wis	8-17-40	15.21 80	78 13
25 Mile	F Castonguay	Springfield, Ill	8-17-41	18 03 48	83 06
50 Mile	Lester Hillbish	Syracuse, N Y	8 26-39	39 15 59	76 42

45 cu in motors			dirt track speedways		mph
100 Mile	Ed Kretz	Langhorne, Pa	9- 5-38	71 51 89	83 46
200 Mile	Louis Guanella	Oakland, Calif	10 27-40	2.21 45.55	84 64

straightaway			one mile		mph
45 cu in	Fred Ludlow	Bonneville, Utah	9 25-38	31.27	115 12
74 cu in	Fred Ludlow	Bonneville, Utah	9 25-38	29 81	120 74

non-competitive record against time				
24 Hours	Fred J Ham	Muroc Dry Lakes, Calif	4-8-37	1825.2 miles

FAMOUS MOTORCYCLE RIDERS

General Buckner, U S Army, head of present Alaska Command, Sir Malcolm Campbell, auto racer, C [illegible] Charles Lindbergh, aviator, Tyrone [illegible] Douglas Corrigan, aviator, [illegible] racer, Maury Rose, auto racer, Bob Young, movies, Bob Montgomery, movies Chet Lauck ("Lum"), radio, Norris Goff ("Abner"), radio, Daniel Frohman,* theater, Zeppo Marx, movies, Jon Hall, movies, Robert Taylor, movies, Ray Milland, movies, Wallace Beery, movies, Andy Devine, movies, Dennis [illegible] movies, John [illegible] movies, Allan [illegible] racer, Frances [illegible] Burnham, outboard motor star

* Deceased

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—1937 TO 1941, INC

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
HILL CLIMB					
CLASS A					
45 cu in B	H Seamans	Pat Ronco	A W French	D Bryan	D Bryan
45 cu. in A	J Petrali	Joe Petrali	W Bryan	W Bryan	T Paradise
45 cu in Exp	J Petrali	W Bryan	H Mitzell	W Bryan	W Bryan
80 cu in B	H Seamans		H Seamans	H Seamans	A. W French
HILL CLIMB					
CLASS C					
45 cu in Nov			R Seipmann	Geo Feith	H Newman
80 cu in Nov			F Wood	S Yeager	A Haight
45 cu in Am			Al Haen	M Collville	G Feith
80 cu in Am			F Frederickson	W Miller	S Yeager
45 cu in Exp		J Powers	J Powers	F Haack	F Haack
80 cu in Exp			J DeBaker	H Reiman	H Reiman
TOURIST					
TROPHY					
50 Mile		M Iverson	E Holbrook	T Edwards	T Hayes
100 Mile	Al Aunapu	M Iverson	Chas Daniels	T Edwards	No Contest
200 Mile		Ed Kretz	R Hallowell		
MINIATURE T T					
45 cu in	Tom Hayes	J B Jones	J B Jones	J B Jones	J B Jones
80 cu in	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes	Tom Hayes
ROAD RACING					
100 Mile				B Tancrede	June McCall
200 Mile	Ed Kretz	B Campanale	B Campanale	B Tancrede	W Mathews
SPEEDWAY					
RACING					
100 Mile	Ed Kretz	Ed Kretz	R Sparks	Ed Kretz	Tom Hayes
200 Mile			J Cottrell	L Guanella	E Holbrook
DIRT TRACK					
CLASS A	Bob Beatty	Fred Toscani			
DIRT TRACK					
CLASS C		W Castonguay	{S Witinski {L Hillbish	M Rhoades	F Castonguay
NIGHT					
SPEEDWAY					
ENDURANCE RUN	J Muehlenbeck	T Konecny	J Muehlenbeck	E Robinson	No Contest

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, with its membership of over 300 Colleges, Universities, and Conferences, is the national organization of those institutions in the field of intercollegiate athletic competition

Explaining the purposes, history and activity of the organization, Prof Philip O Badger, of New York University, and President of the N C.A.A wrote, as of Feb 23, 1944, that the purposes were

"(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports

"(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports

"(3) [illegible] of the educa [illegible] l of principles of amateur sports

"(5) [illegible] on by its constituent members of [illegible] factory standards of scholarship, [illegible]

"(6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports

"(7) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for [illegible] character building

"The Association was founded in December, 1905, at a time when the ex[illegible] or for th[illegible] Uni[illegible] ve[illegible] New York City to consider the situation As a result of this meeting, the Football R[illegible] such [illegible] ot [illegible] nd [illegible] ly control the rules of college football, but should also establish good standards for the conduct of all intercollegiate sports, and serve as a clearing house for the exchange of [illegible] for [illegible] ing, [illegible] tee [illegible] ted

powell

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age the affairs of the Association consist of eight vice presidents one for each of the eight districts into which the country is divided, and seven members at large of the Council From these seventeen persons an executive committee of nine, including the president and the secretary, are chosen to serve in the interim of Council meetings The Executive Committee meets three or four times a year, the Council meets ordinarily just before and just after the annual

sports rules making power, and its management and conduct of its several national intercollegiate championship events

"The Association attempts to effect

of

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training

The officers of the N C A A, for 1944 were as follows

Honorary Presidents Prof Charles W Kennedy, Major John L Griffith, Prof William B Owens

Honorary Secretary Treasurer Prof Frank W Nicolson

President Prof Philip O Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor, New York University

Secretary Treasurer Major John L Griffith Hotel Sherman, Chicago Illinois

The Council is made up of the President, the Secretary and the following Vice-Presidents

Director John M Harmon Boston U, 1st District, Director William A Reid, Colgate U, 2nd District, Dean A W Hobbs, U of North Carolina, 3rd District, Prof George L Rider, Miami U, 4th District, Prof H H King, Kansas State Coll, 5th District, Prof J S McIntosh Southern Methodist U, 6th District, Prof O L Troxel, Colorado State Coll of Education, 7th District, Prof John W Olmsted, U of California at Los Angeles, 8th District

Members at Large are

Col L M

U of Virgin

U of Southe

Scott, Rice Inst., Capt. Charles O Humphreys, U S Naval Academy

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary and the following

Acting Director Asa S Bushnell, Princeton U , President T J Davies Colorado Coll , Director Clarence P Houston, Tufts Coll , Prof Karl E Leib, State U of Iowa, Director Ogden D Miller, Yale U , Prof William B Owens, Stanford U , Director Wilbur C Smith, Tulane U

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

FORTY states in the Union, and also New Brunswick, in Canada have representation in the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which was founded in 1920

Over 18 000 schools are members of the National Federation, and these have an enrollment of 4 500 000 pupils

[illegible] W Smith,
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[illegible] e

He extended invitations to executives of high school athletic associa tions to a meeting which was held in Chicago, May 14 1920 The neigh boring states of Wisconsin, Indiana Michigan and Iowa met with the Illinois group and, as a result the Midwest Federation of State High School Athl[illegible] Marshall,
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[illegible] eration,
which has its headquarters in Chicago

"The National Association cooperates with other athletic organizations in the writing of rules for a number of sports and in acting upon the national records It insures teamwork to formulate plans and policies for improving high school athletic conditions and to make such plans function It represents perhaps the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world

"The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in interstate con

nite action relative to national and sectional athletic events At the present time no national athletic meet or tournament is sanctioned Meets or tournaments which involve the schools of more than one state are sanctioned in accordance with definite limitations in connection with distance to be traveled and amount of school time which is taken by the participants

"The scope of the National Federation work was broadened Regional

these sports to the high school program to the setting up of machinery

system of experimentation and observation

"To be specific the sizes of the football and basketball were found to be unsuited to the high school boy some of the apparatus used in track work was found to be unsuited to the stage of development of the high school athlete Some of the apparatus was prohibitive in cost as far as

Some of the results have been

A reduction in the size of the football and basketball revolutionary development of a better way to manufacture basketballs such as the molded type balls the 39 inch high hurdle the high school discus the shorter low hurdle race and the development of a comprehensive program in each of the states whereby definite training is given in game administration

"The state associations have pooled their efforts through the National Federation in a nation wide program of experimentation Each year the sport

f

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[illegible] in this experimental program is a thorough check up at the end

[illegible] states are represented in the National Federation [illegible] New Hampshire North Carolina Rhode Island South Carolina Texas Vermont and Virginia

The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary and the following

Acting Director Asa S Bushnell, Princeton U, President T. J Davies, Colorado Coll, *Director* Clarence P. Houston, Tufts Coll, Prof Karl E Leib, State U of Iowa, *Director* Ogden D Miller, Yale U, Prof William B Owens, Stanford U, Director Wilbur C Smith, Tulane U

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Over 18,000 schools are members of the National Federation, and these have an enrollment of 4 500 000 pupils

[illegible] W Smith, [illegible] e felt that [illegible] vere super [illegible] uld eliminate [illegible] letic associa [illegible] The neighboring states of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa met with the Illinois group, and, as a result, the Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was formed, with George Edward Marshall, of Davenport, Iowa, as president.

In 1922, when it developed that high school athletic associations from other states beyond the Midwest wished to become members, these were [illegible] ent Na [illegible] as de- [illegible] eration, which has its headquarters in Chicago

"The National Association cooperates with other athletic organizations in the writing of rules for a number of sports, and in acting upon the national records It insures teamwork to formulate plans and policies for improving high school athletic conditions, and to make such plans function It represents perhaps the largest closely knit organized body of athletes in the world

"The Federation was organized primarily to secure proper adherence to the eligibility rules of the various state associations in interstate con-

SUMMARY 1942 COMMUNITY RECREATION

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities	1,075
Total number of separate areas reported	19,557
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported	

Outdoor playgrounds	8,739	Horseshoe courts	9,190
Recreation buildings	1,721	Ice skating areas	2,831
Indoor recreation centers	2,728	Picnic areas	3,644
Play and coasting streets	809	Shuffleboard courts	3,304
Archery ranges	491	Ski jumps	80
Athletic fields	802	Softball diamonds	9,207
Baseball diamonds	3,645	Stadiums	272
Bathing beaches	529	Swimming pools	1,190
Bowling greens	296	Tennis courts	11,516
Camps—day and other organized	205	Theaters	133
Golf courses	380	Toboggan slides	235
Handball courts	2,900	Wading pools	1,608

Total number of employed recreation leaders	31,830
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round	3,630
Total number of volunteer leaders	14,479
Total number of other volunteers	18,101
Total expenditures for public recreation	$34,824,829

PARTICIPANTS IN VARIOUS SPORTS

The 1942 report of the National Recreation Association stated.

"Reports reveal few marked changes in the extent to which various recreation facilities were provided in 1942 The totals for most of these facilities are slightly lower than in 1941, due primarily to the drop in the number of reports submitted Nevertheless, more bowling greens, golf courses, picnic areas, play and [illegible]

small amount reported spent for construction makes it probable that these facilities were built prior to 1942

"Tennis courts, numbering 11,516, again head the list, and softball diamonds, numbering 9,207, replace horseshoes in the second position Picnic areas and baseball diamonds are all but tied for fourth place

"Participat [illegible]
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though fewer in number, served a markedly greater number of participants in 1942 On the other hand, attendance fell off greatly at archery courts and day camps, according to reports

"In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given."

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation per Season*
Archery Ranges	491 (286)	212,629 (161) [236]
Athletic Fields	802 (393)	2,439,054 (183) [328]
Baseball Diamonds	*3,645 (702)*	*6,253,723 (370)* [2,019]
Bathing Beaches	529 (248)	*120,654,976 (148)* [312]
Bowling Greens	296 (65)	192,300 (43) [159]
Camps—Day	131 (83)	119,594 (51) [82]
Camps—Others	74 (56)	87,439 (35) [56]
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	158 (129)	2,048,082 (77) [100]
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	222 (137)	5,601,743 (101) [164]
Handball Courts	2,900 (187)	6,860,213 (101) [1,383]
Horseshoe Courts	9,190 (627)	4,439,073 (337) [4,889]
Ice Skating Areas	2 831 (409)	16,477,770 (225) [1,667]
Picnic Areas	3,644 (536)	16,525,285 (274) [2,110]
Play and Coasting Streets	809 (120)	1,151,510 (61) [398]
Shuffleboard Courts	3,304 (278)	3,129,123 (148) [2,126]
Ski Jumps	80 (54)	260,255 (29) [46]
Softball Diamonds	9,207 (731)	13,274,411 (418) [4,601]
Stadiums	272 (181)	4,298,221 (74) [109]
Swimming Pools (indoor)	265 (106)	3,806,578 (66) [147]
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	925 (427)	19,637,791 (286) [620]
Tennis Courts	11,516 (703)	10,443,492 (383) [8,836]
Theaters	133 (91)	1,001,268 (52) [80]
Toboggan Slides	235 (91)	563,577 (43) [109]
Wading Pools	1,608 (422)	5,276,492 (221) [828]

NATIONAL SECTION ON WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

THE National Section on Women's Athletics, which is a separate unit of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation has been to women's amateur sports what the Amateur Athletic Union was to men's sports in the early years

The central goal of the section is to promote sound and diversified programs of athletics which are centered upon the interests and welfare of the participants The Athletic Guides in the Official Sports Library for Women provide detailed information on the activities of the Section, and lists of the personnel through whom information and assistance may be secured

A review of the evolution of the National Section on Women's Athletics makes a fascinating story for anyone interested in the athletic welfare of girls and women Although the word Section does not appear until 1927, the seed of the present organization was sown in 1899 In that year a committee, with Dr Alice Bertha Foster, of Oberlin, Ohio as chairman, was appointed to study the many diverse modifications which had

basketball rules in 1901

It was, however, not until 1905 that a permanent committee organization was set up Here we have the great, great, great, etc, grandparent of the present National Committee on Women's Basketball and of the N S on W A itself It was from this early ancestor committee that the present day ideals emanated, for even then they made health and recrea- of games

but it is inter this committee

up to the present date stress is laid heavily and repeatedly on the safeguarding of the health of the participants Changes in rules have been most in mind

perts to lend a guiding hand in the development of rules and the practices governing these sports

Miss Burchenal served for five years and when Blanche M of the U of Wis became chairman in 1922 there were five committees repre

"In the table which follows the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given"

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation per Season*
Archery Ranges	491 (286)	212 629 (161) [236]
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Baseball Diamonds	3 645 (702)	6,253,723 (370) [2 019]
Bathing Beaches	529 (248)	120 654 976 (148) [312]
Bowling Greens	296 (85)	192 300 (43) [159]
Camps–Day	131 (83)	119 894 (51) [82]
Camps–Others	74 (56)	87 439 (35) [56]
Golf Courses (9 Hole)	158 (129)	2 048 682 (77) [100]
Golf Courses (18 Hole)	222 (137)	5 601,743 (101) [164]
Handball Courts	2 900 (187)	6 860 213 (101) [1,383]
Horseshoe Courts	9 190 (627)	4 489 073 (337) [4 889]
Ice Skating Areas	2 831 (409)	16 477,770 (225) [1 667]
Picnic Areas	3 644 (536)	16 525,285 (274) [2,110]
Play and Coasting Streets	809 (120)	1 151 510 (61) [398]
Shuffleboard Courts	3 304 (278)	3 129 123 (148) [2,126]
Ski Jumps	80 (54)	260 255 (29) [46]
Softball Diamonds	9 207 (731)	13,274 411 (418) [4 601]
Stadiums	272 (181)	4,298 221 (74) [109]
Swimming Pools (indoor)	265 (106)	3 806 578 (66) [147]
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	925 (427)	19 637,791 (286) [620]
Tennis Courts	11 516 (703)	10 443 492 (383) [6,886]
Theaters	133 (91)	1 001,268 (52) [80]
Toboggan Slides	235 (91)	563 577 (43) [109]
Wading Pools	1 608 (422)	5,276 492 (221) [828]

OLYMPIC GAMES

No happenings within the ancient centuries have been put under closer scrutiny, or subjected to more research than the Olympic Games The approach to determine their origin has been made from all points of the compass, by an endless array of historians Yet there is no unity in the findings, and confusion is created by either lack of clarity in arranging the data, or hit or miss conclusions

Young minds, and some adult ones, which have not been attuned to history, often have gone perplexed because of the constant interlacing of "Olympiad" with "Olympic Games," and this shall be an attempt to reduce each to an understandable status

"Olympic Games" refers specifically to the contests which made up a
festival prograr
in the days of it
known as the "
tests of lesser kind in Greece, and finally it became Olympic Games to
catalog them correctly

The word "year" designates a standard measure of time in this country
er
or ut
ir a
lapse of time they said "Olympiad" which means the same thing in ancient Greek.

When the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 it was determined by the leaders that as closely as possible all of the customs and rules of the
an ... instead of saying "the Olympic
pic Games at Los
the "First Olym
piad at Athens," or the "Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles," and so on

The ancient Olympic Games—those on the mount—are dated 776 B C, so far as their origin is concerned, and that appears to be correct according to all studious historians But these games were patterned after ceremonial contests which took place at specified intervals in Greece as far back as 1453 B C
the spirit of the
The chieftains
s ago set aside a
certain day, or succession of days, just as we set aside Decoration Day, to honor the dead But their form of ceremony was totally different, because of their ideas relative to the location of the spirits

It was their religion to put on programs designed to entertain the on looking spirits So before ceremony day, the chieftain, or an assistant, would seek out relatives or friends to ascertain what had delighted each of the departed most when he was mortal. If it was music, then there

would be a musical contest, if it was poetry, then poems would be written and recited If the departed had fancied oratory, fiery orators would contest If the man had been devoted to art, then art works were displayed. And so on

Because the Greeks were, if nothing else, keen about athletics then it always was certain that the program would have a preponderance of running races, jumping contests, throwing, wrestling and other athletics of the era

This explains why the Olympic games programs ran such a fantastic gamut from puffing sprinters to puffing orators, from poets to prize fighters, and from lyre whangers to grunting wrestlers

In 1453 B C, and for centuries later, Greece was known as Hellas It was not a united country Unrelated tribes warred with each other There were many cities independent of each other—and jealous There was no king of Hellas, as a nation The [illegible] city But all through those centur[illegible] men of the land tried earnestly [illegible] tribes cities, towns and villages

Delphic, a sage, is credited by some historians with the suggestion which eventually brought about the Games of Olympia Aware of the custom of ceremonies at a fixed date, and aware that each tribe took tremendous pride in the prowess of its champion, Delphic urged that all tribes and all cities should send their athletic monarchs into one mighty contest, where all could compete, and where the ultimate winner of each event was to be called the greatest among the Hellas

Others declare the idea originated with Iadean Heracles, a crafty diplomat

Regardless of its source, the suggestion was favorably received Chieftains agreed to send their best athletes, orators, musicians, etc, into events on Olympia but refused to abandon their individual ceremonies which had been tribal custom for over 600 years The leaders in Athens readily approved, and those tribal competitions proved to be developing places for youngsters who later became champions of all Greece

Cleosthenes King of Pisa, Lycurgus, King of Sparta, an Iphitus, King of Ellis, are supposed to have promoted the first Olympic games in 776 B C On a discus uncovered [illegible] that were to govern the games, and [illegible] and Iphitus, to make it auther[illegible] of mighty muscles in that era [illegible] was ranked as the greatest athlete in the land, all other champions being inferior

[illegible]

Greece soon became a united nation

The mountain Olympia, site of the games, and quite remote from the center of Greek culture, was chosen for several reasons Foremost, it was the games enormous the time that, if a city were selected, the other cities would become jealous and refuse to permit their people to participate

One of the strictest rules of the Olympic games barred women, not merely as participants but also as spectators Some women, overcome by curiosity, became "knot hole" peepers, or tree climbers Those who were caught usually were put to death because the Games still were regarded as religious ceremonies, and the law of the ancient Greeks prohibited women at religious functions

The ignored women eventually retaliated with Games of their own These took place every four years, but did not happen in the same year as the Olympics They were called Heraea, and were founded by Hippdoamoeia as a celebration over her marriage to Pelops (See "Women In Sports" section of this book.)

There does not seem to be any undisputed record as to when women finally were permitted to witness the Olympic Games, but it is presumed that this courtesy was extended not so many generations after the Pherenice incident, one of the dramatic moments in ancient Olympiad history

Pherenice was the mother of Peisidorous, a boxer She was so anxious man s garb e forgot her ion followed She pleaded about love and motherhood The judges ordered her freed, after long deliberation, but ruled that in the future, all trainers would have to appear naked at the Games

Some Olympiads later, with the advent of new rulers with more tolerance toward womanhood, the ban against them as spectators was lifted They became welcome in the audience, but never were allowed to compete

In the earliest of the ancient games, contestants wore loin cloths, but in 720 B C these were abandoned—due to accident Orsippus of Megara, who wasn't considered as having a chance in a foot race, lost his loin cloth during the running and, "unimpeded," scampered along to victory by a wide margin Greeks in the remaining contests of that Olympiad discarded their cloths and, from then on, through a period of many years, the boys competed only in nature's garb

The Olympic Games, until Rome conquered Greece, were limited to free-born Greeks with unblemished reputation None that ever had vio of the nation—or of manhood—could com estow was to permit a man

There is no data as to what events made up the first of the Games pro-

Beginning with the 15th Olympiad, a double race was run. The earlier race had been once around the stadium. The new event consisted of running from one end of the stadium to the other and back again. Later there was introduced a distance race—12 times around the Stadium. The pentathlon was added in the 18th Olympiad.

Chariot races were originated with that 25th Olympiad—in 652 B C. So was the Pancratium, which was a combination of wrestling and pugilism, and which featured the cestus as a weapon.

For several centuries, the Olympic Games were limited to grown men But eventually boys were admitted into sprinting, jumping and similar

one of the additions which certainly was not athletic, was for "honorable political activity" The award to the champion of this group was the

was to have an Olympic Games champion

strenuous

's heralds,

A month

before the Games, in which Greeks alone were permitted to participate up to that time, there was a preliminary test for all entrants, and those were discarded who did not meet a certain standard of athletic ability, or who were found guilty of a crime, or sacrilege, regardless of physical skill

Prior to the Games, at the height of their glory, all contestants and

the players

protest

all their

verdicts This was followed by a prayer, each competitor praying for victory with the qualification of "only if I am best."

Then came the procession to the scene of the Games and, as the parade moved through the streets, the different players were implored by their neighbors and kinfolk to gain victory. Entering the Stadium, the different squads were exhorted by the most famous orators from their cities to give

s soon as the

pointing out

youth's name,

When the contest was over, the trumpet again was blown—this time for silence The judges announced the winner, a branch from a palm tree was placed in his hand, and a wreath, made from the leaves of the wild olive trees that grew in the sacred altis, was put on his head

At the conclusion of the five day festival, the winners were escorted to the statue of Zeus, where they gave prayers of thanks, after which there were the impressive closing ceremonies followed by a formal banquet, where orators, poets, musicians and others who were famous contributed to the praise of the triumphant warriors

Returning to his home, preceded by a procession each victor was showered with more honors He entered the city through a hole in the city's wall made especially for such entry The idea of ripping a hole in the wall was to point out that a city, possessed of an athlete of such prowess, need have no further fear of harm from enemies, and an unbroken wall was an unnecessary protection

The winner then was wined and dined most lavishly in his home city—at public expense Gifts were forced upon him He was exempted from taxation All a city would do to show its delight over housing so illustrious a human as an Olympic winner was done As a climax, he was permitted to build a monument to himself in any part of the city he chose If he lacked funds, the wealthy townsmen subscribed whatever amount was needed

The Olympic Games continued to be limited exclusively to Greeks until after 146 B C , in which year Greece was conquered by the Romans, and Greece lost its separate identity, becoming only a province of the mighty Roman Empire

The Games were continued by Greece after its fall and the first few continued to be exclusively for Greeks But the Romans, as spectators took a great interest in the sport and Roman youths then were urged to train for participation in the Olympic Games of the future Thus the contests became clashes for supremacy between the best trained Romans and Greeks, with the Greeks largely successful for almost a century Eventually, however, the Romans developed some truly great athletes, and the domination of the Greeks came to an end

The Games conducted amicably for many generations eventually encountered discord and then scandal The Greeks charged that the Roman champions capitalized their popularity and fame by going on tours and accepting cash or some material equivalent for making public appearances The Romans denied the accusation, and continued to participate in Olympic Games, despite protest from the Greeks over the amateur status of some of the Roman entries This led to increasing bitterness between them

During one of the subsequent Olympiads the Romans, angered to white heat by the Greek charges of professionalism, went on a rampage They set fire to buildings used to house athletes and wrecked about everything that was wreckable in and around the stadium When the dust had settled

and the fury had ebbed, Emperor Theodosius of Rome decided that the Olympic Games had become a public nuisance, and issued an order abolishing them after the Olympiad of 392 A D

That ended the ancient Olympic Games after an uninterrupted span of over 1 100 years and there was no revival—and no attempt at revival, until 1 504 years later—in 1896—when the modern Olympic Games were started in Athens Greece

When Rome—and its province of Greece—was conquered by the Barbarians in 476 A D, one of the first seizures was the sacred statue of the Greek god Zeus on Olympia This was 60 feet tall made of ivory and studded with gold bars The Barbarians took the statue back to Constantinople as a trophy Many years later it was destroyed in a disastrous fire

An earthquake wrecked the Stadium on Olympia in the 6th Century and later a landslide buried the ruins under the dirt and stones to a depth of nearly 20 feet Over 65 years ago German archaeologists proceeded to
ted in 1881

enthusiast,
proposed a revival of the ancient games Indifference met this proposal

modern Olympics took place in April 1896

The U S A team consisted of Bob Garrett and Jamieson Lane and Tyler whose
John B Conn
Tom Burke T
sumed to have been from Harvard but who were registered as from the Boston A C

The records of the Amateur Athletic Union do not reveal who financed the trip of these youngsters It would appear that they "hitch hiked" They sailed from New York on March 20 1896 on a small tramp steamer which *usually did not carry passengers If they had a coach or trainer his name* has disappeared from sight

They arrived at Naples Italy 12 days later and then—and only then—did they know that the Olympic Games were to start according to an ancient Greek calendar—not the calendar of the U S A They had five days to make it to Athens for the start of those games which had been named as April 18 (Greek calendar) but which was April 6th on the U S A calendar

The first boat they could get out of Naples for any seaport in Greece was a miserable little craft that was going to Patras Greece by way of Brindisi It took the boat five days to get them to Patras Then it was a 10 hour train ride to Athens They arrived at the Stadium exactly one hour before the staging of the first event—the hop hop jump referred to usually as the hop step jump outside of Greece

The program consisted of 12 events—6 track and 6 field Every one of the 10 Americans was a runner *None ever had competed in a field event*

The officials were summoning the competitors for the first contest—the hop hop jump All right, America—who is your entrant?

"I am," said Connolly

Connolly went out and won—Connolly, who never had done a hop hop jump in his entire life before that day, became the first Olympic Games champion to be crowned in 1504 years

The squad elected Garrett, a big fellow, who never had tossed a discus, or putt a shot in his previous career, to be the American entry in both those competitions Garrett out threw all rivals and was the surprised winner of both events

Hoyt was tall and rather slim They made him the entry in the pole vault contest It was the maiden effort of his lifetime He won Clark was elected to be the jumper for the U S A , although he protested that he couldn't jump over his hat He won both the high jump and the broad jump Burke ran away with the 100 meter race, at which he was a specialist, and Curtis distanced all competitors in the 110 meters hurdles

The only failure was in the 800 meters, with Blake as the U S A entry Blake hustled off to a good lead, but 100 meters from the wire the fact that he had spent 17 days in travel, and not an hour in training exacted its toll E H Flack, the English flier, who had won the 1500 meters caught him, and went on to triumph

Of the 12 events on the program, the Americans won nine They did not make a try for the Marathon nor for the 1500 meters

For the purpose of comparison here are the winning times—or distances —for the 12 events which made up the 1896 Olympiad and the marks for the same events in the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin

	1896	1936
	TRACK EVENTS	
100 meters run	12 seconds	10 3-10 seconds
400 meters run	54 2 5 seconds	46 5-10 seconds
800 meters run	2 min 11 sec	1 min 52 9 10 sec
1500 meters run	4 min 33 2-5 sec	3 min 47 8 10 sec
Marathon	*2 hrs 55 min 20 sec*	2 hrs 29 min. 19 2 sec
110 meters hurdle	17 6-10 seconds	14 2-10 sec
	FIELD EVENTS	
Pole Vault	10 ft 9 3/4 inches	14 ft 3 1/4 inches
High Jump	5 ft. 11 1/4 inches	6 ft 7 15/16 inches
Broad Jump	20 ft 9 3/4 inches	26 ft 5 5/16 inches
Hop Step Jump	*45 ft*	52 ft. 5 7/8 inches
16 Pound Shot	36 ft 2 inches	53 ft. 1 3/4 inches
Discus	95 ft 7 1/2 inches	165 ft 7 3/8 inches

Newspapers in this country announced at the conclusion of the Olympic Games of 1896, at Athens, that "U S.A Wins Olympiad" Technically, that was an error Under strict Olympic Games rules, no nation ever is winner It is supposed to be a grand get together affair, with only the individuals gaining any laurels Thus officially, no country ever has won an Olympiad. But the newspapers, long ago, devised a point system to determine the winner, as they saw it, and so, unofficially, the U S.A. won from 1896 to 1932 inclusive, with Germany the point winner in 1936

The revived Olympic Games of 1896 were moderately successful, but not in any way spectacular Comparatively few nations sent contestants, because the idea was new, and not altogether attractive in view of the fact that public spirited citizens, chiefly, had to furnish the expense money for the athletes Furthermore, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain, few countries had athletes sufficiently skilled in track and field events to hope for any degree of success

However, as the idea was carried on each fourth year, nations previously without representation in the Olympic Games, proceeded to the development of their young men in the technique of track and field activities So one by one, more nations entered competition, and the Finns, unknown in the first Olympic Games of 1896 gained victories in various events

As time moved on, the Olympic program was greatly expanded from the 12 event contest of 1896 Track and field events for the men scaled close to 40 for the 1936 Olympiad, and, additionally, there were rowing races, swimming contests, boxing fencing, cycling, wrestling, water polo, equestrian contests gymnastics, hockey, soccer, pistol, revolver and rifle shooting trap shooting weight lifting as well as contests, or exhibitions, in art, literature, etc

In 1924, winter sports were added to the program for the first time and these included speed and figure skating skiing and hockey Bob-sledding was added in 1928

Women made their first appearance in the modern Olympics in 1912, confining themselves then to diving and swimming In 1928 they were privileged to compete among themselves in a special program of track and field events

Paris was host of the second of the modern Olympiads in 1900 St Louis had the honor in 1904 Although the rules called for an Olympiad only every four years one was staged in 1906, in Athens, and, although classified by some as "unofficial," it remains in the records as the fourth Olympiad The fifth was in London, in 1908, the sixth in Stockholm, in 1912 It was in that Olympiad that Jim Thorpe, the Indian, from Carlisle School, shattered many records and won both the decathlon of 10 events, and the pentathlon of five events—the only athlete in history to gain both titles in one year But later it was discovered that he previously had played minor league baseball—under his own name—for a pittance His medals were taken away, his records obliterated from the books The greatest of all Olympic athletes became the "unknown man"

Because of the war there were no Olympic Games in 1916 The seventh was in 1920 in Antwerp the eighth in Paris in 1924 Amsterdam entertained the Olympic athletes in 1928 and the United States was host in 1932 staging winter sports at Lake Placid and the other games in Los Angeles

More than 40 nations were represented and close to 2 500 athletes competed in the various games of 1932 Lake Placid was the scene of a pageant more wonderful than any ever known before It arranged contests that were thrillers before spectators that were of record number And [illegible]

parison

The 1936 Olympic Games were held in Germany There every energy was concentrated in making it the most fabulous of all the Olympiads No expense was spared no effort was too great to create for Germany the glory of having arranged the most stupendous of Olympic spectacles

The winter games were at Garmish Partenkirchen, in the Bavarian Alps in February 1936 The attendance was 1 000 000 of wh ch 450 000 was paid The crowd on the final day was estimated officially at 130 000 There were 1 593 contestants representing 28 nations and Norway won first honors with 121 points with Germany second with 57

The Eleventh Olympiad was celebrated in Berlin and there the Germans put on a lavish production The games began August 1st and ended the 16th in the Reich Sports Grounds specially built for the occasion on a 325 acre plot with stands seating 100 000 The swimming stadium seated 18 000

The fire to light the Olymp c Flame in the arena was carried from Olympia in Greece to Germany by a relay of over 3 000 torchbearers

Over 3 000 athletes represented the 43 competing nations and the Germans sending an immense number of athletes of a brilliant kind into action scored the highest number of points and so gained the glory of staging not only the most colorful of all Olympic Games but also of unofficially winning it

The 1940 Winter Games were scheduled for Garmisch Partenkirchen Germany but were cancelled because the Olympic rules provide that the games cannot be held in a country at war

The 1940 Olympic Games were voted to Japan When it became involved in war with China it cancelled

Finland then asked for permission to stage the Games and the request was granted The twelfth Olympic Games were scheduled to be held in Helsinki from July 20th to August 4th 1940 However when Europe was plunged into war the idea for an Olympiad in 1940 was abandoned and none now knows when the Games will be revived again where or under what circumstances

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

RECORD HOLDERS

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN	
100m run	10 3s	Eddie Tolan	USA	Los A	1932
200m run	20 7s	Jesse Owens	USA	Berlin	1936
400m run	46 2s	William Carr	USA	Los A	1932
800m run	1m 49 8s	Thos Hampson	GB	Los A	1932
1500m run	3m 47 8s	Jack E Lovelock	New Z	Berlin	1936
5000m run	14m 22 2s	Gunnar Hockert	Finland	Berlin	1936
10000m run	30m 11 4s	Jan Kusocinski	Poland	Los A	1932
Marathon	2h 29m 19 2s	Kitei Son	Japan	Berlin	1936
10000m walk	46m 28 4s	G H Goulding	Canada	Stockholm	1912
50000m walk	4h 30m 41 4s	Harold Whitlock	GB	Berlin	1936
110m hurdles	14 1s	Forrest Towns	USA	Berlin	1936
400m hurdles	52s *	Glenn Hardin	USA	Los A	1932
High jump	2 03m (6ft 7 15/16in)	Cor Johnson	USA	Berlin	1936
Broad jump	[illegible]	Jesse Owens	USA	Berlin	1936
[illegible]	[illegible]	Naoto Tajima	Japan	Berlin	1936
[illegible]	[illegible]	Earle Meadows	USA	Berlin	1936
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ken Carpenter	USA	Berlin	1936
[illegible]	[illegible]	Matti Jarvinen	Finland	Los A	1932
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hans Woellke	Germany	Berlin	1936
[illegible]	[illegible]	Karl Hein	Germany	Berlin	1936
[illegible] weight	11 27m (36ft 11 1/2in)	P J McDonald	USA	Antwerp	1920
Pentathlon	14 pts	E R Lehtonen	Finland	Antwerp	1920
Decathlon	7900 pts †	Glenn Morris	USA	Berlin	1936

400m relay—USA (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), Berlin, 1936 39 8s

1600m relay—USA (Ivan Fuqua, Edgar Ablowich, Karl Warner, William Carr), Los Angeles, 1932 3m 8 2s

3000m team race—Finland (Paavo Nurmi Willie Ritola, E Katz), Paris, 1924 8m 32s

* Robert Tisdall (Ireland) won 400m hurdles, 51 8s in 1932, but time not allowed as record because knocked down hurdle Hardin finished second in 52s †World record for new system of scoring

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN	
100m run	11 5s	Helen Stephens	USA	Berlin	1936
800m run	2m 16 4/5s	L Radke	Germany	Amsterdam	1928
80m hurdles	11 6s (Heat)	Trebisonda Valla	Italy	Berlin	1936
High jump	1 67m (5ft 5 1/4in)	Jean Shiley	USA	Los A	1932
Discus	47 63m (156ft 3 3/16in)	G Mauermayer	Germany	Berlin	1936
Javelin	45 18m (148ft 2 3/4in)	Hilde Fleischer	Germany	Berlin	1936

400m relay—USA (Mary Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, Wilhelmina VonBremen), Los Angeles, 1932 47s

SWIMMING—MEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN	
100m free style	57 5s (Heat)	Masanora Yusa	Japan	Berlin	1936
400m free style	4m 44 5s	Jack Medica	USA	Berlin	1936
1500m free style	19m 12 4s	K Kitamura	Japan	Los A	1932
100m back stroke	1m 5 9s	Adolph Kiefer	USA	Berlin	1936
200m breast stroke	2m 42 5s	Detsuo Hamuro	Japan	Berlin	1936
400m breast stroke	6m 29 3/5s	W Bathe	Germany	Stockholm	1912
800m relay—8m 51 5s—(Yusa, Sugiura, Taguchi, Arai)			Japan	Berlin	1936

SWIMMING—WOMEN

EVENT	RECORD	MADE BY	NATION	MADE IN	
100m free style	1m 5 9s	R Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin	1936
300m free style	4m 34s	E Bleibtrey	USA	Antwerp	1920
400m free style	5m 26 4s	R Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin	1936
100m back stroke	1m 16 6s (Heat)	Dina Senff	Netherlands	Berlin	1936
200m breast stroke	3m 1 9s (Heat)	H Mayehata	Japan	Berlin	1936
400m relay—4m 36s—Netherlands (Selbach, Wagner, DenOuden, Mastenbroek)				Berlin	1936

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—TRACK AND FIELD 1896-1936

(of events run continuously since 1896, or continuously since originated)

100 METERS RUN

1896 T E Burke, USA	12s
1900 F W Jarvis, USA	10 4-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, USA	11s
1906 Archie Hahn, USA	11 1-5s
1908 R E Walker, So Afr	10 4-5s
1912 R C Craig, USA	10 4 5s
1920 C W. Paddock, USA	10 4-5s
1924 H M Abrahams, GB	10 6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada	10 4 5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, USA	10 3s
1936 Jesse Owens, USA	*10 3s

* With wind

200 METERS RUN

1900 J W B Tewksbury, USA	22 1-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, USA	21 3-5s
1908 R Kerr, Canada	22 2-5s
1912 R C. Craig USA	21 7s
1920 Allan Woodring, USA	22s
1924 J V. Scholz, USA	21 6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada	21 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, USA	21.2s
1936 Jesse Owens, USA	20 7s

400 METERS RUN

1896 T E Burke, USA	54 1 5s
1900 M W Long, USA	49 2-5s
1904 H L Hillman, USA	49 1 5s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, USA	53 1-5s
1908 W Halswelle, GB, walkover	50s
1912 C D Reidpath, USA	48.2s
1920 B G D Rudd, So Afr	49 3-5s
1924 E H Liddell, GB	47 6s
1928 R. J Barbuti, USA	47 4-5s
1932 William Carr, USA	46 2s
1936 Archie Williams, USA	46 5s

800 METERS RUN

1896 E H Flack, GB	2m 11s
1900 A E Tysoe, GB	2m 1 2-5s
1904 J D Lightbody, USA	1m 56s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, USA	2m 1 1-5s
1908 M W Sheppard, USA	1m 52 4-5s
1912 J E Meredith, USA	1m 51 9s
1920 A G Hill, GB	1m. 53 2-5s
1924 D G A Lowe, GB	1m 52 4s
1928 D G A. Lowe, GB	1m 51 4-5s
1932 Thomas Hampson, GB	1m 49 8s
1936 John Woodruff, USA	1m 52 9s

1,500 METERS RUN

1896	E H Flack, GB	4m 33 1-5s
1900	C Bennett, GB	4m 6s
1904	J D Lightbody, USA	4m 5 2-5s
1906	J D Lightbody, USA	4m 12s
1908	M W Sheppard, USA	4m 3 2-5s
1912	A N S Jackson, GB	3m 56 8s
1920	A G Hill, GB	4m 1 4 5s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m 53 6s
1928	H E Larva Finland	3m 53 1-5s
1932	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m 51.2s
1936	J E Lovelock, New Z	3m 47 8s

5,000 METERS RUN

1912	H Kolehmainen, Fin	14m 36 6s
1920	J Guillemot, France	14m 55 3-5s
1924	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m 31 2s
1928	Willie Ritola, Finland	14m 38s
1932	Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m 30s
1936	Gunnar Hockert, Fin	14m 22 2s

10 000 METERS RUN

1912	H Kolehmainen, Fin	31m 20 8s
1920	Paavo Nurmi Fin	31m 45 4-5s
1924	Willie Ritola, Finland	30m 23 2s
1928	Paavo Nurmi Fin	30m 18 4 5s
1932	Janusz Kusocinski Pol	30m 11 4s
1936	Ilmari Salmineu, Finland	30m 15s

MARATHON

1896	S Loues, Greece	2h 55m 20s
1900	Teato France	2h 59m
1904	T J Hicks, USA	3h 28m 53s
1906	W J Sherring Can	2h 51m 23 3-5s
1908	John J Hayes, USA	2h 55m 18s
1912	K K McArthur, So Af	2h 36m 54 8s
1920	H Kolehmainen Fin	2h 32m 35 4 5s
1924	A O Stenroos Fin	2h 41m 22 6s
1928	El Ouafi, France	2h 32m 57s
1932	Juan Zabala, Arg	2h 31m 36s
1936	Kitei Son, Japan	2h 29m 19 2s

110 METERS HURDLES

1896	Curtis, USA	17 3 5s
1900	A C Kraenzlein, USA	15 2 5s
1904	F W Schule, USA	16s
1906	R G Leavitt USA	16 1 5s
1908	Forrest Smithson, USA	15s
1912	F W Kelly, USA	15 1s
1920	E J Thomson Canada	14 4-5s
1924	D C Kinsey, USA	15s
1928	S J M Atkinson So Afr	14 4 5s
1932	George Saling, USA	14 6s
1936	Forrest Towns, USA	14 1s

400 METERS HURDLES

1900	J W. B Tewksbury, USA	57 3-5s
1904	H L Hillman, USA	53s
1908	C J Bacon, USA	55s
1920	F F Loomis, USA	54s
1924	F M Taylor, USA	*52 6s
1928	Lord Burghley, GB	53 2-5s
1932	Robert Tisdall, Ireland	*51.8s
1936	Glenn Hardin, USA	52 4s

* Not the record, one hurdle down.

3,000 METERS STEEPLECHASE

1920	P Hodge, GB	10m 2 2-5s
1924	Willie Ritola Finland	9m 33 6s
1928	T A Loukola, Fin	9m. 21 4-5s
1932	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Fin	10m. 33 4s
	(About 3450 mtrs extra lap by error)	
1936	Volmari Iso-Hollo, Fin	9m 3.8s

50,000 METERS WALK

1932	Thos W Green, GB	4h. 50m 10s
1936	H Whitlock, GB	4h 30m 41 4s

400 METERS RELAY

1912	Great Britain	42 4s
1920	United States	42 1-5s
1924	United States	41s
1928	United States	41s
1932	United States	40s
1936	United States	39 8s

1,600 METERS RELAY

1908	United States	3m 27 1-5s
1912	United States	3m 16 6s
1920	Great Britain	3m 22 1-5s
1924	United States	3m. 16s
1928	United States	3m 14 1-5s
1932	United States	3m 8 2s
1936	Great Britain	3m 9s

POLE VAULT

1896	W W Hoyt, USA	10ft 9 3-4in
1900	I K Baxter, USA	10ft 9 9 10in
1904	C E Dvorak, USA	11ft 6in
1906	Gouder, France	11ft 6in
1908	{A C Gilbert, USA} {E T Cook Jr, USA}	12ft. 2in
1912	H J Babcock, USA	12ft 11 1 2in
1920	F K Foss, USA	13ft 5in
1924	{L S Barnes, USA} {Glenn Graham, USA}	12ft 11 1 2in
1928	Sabin W Carr, USA	13ft 9 1 2in
1932	William Miller, USA	14ft 1 7-8in
1936	Earle Meadows, USA	14ft. 3 1-4in

RUNNING HIGH JUMP

1896	E H Clark, USA	5ft 11 1-4in
1900	I K Baxter, USA	6ft 2 4 5in
1904	S S Jones, USA	5ft 11in
1906	Con Leahy, Ireland	5ft 9 7 8in
1908	H F Porter, USA	6ft 3in
1912	A W Richards, USA	6ft 4in
1920	R W Landon, USA	6ft 4 3-8in
1924	H M Osborn, USA	6ft 6in
1928	R W King USA	6ft. 4 3 8in
1932	D McNaughton Can	6ft 5 5 8in
1936	Cor Johnson, USA	6ft 7 15 16in

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

1896	E H Clark, USA	20ft 9 3-4in
1900	A C Kraenzlein, USA	23ft 6 7-8in
1904	Myer Prinstein, USA	24ft 1in
1906	Myer Prinstein USA	23ft 7 1 2in
1908	Frank Irons, USA	24ft 6 1 2in
1912	A L Gutterson, USA	24ft 11 1-4in
1920	Wm Petterssen, Swe	23ft 5 1-2in
1924	DeHart Hubbard, USA,	24ft 5 1 8in
1928	E B Hamm, USA	25ft 4 3 8in
1932	Edward Gordon, USA	25ft 3-4in
1936	Jesse Owens, USA	26ft 5 5 16in

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

1896	J B Connolly, USA	45ft
1900	Myer Prinstein, USA	47ft 4 1-4in
1904	Myer Prinstein, USA	47ft
1906	P O Connor, Ireland	46ft. 2in
1908	T J Ahearne, GB	48ft 11 1-4in
1912	G Lindblom, Sweden	48ft. 5 1-8in
1920	V Tuulos, Finland	47ft 7in
1924	A W Winter, Aus	50ft 11 1-4in
1928	Mikio Oda, Japan	49ft 11in
1932	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	51ft. 7in
1936	Naoto Tajima, Japan	52ft 5 7-8in

16-LB SHOT PUT

1896	R S Garrett, USA	36ft 2in
1900	R Sheldon, USA	46ft 3 1 8in
1904	Ralph Rose USA	48ft 7in
1906	M J Sheridan USA	40ft 4 4 5in
1908	Ralph Rose, USA	46ft 7 1 2in
1912	P J McDonald USA	50ft 4in
	Right and left hand—Ralph Rose, USA	90ft 5 1 2in
1920	V Porhola, Finland	48ft. 7 1 8in
1924	Clar Houser, USA	49ft 2 3-8in
1928	John Kuck, USA	52ft 3-4in
1932	Leo Sexton USA	52ft 6 3 16in
1936	Hans Woellke, Ger	53ft 1 13 16in

16 LB HAMMER THROW

1900	J J Flanagan USA	167ft 4in
1904	J J Flanagan, USA	168ft 1in
1908	J J Flanagan, USA	170ft 4 1-4in
1912	M J McGrath, USA	179ft 7 1 8in
1920	P J Ryan USA	173ft 5 5-8in
1924	F D Tootell USA	174ft 10 1-8in
1928	Dr P O Callaghan, Ire	168ft 7 3 8in
1932	Dr P O Callaghan, Ire	176ft. 11 1 8in
1936	Karl Hein, Ger	185ft. 4 3 16in

DISCUS THROW

1896	R S Garrett USA	95ft 7 1 2in
1900	Bauer, Hungary	118ft 2 9 10in
1904	M J Sheridan, USA	128ft 10 1 2in
1906	M J Sheridan, USA	136ft 1-3in
1908	M J Sheridan USA	134ft 2in
1912	A R Taipale, Finland	148ft. 4in
	Right and left hand—A R Taipale, Finland	271ft 10 1-4in
1920	E Niklander, Fin	146ft 7 1-4in
1924	C L Houser, USA	151ft 5 1-8in
1928	Dr C L Houser, USA	155ft 3in
1932	John Anderson USA	162ft 4 7 8in
1936	Ken Carpenter USA	165ft 7 3 8in

JAVELIN THROW

1906	E Lemming, Sweden	175ft 6in
1908	E Lemming Sweden	178ft 7 1 2in
	Held in middle—E Lemming Sweden	179ft 10 1 2in
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PENTATHLON

1906	H Mellander Sweden	24 pts
1912	F R Bie Norway	16 pts
1920	E R Lehtonen, Finland	14 pts
1924	E R Lehtonen Finland	16 pts

DECATHLON

1912	H Wieslander, Swe	7,724 495 pts
1920	H Lovland, Norway	6 804 35 pts
1924	H M Osborn, USA	7,710 775 pts
1928	Paavo Yrjola Fin	8 056.20 pts
1932	James Bausch, USA	8 462.235 pts
1936	Glenn Morris, USA	7,900 pts

OTHER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

BASKETBALL

1936—USA

BOXING

FLYWEIGHT

1904 G V Finnegan, USA
1920 Frank Genaro, USA
1924 Fidel La Barba, USA
1928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
1932 Stephen Enekes, Hungary
1936 W Kaiser, Germany

BANTAMWEIGHT

1904 O L Kirk, USA (115 lb)
1920 Walker, So Africa
1924 W H Smith, So Africa
1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936 U Sergo, Italy

FEATHERWEIGHT

1904 O L Kirk, USA
1920 Fritsch, France
1924 John Fields, USA
1928 L Van Klaveren, Holland
1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936 O Casanova, Argentina

LIGHTWEIGHT

1904 H J Spanger, USA
1920 Sam Mosberg, USA
1924 H Nielsen, Denmark
1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932 Lawrence Stevens, So Africa
1936 I Harangi, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

1904 Al Young, USA
1920 Schneider, Canada
1924 J S Delarge, Belgium
1928 Ed Morgan, New Zealand
1932 Eddie Flynn, USA
1936 S Suvio, Finland

MIDDLEWEIGHT

1904 Charles Mayer, USA
1920 H W Mallin, GB
1924 H W Mallin, GB
1928 P Toscani, Italy
1932 Carmen Barth, USA
1936 J Despeaux, France

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

1920 Ed Eagan, USA
1924 H J Mitchell, GB
1928 V Avendano, Argentina
1932 David Carstens So Africa
1936 R Michalot, France

HEAVYWEIGHT

1904 Sam Berger, USA
1920 Rawson, GB
1924 O Von Porat, Norway
1928 J Rodriguez, Argentina
1932 Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936 H Runge, Germany

CANOEING

1936

Canadian Singles—Francis Amyot (Canada) 5m 32 1s
Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Syrovatka and Bzak) 4m 50 1s
Kayak Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria) 4m 22 9s
Kayak Doubles—Austria (Kainz and Dorfner) 4m 3 8s

10,000 meters, Collapsible

Collapsible Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria)
Collapsible Doubles—Sweden (Johansson and Bladstrom)
Kayak Singles—Ernest Krebs (Germany)
Kayak Doubles—Germany (Wevers and Landen)
Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Mott and Skrdlant)

CYCLING

1906

333 1-3 met Verri Italy
1000 met Verri Italy
2000 met Mathew and Rushen Eng
5000 met Veri Italy
20 Kilo paced (12 miles) Patt Italy
84 Kilo road (52 miles) Vast and Bardonneau, France

1908

1 lap (660 yds) V L Johnson GB
5000 met Ben Jones GB
20 Kilo C B Kingsbury GB
100 Kilo C H Bartlett GB
3 lap pursuit GB team (B Jones C B Kingsbury L Meredith E Payne)
2000 met tanden France (M Schilles A Auffray)

1912

Road (Individual) R Lewis So Africa (Team) Sweden

1920

1000 met [illegible]

[illegible] Sweden

1924

1000 met Lucien Michaud France
2000 met tandem Cugnot and Lucien Choury France
4000 met team pursuit Alfredo Dinale

France

1928

1000 met Beaufrand France
2 Kilo tandem Leene Van Dyk Holland
Team pursuit Italy
Road, H Hansen Denmark

1932

4000 met pursuit race Italy
1000 met scratch Jacobus Van Egmond Holland
1000 met time trial E L Gray Australia
2000 met tandem Louis Chaillot Maurice Perrin France
100 Kilo road race (team) Italy
100 Kilo road race (individual) Attilio Pazesi Italy

1936

1000 met scratch Tony Merkens Ger
1000 met stand start A G Van Vliet
2000 met. tandem Ihle–Lorenz Ger
4000 met pursuit France 2h 33m 5s
100 Kilo road race Carpenter France

EQUESTRIAN

1912

Military team Sweden
Military individual Lt A Nordlander Sweden
Prize Riding Captain C Bonde Sveden
Prize Riding individual Captain J Cariou France
Prize jump ng team Sweden

1920

50 kilo Lt Johansen Norway
20 kilo Lt. Misonna Belg um
Team and individual jumping Lt de Mowner Sweden
Individually trained horse Captain Lundblatt, Sweden
Vaulting Trooper Bonckaert, Belgium
Jumping Lt Lequio Italy

1924

Individual comprising 3 tests M Van Der Woorth Holland

[illegible]
Individual training H Colenbrander Holland
Individual obstacle jump Lt. Gemusans Switzerland
Team obstacle jumping Sweden

1928

Individual Lt Mortanges Holland
Training individual Capt C P de Kruiff Jr Holland
Obstacle jumping C. F Freiherr von Langen Germany

OTHER OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS—1896-1936

BASKETBALL

1936—USA

BOXING

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1924 Fidel La Barba, USA
1928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
1932 Stephen Enekes, Hungary
1936 W Kaiser, Germany

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1920 Walker, So Africa
1924 W H Smith, So Africa
1928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
1932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
1936 U Sergo, Italy

FEATHERWEIGHT

1904 O L Kirk, USA
1920 Fritsch, France
1924 John Fields, USA
1928 L Van Klaveren, Holland
1932 Carmelo Robledo, Argentina
1936 O Casanova, Argentina

LIGHTWEIGHT

1904 H J Spanger, USA
1920 Sam Mosberg, USA
1924 H Nielsen, Denmark
1928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
1932 Lawrence Stevens, So Africa
1936 I Harangi, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

1904 Al Young, USA
1920 Schneider, Canada
1924 J S Delarge, Belgium
1928 Ed Morgan, New Zealand
1932 Eddie Flynn, USA
1936 S Suvio, Finland

MIDDLEWEIGHT

1904 Charles Mayer, USA
1920 H W Mallin, GB
1924 H W Mallin, GB
1928 P Toscani, Italy
1932 Carmen Barth, USA
1936 J Despeaux, France

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT

1920 Ed Eagan, USA
1924 H J Mitchell, GB
1928 V Avendano, Argentina
1932 David Carstens, So Africa
1936 R Michalot, France

HEAVYWEIGHT

1904 Sam Berger, USA
1920 Rawson, GB
1924 O Von Porat, Norway
1928 J Rodriguez, Argentina
1932 Santiago Lovell, Argentina
1936 H Runge, Germany

CANOEING

1936

Canadian Singles—Francis Amyot (Canada) 5m. 32 1s
Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Syrovatka and Bzak) 4m 50 1s
Kayak Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria) 4m 22 9s
Kayak Doubles—Austria (Kainz and Dorfner) 4m 3 8s

10 000 meters, Collapsible

Collapsible Singles—G Hradetzky (Austria)
Collapsible Doubles—Sweden (Johansson and Bladstrom)
Kayak Singles—Ernest Krebs (Germany)
Kayak Doubles—Germany (Wevers and Landen)
Canadian Doubles—Czechoslovakia (Mottl and Skrdlant)

1906

Team—Sweden
Five Events, 1st Class—Laivelle, France
Five Events, 2nd Class—Anastassaglous, Greece
Six Events, 1st Class—Weber, Germany
Six Events, 2nd Class—Laivelle, France
Rope Climb—D Aleprantis, Greece

1908

Team—Sweden
Individual—G A Braglia, Italy

1912

Team (Swedish system)—Sweden
Team (special conditions)—Italy
Team (free choice)—Norway
Individual—Alberto Braglia, Italy

1920

Team—Italy
Individual—G Zampose, Italy

1924

Team—Italy
Long Horse—F Kriz, USA
Side Horse—Jean Gounot, France
[illegible]
Parallel Bars—J Guttinger, Switzerland
Horizontal Bars—M Stukelj, Jugoslavia

1928

Team—Switzerland
Side Horse—Haenggi, Switzerland
Broad Horse Jump—Mack, Switzerland
Rings—Stukelj, Jugoslavia
Parallel Bars—Vacha, Czechoslovakia
Horizontal Bars—Miez, Switzerland
Champion Five Events—Miez, Switzerland

1932

Team—Italy
Tumbling—Roland Wolfe, USA
Indian Clubs—George Roth, USA
Pommel Horse—Stephen Pelle, Hungary
Horizontal Bar—D Bixler, USA
Free Exercises—Stephen Pelle, Hungary
Parallel Bars—Romeo Neri, Italy
Long Horse Vaulting—S Guglielmetti, Italy
Flying Rings—George Gulack, USA
All Around—Romeo Neri, Italy
Rope Climb—R Bass, USA

1936

Long Horse—J Schwarzmann, Germany
Side Horse—Frey, Germany
Flying Rings—Alois Hudec, Czecho
Parallel Bars—Frey, Germany
Horizontal Bar—A Saarvala, Finland
Free Hand—George Miez, Switzerland
All Around—A Schwarzmann, Germany
All Around Team—Germany

WOMEN

All Around Team—Germany

HANDBALL—FIELD

1936 Germany

HOCKEY—FIELD

1920 Great Britain
1928 Great Britain
1932 India
1936 India

PENTATHLON

1912 C Lillebrook, Sweden
1920 J Dyrssen, Sweden
1924 O Ludmann, Sweden
1928 S A. Thorfelt, Sweden
1932 Count Johan Oxenstierna, Sweden
1936 G Handrick, Germany

POLO

1936 Argentina

ROWING

EIGHT OARED

1904 USA
1908 G Brtain
1912 G Britain
1920 USA
1924 USA
1928 USA
1932 USA
1936 USA

SINGLE SCULLS

1904 F B Greer, USA
1908 H T Blackstaffe, GB
1912 W D Kinnear, GB
1920 J B Kelly, USA
1924 J Beresford, Jr, GB
1928 B Pearce, Australia
1932 B Pearce, Australia
1936 G Schaefer, Germany

DOUBLE SCULLS

1904 USA
1908 J R K Fenning G L Thomson, GB
1920 J B Kelly P V Costello, USA
1924 J B Kelly P V Costello, USA
1928 P V Costello-C J McIlvaine, USA
1932 USA
1936 J Beresford Dick Southwood, USA

FOURS WITH COXY

1906 Italy
1912 Germany
1920 Switzerland
1924 Switzerland
1928 Italy
1932 Germany
1936 Germany

FOURS WITHOUT COXY

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1924 G Britain
1928 Switzerland
1932 G Britain
1936 Germany

PAIRS WITH COXY

1906 (1000 met), Italy
1906 (1600 met), Italy
1920 Italy (E Olgeni G Scatturin)
1924 Switz (M Candeveau J Felber)
1928 Switzerland
1932 USA
1936 Germany

PAIRS WITHOUT COXY

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1924 Holland
1928 Germany
1932 G Britain
1936 Germany

SHOOTING CHAMPIONS

(PISTOL, REVOLVER AND RIFLE)

1906

Any Army Rifle (300 met standing or kneeling)—Richardet, Switzerland

Gras Army Rifle (200 met standing or kneeling)—Capt Moreaux, France

Any Rifle (300 met standing or kneeling)—M de Stadelhofen Switzerland

Int l Teams of Five (300 met)—Switz

Cup—Skattebo Norway

Any Army Revolver (20 met)— Richardet, Switzerland

Army Revolver (20 met)—Fauconnier, France

Any Revolver (25 met)—Lecoq France

Any Revolver (50 met)—G Orthanidis, Greece

Duelling *Pistols (20 met*, deliberate aim)—Capt Moreaux, France

Duelling Pistols (25 met, at command) —Skarlatos, Greece

Sporting Shotgun (clay pigeons, single shot)—Gerald Merlin England

Sporting Shotgun (clay pigeons, double shot)—Sidney Merlin, England

1908

Int'l Match—USA

300 Met Team—Norway

1 000 Yards Indiv—Col J N Millner Great Britain

300 Met Ind—A Helgerud, Norway

Running Deer (110 Yds Team)—Swe

110 Yds Indiv (*Double Shot W*)—Winans, USA

SHOOTING CHAMPIONS—*Continued*

1908

110 Yds Indiv (Single Shot O)—G Swahn, Sweden

Miniature Rifle (Moving Target)—W Pimm, Great Britain

Miniature Rifle (Disappearing Target)—W E Styles

Team (50 and 100 yds)—G Britain.

Ind. (50 and 100 yds)—T Plater, GB

REVOLVER & PISTOL SHOOTING

Team (50 and 100 yds)—USA

Ind. (50 yds)—P Van Aesbrock, Belg

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

Team—Great Britain

Indi —W H Ewing, Canada

1912

Army Rifle Team (200, 400, 500 and 600 met)—USA

Indi. (600 met)—P R Colas France

Indi. (300 met.)—A Prokopp, Hungary

Any Rifle Team (300 met)—Sweden

Individual (300 met. at Int'l Target)—P R. Colas, France

Team (Miniature Rifle, 50 met.)—GB

Indi (Miniature Rifle 50 met)—F S Hird, USA

Team (Miniature Rifle 25 met)—Swe

Indi (Miniature Rifle, 25 met)—W Carlberg, Sweden

Team (Revolver and Pistol, 50 met.)—USA.

Indi (Revolver and Pistol 50 met)—A P Lane, USA

1912

Team (Revolver and Pistol, 30 met, Duel Shooting)—Sweden

Indi (Revolver and Pistol, 30 met Duel Shooting)—A. P Lane, USA

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING

Team—USA

Indi —J R. Graham, USA

RUNNING DEER SHOOTING

Team (100 met, Single Shots)—Swe

Indi. (100 met., Single Shots)—A G A Swahn, Sweden.

Indi (100 met, Double Shots)—Ake Lundenberg, Sweden.

1920

TRAPSHOOTING

Team—USA M Arie—J Indi, USA

PISTOL & REVOLVER SHOOTING

Team (50 met.)—USA

Indi (50 met)—Karl Frederick, USA

30 Met. Revolver Match—USA.

Indi. Rev —Paraines, Brazil.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Running Deer (Single Shots)—Norway (Double Shots)—Norway

MILITARY RIFLES

Team (300 met., standing)—Denmark

Indi (300 met., standing)—Carl T Osburn, USA

Team (300 met, position prone)—USA.

Indi. (300 met, prone)—Lilloe Olsen, Norway

Team (600 met, prone)—USA

Indi (600 met, prone)—Johansson, Sweden.

Team (300 and 600 met)—USA

RIFLES ANY PATTERN

Team of five men (300 met.)—USA

Indi —Sgt. Morris Fisher, USA

MATCHES MINIATURE RIFLES

Team (50 met.)—USA

1924

Rifle, Indi —Morris Fisher USA

Rifle team—USA

Miniature Rifle—Chas De Lisle, France

Revolver Indi H M Bailey, USA

Running Deer (single shot) team—Norway (Double shot) team—Great Britain

Indi (Single shot)—J K. Boles, USA

Indi (Double shot)—Lilloe Olsen, Norway

Clay Pigeons team—USA

Clay Pigeons, indi —Jules Halasy, Hung

1928

No tournament.

1932

Pistols—Renzo Morigi, Italy

Carbines—Bertil B Ronnmark, Sweden

1936

Rapid Fire (any auto pistol 6 at 25 met.)—C. M Van Oyn, Germany

Precision (any target pistol, 50 met.)—Torsten Ullmann, Sweden

Small Bore Rifle (50 met. at ring targets)—Willy Rogenberg, Norway

SOCCER FOOTBALL

1906 Denmark
1912 Great Britain
1920 Belgium
1924 28 Uruguay
1932 None
1936 Italy

SWIMMING—MEN

100 METERS FREE STYLE

1896	Hache, Hungary	1m 22 2s
1904	Z de Holomay*	1m 02 8s
1906	C M Daniels, USA	1m 13s
1908	C M Daniels, USA	1m 05 6s
1912	D P Kahanamoku, USA	1m 03 4s
1920	D P Kahanamoku, USA	1m 01 4s
1924	John Weissmuller, USA	59s
1928	John Weissmuller, USA	58 6s
1932	Y Miyasaki, Japan (heat)	58s
1936	Ferenc Csik, Hungary,	57 6s

(*100 yards)

400 METERS FREE STYLE

1904	C M Daniels, USA*	6m 16.2s
1906	O Sheff, Austria	6m 23 8s
1908	H. Taylor, GB	5m 36 8s
1912	G. R Hodgson, Canada	5m 24 4s
1920	N Ross, USA	5m 26 8s
1924	John Weissmuller, USA	5m 04 2s
1928	Albert Zorilla, Argen	5m 01 6s
1932	Clarence Crabbe, USA	4m 48 4s
1936	Jack Medica, USA	4m 44 5s

(*440 yards)

1500 METERS FREE STYLE

1908	H Taylor, GB	22m 48 4s
1912	G R Hodgson, Canada	22m
1920	N Ross, USA	22m 23 2s
1924	A M Charlton, Austral	20m 06 6s
1928	Arne Borg, Sweden	19m 51 8s
1932	K Kitamura, Japan	19m 12 4s
1936	Norborn Terada, Japan	19m 13 7s

800 METER RELAY

1908	Great Britain	10m 55 6s
1912	Australia	10m 11 6s
1920	USA	10m 04 4s
1924	USA	9m 59 4s
1928	USA	9m 36 2s
1932	Japan	8m 58 4s
1936	Japan	8m 51 5s

100 METER BACKSTROKE

1904	Walter Brock, Germany*	1m 16 8s
1908	A Bieberstein, Germany	1m 24 6s
1912	Harry Hebner, USA	1m 21.2s
1920	Warren Keoloha, USA	1m 15.2s
1924	Warren Keoloha, USA	1m 13.2s
1928	George Kojac, USA	1m 08 2s
1932	M Kiyokawa, Japan	1m 08 6s
1936	Adolph Kiefer, USA	1m 05 9s

(*100 yards)

200 METER BREASTSTROKE

1908	F Holman, GB	3m 09 2s
1912	Walter Bathe, Germany	3m 01 8s
1920	H Malmroth, Sweden	3m 04 4s
1924	R D Skelton, USA	2m 56 6s
1928	Y Tsuruta, Japan	2m 48 8s
1932	Y Tsuruta, Japan	2m 44 54s
1936	Detsuo Hamuro, Japan	2m. 42 5s

WATER POLO

1904 USA
1908 G Britain
1912 G Britain
1920 G Britain
1924 France
1928 Germany
1932 Hungary
1936 Hungary

SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1904	Dr G E Sheldon, USA	12⅔
1906	Walz, Germany	85 5
1908	A Zurner, Germany	8 pts
1912	Paul Gunther, Germany	6 pts
1920	L E Kuehn, USA	7 pts
1924	A C White, USA	185 04
1928	P Desjardins, USA	161 38
1932	Mickey R Galitzen, USA	163 57
1936	Richard Degener, USA	

HIGH DIVING

1932	Harold Smith, USA	124 80
1936	Marshall Wayne, USA	113 58

SWIMMING—WOMEN

100 METERS FREE STYLE

1912	Fanny Durack, Australia	1m 22 2s
1920	Ethelda Bleibtrey, USA	1m 13 6s
1924	Ethel Lackie, USA	1m 12 4s
1928	Albina Osipowich, USA	1m 11s
1932	Helene Madison, USA	1m 06 8s
1936	R Mastenbroek, Nether	1m 05 9s

400 METERS FREE STYLE

1924	Martha Norelius, USA	5m 45 4s
1928	Martha Norelius, USA	5m 42 8s
1932	Helene Madison, USA	5m 28 5s
1936	R Mastenbroek, Nether	5m 26 4s

400 METERS RELAY

1912	Great Britain	5m 52 8s
1920	USA	5m 11 6s
1924	USA	4m 58 8s
1928	USA	4m 47 6s
1932	*USA*	*4m 38s*
1936	Netherlands	4m 36s

100 METERS BACKSTROKE

1924	Sybil Bauer, USA	1m 23 2s
1928	Marie Braun, Holland	1m 22s
1932	E Holm, USA (heat)	1m 18 6s
1936	Dina Senff, Netherlands	1m 18 9s

200 METERS BREASTSTROKE

1924	Lucy Morton, GB	3m 33 2s
1928	Hilde Schrader, Ger	3m 12 6s
1932	Claire Dennis, Australia	3m 06 3s
1936	Hideko Mayehata, Japan	3m 03 6s

FANCY SPRINGBOARD DIVING

1920	Aileen Riggin, USA	9 pts
1924	Elizabeth Becker, USA	8 pts
1928	Helen Meany, USA	78 62 pts
1932	G Coleman, USA	87 52 pts
1936	Majorie Gestring, USA	89 27 pts

HIGH DIVING

1932	*D Poynton, USA*	*40 26 pts*
1936	D Poynton Hill, USA	33 93 pts

WEIGHT-LIFTING

1896

Two hands—V Jensen, Den , 245 lbs , 12 oz

One hand—Lt Elliot, GB, 156 lbs , 8 oz

1904

Lifting Bar Bell—P Lakousis, Greece

Dumbbell Competition—O C Osthoff, USA

1906

Lifting dumbbell each hand separately—Steinbach, Austria, 168¾ lbs

Lifting barbell both hands—D Tofolas, Greece, 317 64 lbs

1920

Feather—F De Haes, Belgium

Light—A Neyland, Esthonia

1924

Feather—M Gabetti, Italy

Light—E Decottignies, France

Middle—P. Galimberti, Italy

Light-Heavy—Chas Rigoule, France

1928

Heavy—J Tonani, Italy

Feather—F Andrysek, Austria

Light—K Helbig, Germany and H Hass Austria

Middle—F Roger, France

Light Heavy—E S Nosser, Egypt

Heavy—J Strassberger, Germany

1932

Feather—Raymond Suvigny, France

Light—Rene Duverger, France

Middle—Rudolf Ismayr, Germany

Light Heavy—Louis Hostin, France

Heavy—J Skobia, Czechoslovakia

1936

Feather—Anthony Terlazza, USA

Light—Mohammed Ahmed Mesbah, Egypt

Middle—Khadr El Touni, Egypt

Light Heavy—Louis Hostin, France

Heavy—Joseph Menger, Germany

WRESTLING—CATCH-AS CATCH-CAN

BANTAMWEIGHT

1904	George Mehnert, USA
1908	George Mehnert, USA
1924	K Pihalajamaki, Finland
1928	K Makinen, Finland
1932	R Pearce, USA
1936	Oedon Zombory, Hungary

WRESTLING—CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN—*Continued*

FEATHERWEIGHT

1904 I Niflot, USA
1908 G S Dole, USA
1920 C E Ackerly, USA
1924 Robin Reed, USA
1928 Al Morrison, USA
1932 H Pihalajamaki, Finland
1936 Kust Pihlajanaeki, Finland

LIGHTWEIGHT

1904 B J Bradshaw, USA
1908 G de Relwyskow, GB
1920 Kalle Antilla, Finland
1924 Russell Vis, USA
1928 O Kapp, Esthonia
1932 C Pacome, France
1936 Karoly Karpati, Hungary

WELTERWEIGHT

1904 O F Roehm, USA
1924 H Gehri, Switzerland
1928 A J Haavisti, Finland
1932 J V Bebber, USA
1936 Frank Lewis, USA

MIDDLEWEIGHT

1904 C Erickson, USA
1908 S V Bacon, GB
1920 Leino, Finland
1924 F. Haggmann, Switzerland
1928 E Kyburg, Switzerland
1932 I Johansson, Sweden
1936 Emile Poilue, France

LIGHT-HEAVY

1924 J Spellman, USA
1928 T S Sjostedt, Sweden
1932 P Mehringer, USA
1936 Knut Fridell, Sweden

HEAVYWEIGHT

1904 B Hansen, USA
1908 G C O'Kelly, GB
1920 Rotte, Switzerland
1924 Harry Steele, USA
1928 J C Richthoff, Sweden
1932 J C Richtoff, Sweden
1936 Kristjan Palusalu, Esthonia

WRESTLING—GRAECO-ROMAN

BANTAMWEIGHT

1924 E Putsep, Esthonia
1928 K. Leucht, Germany
1932 J Brendel, Germany
1936 Marion Lorincz, Hungary

FEATHERWEIGHT

1912 K Koskelo, Finland
1920 Enman, Finland
1924 K Antilla, Finland
1928 V Wali, Esthonia
1932 G Gozzi Italy
1936 Yasar Erkan, Turkey

LIGHTWEIGHT

1906 Watzl, Austria
1908 E Porro, Italy
1912 E E Ware, Ireland
1920 Vare, Finland
1924 O Friman, Finland
1928 L Keresztes, Hungary
1932 E Malmberg, Sweden
1936 Lauri Koskela, Finland

WELTERWEIGHT

1920 Johannsson Sweden
1936 Rudolph Svedberg, Sweden

MIDDLEWEIGHT

1906 Weckman, Finland
1908 F M Martenson, Sweden
1912 C E Johansson, Sweden
1920 Westergren, Sweden
1924 Ed. Westerlund, Finland
1928 V A Kokkinen, Finland
1932 V A Kokkinen, Finland
1936 Ivar Johannsson, Sweden

LIGHT HEAVY

1908 W Weckman, Finland
1912 A O Ahegren, Sweden
1924 C O Westergren, Sweden
1928 S Monstafa, Egypt
1932 R Svensson, Sweden
1936 Axel Cadier, Sweden

HEAVYWEIGHT

1906 J Jensen, Denmark
1908 R Wersz, Hungary
1912 A Soarela, Finland
1920 Lindfors, Sweden
1924 H Deglane, France
1928 J V Svensson Sweden
1932 C Westergren Sweden
1936 Kristjan Palusalu Esthonia

YACHTING

1908—12 met, Hera (GB), 8 met, Cobweb (GB), 7 met, Heroine (GB), 6 met., Dormy (GB)

1924—One class design—(Belg), 6 met —(Nor), 8 met—(Nor)

1928—8 met—France, 6 met—(Nor), Dinghy—(Swe)

1932—6 met, Bissbi (Tore Holm, Swe)

Italy

OLYMPIC WINTER SPORTS CHAMPIONS 1928-1936

500 METER SPEED SKATING

1924—Chas Jewtraw, USA, 44 sec
1928—Clas Thunberg (Fin), Bernt Evensen (Nor) tied, 43 4
1932—Jack Shea (USA) 43 4
1936—Ivar Ballangrud (Norway), 43 4

1,500 METER SPEED SKATING

1924—Clas Thunberg (Fin), 2 24 8
1928—Clas Thunberg (Fin), 2 21 1
1932—Jack Shea (USA), 2 57 5
1936—Chas Mathison (Norway), 2 19.2

5 000 METER SPEED SKATING

1924—Clas Thunberg (Fin), 8 30
1928—Ivar Ballangrud (Nor), 8 50 5
1932—Irving Jaffee (USA), 9 40 8
1936—Ivar Ballangrud (Nor), 8 19 6

10 000 METER SPEED SKATING

FIGURE SKATING—MEN

1924—Gillis Grafstrom (Swe)
1928—Gillis Grafstrom (Swe)
1932—Karl Schafer (Austria)
1936—Karl Schafer (Austria)

FIGURE SKATING—WOMEN

1924—Mrs H Szabo Plank (Austria)
1928—Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)
1932—Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)
1936—Miss Sonja Henie (Nor)

FIGURE SKATING—PAIRS

1924—Mrs Englemann T Berger, (Aus)
1928—Miss Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet (France)
1932—Mr & Mrs Pierre Brunet (France)
1936—Miss Maxie Herber, Ernest Baier (Germany)

SKIING—18 KILO RACE

1924—Torlief Haug (Nor), 1 14 8
1928—Johan Grottums Braaten (Nor), 1 37 1
1932—Sven Utterstrom (Swe), 1 23 07
1936—None

40 KILO SKI RELAY

1936—Finland, 2 41 33

SKIING—50 KILO RACE

1924—Torlief Haug (Nor), 4 44 32
1928—P E Hedlund (Swe), 4 52 03
1932—Vali Saarinen (Fin), 4 28
1936—Ellis Viklund (Swe), 3 30 11

SKI JUMPING

1924—Jacob Thams (Norway)
1928—Alfred Anderson (Norway)
1932—Birger Ruud, (Norway)
1936—Birger Ruud (Norway)

HOCKEY

1924—Canada
1928—Canada
1932—Canada
1936—Great Britain

OLYMPIC WINTER SPORTS CHAMPIONS 1928-1936—*Continued*

BOB SLEDDING—(Skeleton Race)

1924—Scherrer (Switzerland)
1928—Jack Heaton (USA)
1932—None

BOB SLEDDING—(4 Man Team)

1932—USA (Billy Fiske driver)
1936—Switzerland.

BOB SLEDDING—(5 Man Team)

1928—USA (Billy Fiske driver)
1932—None
1936—None

BOB SLEDDING—(2 Man Team)

1932—USA (J Hubert Stevens driver)
1936—USA (Ivan E Brown driver)

SKIING—COMBINED

1924—Torleif Haug (Norway)
1928—Johan Grottums Braaten (Nor)
1932—Johan Grottums Braaten (Nor)
1936—Oddbjorn Hagen (Nor)

PADDLE TENNIS AND PADDLE TENNIS (Platform)



FRANK P BEAL, secretary of the Community Council of New York originated Paddle Tennis in 1924 to provide children with a game that would teach them the rudiments of tennis Cognizant of a child s lack of strength and speed Beal devised a court which exactly halved that of tennis the dimensions of a double court being 39 by 18 feet Paddles were substituted for racquets, and the youngsters went ahead and had a lot of fun for themselves while acquiring the knack that might develop them into

liners
re fea

The ball used in paddle tennis is of sponge rubber The paddle is of laminated wood with a short handle so that a child easily can wield it

The game was intended for recreation centers and found immediate popularity It became a great favorite among youngsters not yet in their teens—or just in their teens Play schools them in the technique of lawn

tennis, and when they outgrew paddle tennis they usually showed imme

James K Cogswell and Fessenden S Blanchard, of Scarsdale, N Y, gave the game a try in 1928 They liked it but, of course, found the equip d things l similar

Tennis a raised wooden platform If it rains, or snows, it is only necessary to hitch a tar-

summer, and many do " explained Blanchard "Fun out of doors in the winter—and no need for skates"

The growth in the popularity of the game caused the organization of the American Paddle Tennis Association in 1938 Its membership has gradually increased until it now extends as far as Honolulu There are probably 50,000 paddle platform tennis players

The pioneer roofs were of canvas to be stretched when the day was blustery, or when the rains came, or snow flurried Most of them now have rigid roofs and floodlight equipment for day or night playing

PIGEON RACING



THE homing pigeon isn't the fastest bird that flies, but it can fly at greater speed for longer distances than any bird in the world

The record, so far as the U.S A. is concerned, appears to be held by a pigeon owned by Lewis F Curtis, Chestnut Hills, Mass In 1932, it won a 600 mile race in 9 hours and 27 seconds of consecutive flying, averaging 1,869 yards (over a mile) a minute all the way

In the ver[illegible]

[illegible] ...mpion long distance pigeon was bred by Lieut E S Peterson, of San Antonio, Texas, who was in charge of Navy pigeons during the first World War He bred and trained a bird that flew, in competition, from Maine to its home in Texas—more than 2 500 miles—and indications are that the flight was continuous

There are reports of other—and longer—flights, but none is authenti[illegible]

[illegible]

Century, when the Belgians revived it It gained so greatly in favor as [illegible] develop into the national sport

Other nations took it up and England became its stronghold There were more than 2,000,000 birds registered with the National Homing Union in London before the war, and it was estimated that more than $2 000 000 was awarded annually to owners of victorious pigeons The blue ribbon event among the tens of thousands of races was the Pigeon Derby, worth $2 500 to the winner

The pigeon breeding industry throughout the British Isles was one of magnitude and tens of millions of dollars were involved Perhaps more books and pamphlets have been published in England in recent years on pigeon racing than on any other sport

Tens of thousands of Engli[illegible] the early part of the present war [illegible] U S A for some of its fast bird[illegible] Army, especially the Signal Corps Unit, uses thousands of birds Whenever the use of radio might reveal the Allies' position or when other means of communication are rendered useless, the faithful birds were called into action

A pigeon named Yank, and U S branded as #42 873 gained a large measure of fame on May 7 1943 On that day it became apparent that the Axis forces in Tunisia were crumbling William W White, correspondent for the New York T[illegible] U S Signal [illegible]

[illegible] Los Angeles, and Private C Cletus Moert, of Louisville, took back the message, which was wrapped around a leg, and it was relayed to New York

The Royal Air Force which to increase the pigeon population to meet its needs, now raises them at all bomber stations, sends two pigeons along with each flight of a bomber Each bird is kept in a little box, which also contains a pencil, a piece of paper and a tiny message case

If ımportant ınformatıon ıs gaıned whıch cannot be sent by radıo, the message ıs wrıtten, ıt ıs placed ın the case, whıch ıs attached to the pıgeon's leg and he ıs released

If damage comes to the plane, and ıt ıs forced to land on water, the top of the box contaınıng the pıgeon ıs closed tıght, and the box ıs thrown overboard Later the box ıs retrıeved from the waters, the message ıs wrıtten and the bırd released for ıts flıght

One of the strange thıngs about the homıng pıgeon ıs ıts lack of need for oxygen Pıgeons have been kept ın aırtıght contaıners for hours, wıthout harm to them

The hero of the Royal Aır Force ıs 'Old Blonze," whıch had made more than 200 flıghts ın a bomber prıor to Dec 1st, 1943 Many other bırds have made over 100 trıps Gunfıre does not excıte them and they seem to relısh the trıps they make ın the planes

Pıgeon racıng held the status of only a very mınor sport ın the U S A untıl ıts leap ınto promınence ın 1926 due to efforts by Mrs G S Starr She was ınstrumental ın havıng pıgeon racıng as part of the Sesquı [illegible]

[illegible] Seaboard through 1927 [illegible]

mıllıon racıng pıgeons there were clubs ın every ımportant cıty ın the land, there were almost 20 000 breeders and owners wıth two natıonal organızatıons splıttıng supervısıon--the Amerıcan Pıgeon Racıng Unıon and the Internatıonal Federatıon

Almost all races were for prızes on the sweepstakes basıs Competıng owners put up an entrance fee and barrıng a small deductıon for the cost of stagıng the race the money was parcelled ınto prızes for the owners of wınnıng bırds Each club and each communıty has races of ıts own, some for young bırds the others for the older flıers The wınners of such events generally were entered ın the contests to determıne the natıonal champıons most conspıcuous of whıch were the Grand Natıonal and the Great Eastern for the old bırds wıth correspondıng races for the younger

The traınıng of pıgeons starts as soon as they are matured enough to make sustaıned flıght wıthout undue straın A half dozen youngsters are taken to a poınt about 5 mıles from the cote and released wıth an older bırd He sets the pace and gets the lıttle fellows back home Later the young ones are lıberated sıngly When they have learned to go home ın dırect flıght, over the 5 mıle course, the route graduall) ıs lengthened up to 50 or 60 mıles after whıch they are recognızed as ready to partıcıpate ın races among theır own kınd

T[illegible] the wınter and the racıng sea[illegible] Each succee[illegible] maxımum

decided upon its reached, after which follow the champion races to conclude the old bird season around about July 1st

The maximum distance for old birds was fixed at 400 miles by some racing clubs with 600 more generally favored A few races have been at 700 up to 1000 miles

The young bird racing season begins about Sept 1st and lasts 6 to 8 weeks The usual maximum distance is 200 miles, with a few clubs averaging 300 mile races and some a trifle farther

Before races are flown surveyors, for a nominal sum, visit the cotes to ascertain the distance between them and the exact starting point, so that the distance could be divided into the flying time to establish the average miles per hour which determines the winner

The pigeon is handed to the Race Committee and, before the bird is

ng on

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umber

rd an

electric clock technically called a timing machine These are set at correct time, sealed and handed to the competitor, usually on shipping night,

ated point, and lib-

to his cote is auto-

the start In other

instances, the time is arranged and the one with the best average is winner

As time nears for a bird to get back to his cote, the owner proceeds to haunt the cote waiting for his bird so he can time his return When the bird is sighted everything is done to get him into his cote, so the owner can unfasten the band The instant he does this, the band is dropped into a device in the clock which automatically registers the time the instant the door is clamped shut

Later, the judges call around, note the time of the tag dropping, check the tag as the one issued to that particular bird, and when this is done with all contestants the decision as to the winner is made known

At the conclusion of each race the owner of the bird quickly makes an examination of the chest of his bird If the flesh under the breast feathers is blue, it indicates the bird is not in tip top condition, and he is given more practise flights to harden him If the flesh has been turned red by the friction of the wind, that indicates fitness

Racing pigeons are raised on a special diet This includes Argentine corn, red wheat, field pies, Kaffir corn, maple peas, which have an exceptionally high protein content, hemp seed, millet, rice, buckwheat, hulled oats and vetch

William F D smer of W... D C ... of the foremost breeders and

rd capable of flying 500

miles on the day of liberation was the aim of every fancier, and only a few achieved it Less than 100 such pigeons were known The vast improve-

ntific breeding and by putting
hat, on race day, they are in

The value of pedigree registration of the birds became so important
created,
rpose is

FAMOUS RACING PIGEONS

(From the archives of the Congress of American Pigeon Fanciers, Inc, and supplied by H F Dismer, of Washington D C)

Eureka (#1143), winner of the disastrous race, Havana to Washington, July 4, 1928, and the only survivor of the 28 liberated birds, owned by Roy Mathews, Washington, D C

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won a 200 mile young bird race, until 1938—eight continuous of
racing, owned by W F Dismer, Washington, D C

Yank, described in text of this article

Claire Ree (#2761), flew 500 miles on day of toss, flew 600 miles in 1938, won Grand International race, 600 miles, 1939 Owned by E Lang Miller, Buffalo

Zenith (#1677), won 736 mile Chattanooga New York race, 1931, averaging 1,237 59 yards per minute—a remarkable performance, owned by Wunderlich Brothers, Elmhurst, L I

Fast Time (#1755), won many great races at all distances, including 600 mile Grand International in 1938, competing against 1,502 other birds

any minor and major races, a specialist
William J Fierstein, Bladenburg, Md

Clark G Sterzer, Washington, D S

Centennial Queen (#1672), flew 1,000 miles in two days in 1936, speed average 1,108 yards per minute, route Duluth Minn, to Dallas, Tex., owned by P P Dransfield, Dallas

Two Forty (#579), flew in 29 500 mile races Owned by William Melville, Baltimore

Mister Corrigan (#763), made the fastest two-way flight as an Army Messenger

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING

PISTOLS and revolvers come under the classification of "small firearms"

The pistol was perfected by Caminello Vitelli in about 1540 He lived in an ancient city in the Florentine Province of Italy Its earliest name was Pistoria Later—in Vitelli s time—it became Pistola The weapon derives its name from that of the town which since Vitelli s invention has become world famous for its pistols Vitelli s original pistol was single barrelled but through the succeeding centuries there was developed the double barrelled weapon

Historians generally ignore that "the shot that was heard around the world was fired from

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The first definite record of a pistol shooting match—simply for the sport of the contest—is found in the papers of 1860 The identity of all the contestants is not known But Captain John Travers of Missouri emerged as the champion The targets were 9 inch china plates, and the shooting distance was 100 feet The Captain shattered 11 plates in 15 shots

The revolver principle was hit upon in England several centuries ago

le pepper box" The revolver as made became a curiosity It remained for he Tower of London along in the early

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he revolver became a reality and first was used in warfare against the eminole Indians in Florida in 1837

Colt's career as a revolver manufacturer was not serene. The revolver was not accepted as a success in the Seminole campaign of 1837, and the reports made by the soldiers using it decided the government to stick to the pistol Business for Colt's factory virtually collapsed and, in 1842, he was forced into bankruptcy

But Colt refused to concede that the revolver was not a weapon of greater worth than the pistol He continued his experiments and produced in 1846 a revolver that was practical Certain army officers approved it so highly that in 1847, when war was declared against Mexico, the government awarded Colt an "experimental order" for 1,000 revolvers Colt raised sufficient funds to erect a small plant in Whitneyville, Conn, turned out revolvers in record time, and these new hand guns, proving themselves even beyond Colt's claim, started Colt on his way to a vast fortune and founded the revolver making industry

Down through the years revolvers have undergone many changes as regards the number of chambers These ranged from 5 to 8, according to the different ideas of manufacturers, and there were many experiments in the length of the barrel and the general size of the revolver before the present standard was decided upon

W F ("Buffalo Bill") Cody popularized the revolver shortly after the [illegible]

keen marksmen defeating all of them, it was charged that he had intro duced mercury into the cartridges, and that this had an effect like a spray of liquid lead

In 1880 Ira Paine attracted still more attention to pistol and revolver shooting by exhibitions throughout the U S A A year later he went to Europe and astonished inhabitants there by his marksmanship He used [illegible]

in giving recognition to the sport

The Massachusetts Rifle Association adopted for pistol and revolver shooting the 8 inch target which was then used on rifle ranges This target has long been obsolete on the rifle ranges but is now known as the "Standard American" pistol target and is used for all revolver and pistol competition except Army qualifications

The first pistol and revolver matches for national championships were at Sea Girt, N J, in 1900, as a part of the National Championships program of the National Rifle Association In 1902 these events were, by act of Congress, merged into the newly constituted "National Matches" which have since been held annually by the N R A in cooperation with the War Department The same plan of classification on a national scale is now applied to pistol shooters as to riflemen The National Rifle Association

Regional, State and local tournaments ... shooters ... Canada ... during peace years

FAMOUS MARKSMEN

Although still enjoyed by a steadily shrinking group of experts, the old ...

the 38 Special Generally speaking the modern "hand gunner" competes with both the "pistol" and revolver although a few officers and men of the Regular Services naturally have specialized with the pistols

Outstanding in this group of "pistoleers" are Lt Col C A Ban U S A, and Colonel Wm J Whaling U S M C

Few will ...

Al Hem ...

ever typ ... to shoot There is no choice between th ... between them they hold most of the outdoor pistol and revolver records Other "giants" in this field are Major Walter Walsh U S M C R P M Chapman, U S Border Patrol, Garfield Huddleston Kansas City Police C A Brown, U S M C R, and T C Barrier, U S M C

PLAYING CARDS



HISTORIANS who have attempted to track down the ... card are not in accord in their finding ... others to the Persians, and a few con... been the creators

Stanley A Cohen, in his book, "The Origin and History of Playing Cards," offers belief that the first cards were created in ancient Hindustan and he has supporters in this belief There is enough coherent proof of

the antiquity of the playing card to cancel the claim of France that cards first were devised there in about 1392 A D , as a means of diversion for the mad King, Charles IX

D W Timberlake, of the U S Playing Card Company, telling of a pack of cards believed to be over 1,000 years old, now in the museum of

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hands She is holding in each hand a wand, a cup, a sword and a ring—the identical symbols on the first pack of cards which appeared in Europe in the 13th Century

The "Complete Book of Games," by Clement Wood and Gloria Goddard, states that cards originated in the Orient and were designed to teach military tactics, that a Chinese dictionary of 1678 A D says they were [illegible], that

Others believe the Crusaders introduced playing cards to Europe, while another faction feels it might have been roving bands of gypsies who were responsible, because cards first were used to tell fortunes England France, Spain and Italy all claim to be the original European nation to have playing cards But the first definite mention of cards being in use in Europe was made in Italy in 1209 A D

The earliest decks used in Italy were called 'atouts,' consisting of 22 cards, and had no different suits They served only to tell fortunes Later, when the Italians determined to play games with cards they added 56 cards to the deck, making it 78 and called these 'tarot " They played with all 78 cards, and the "tarot," or deck suit, was divided into 4 suits The designs of the suits were the same as those shown in the hands of the Hindu Goddess—cups, swords, wands and ring (a symbol for money)

When cards did get into Europe, people of different nations quickly took to creating a variety of games France became the center for the card making trade in the 14th century All cards were cut out by hand and then hand painted This made them quite costly, and ownership of decks, naturally, was limited to the wealthy classes

Through the early 14th Century, cards were used both for fortune telling and for parlor games In about 1375 A D , the players devised some games where the chance element became involved, and that was the beginning of the use of playing cards for gambling purposes

About 1500, when the demand for cards became so great that artists could not meet it, some one started the practice of engraving on wooden blocks and printing from these It was perhaps then that the original symbols were changed, and hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades succeeded the

wand, cup, sword and ring, although no one ever has been able to fix the exact date of the change, or the reason for it.

The only fully established fact is that prior to 1500, there was no fixed number of cards in a deck, the packs ranging from 60 to 78 cards, and symbols being the ancient wand, cup, sword, and ring, and that the next chapter reveals that in Queen Elizabeth's time (1558 1603) a deck con sisted of 52 cards, with the numbers and symbols of today The Queen was an inveterate gambler at cards

Whoever designed the deck of today must have had inclination toward the astrological arts Fifty two cards—52 weeks in the year The 12 court emblems represent 12 months and 13 cards in each suit represent the sun, plus the 12 signs of the zodiac The four suits indicate the four seasons of the year The heart is the symbol of spring and love, the trefoil, or clover leaf, called club for card purposes, symbolizes summer and knowledge, the diamond, autumn and wealth, and the spade is winter—labor and death

The four kings pictured on the cards are David, Alexander, Caesar, and Charlemagne The identity of the Queens is not fixed

It is not known what game—or games—were played with cards before Queen Elizabeth's time, there is no indisputable data on that subject. But Elizabeth and her friends were players at the first card game of definite existence It was called 'Ruff and Honours," and was the granddaddy of all modern card games About 1680 the rules of that game were changed, and so was the name It became "Swabbers," and was played with many variations About 15 or 20 years later a group of gentlemen who played at cards in the Crown Coffee House, in London under leadership of Sir Jacob de Bouverie, Viscount of Folkstone, picked up the best features of "Ruff and Honours," plus those of "Swabbers," and added some ideas of their own to produce a new game which included many intricate plays and called for great concentration

If they ever gave a name to their games it is not known now But it always was played in silence, and the kibitzers of that era were enjoined "Whist! —which means 'keep still"—or silence The kibitzers proceeded to refer to the game as "Whist —and so this hybrid of "Ruff and Honours" and "Swabbers" became known as ' Whist," which graduated into Bridge Whist then to Auction Bridge, and the Contract Bridge of today There are now more than 25 variations of the original Whist game played throughout the world

Among the earliest books which dealt generally with card games was "The Complete Gamester" by Cotton, in about 1674 It concerned all forms of parlor games—chess, checkers, dominoes, etc , barely mentioning the card game of "Ruff and Honours" Another book and one which dis [illegible] "Whist" [illegible] "The Court Gamester" by Richard Seymour in 1779

titled "A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist"

Hoyle, who was born in England in 1672, and died August 29, 1769, at the age of 97, had been a teacher of Whist for many years prior to 1742 Because there were no standard rules for the game, considerable confusion resulted when complicated situations arose, and there were countless arguments Hoyle wrote his own ideas as to proper play, intending them merely for his friends, his pupils, and their friends Yet these rules of 1742 governed Whist until 1864—a lapse of 122 years—during which time tens of millions of persons all over the world had become Whist devotees and played "according to Hoyle "

[illegible]

ject of cards The name, however, was picked up by a publishing house as being an authoritative sounding one for cards, and has been in use ever since.

The Spaniards brought playing cards into this country in the 16th Century, while the first English cards were introduced by settlers in 1607, via [illegible]

However, there was much play at whist before the War, in and around Philadelphia, due to Benjamin Franklin bringing back with him from Europe, in 1767, a variation of the original game, and which in Europe was, for no known reason, called "Boston Whist." Franklin, a card playing enthusiast, taught the game to his many friends, and it became very popular, into the 1770 s in the Philadelphia area

In the late 1850's various groups of players took exception to some of [illegible] outmoded This led to a revision of

[illegible]

whist rules, and the basic regulations of Hoyle's games were all that remained

Whist, Contract Bridge, and Auction Bridge always were played with a 52 card deck until 1937, when a 65 card deck was introduced and used for bridge play under rules that cover the extra 13 cards The new suit was called 'Royals' in Europe, 'Greens" in Austria, because of the color of the suit, and "Eagles" in the U S.A The 65 card suit was created by Dr Walther H W Marseille, of Vienna, about 1927, for parlor trick use

The new deck found little favor among American whist and bridge players

Card games customarily are divided into a number of major groups, which are Whist Group, which includes many variations of the original whist games, as well as the variations of bridge, the Euchre Group, including all forms of euchre, "500," rams, loo, etc , the All Four Group, which includes seven up, auction pitch, pedro, cinch, etc., the Bezique Group, which includes variations of bezique, pinochle, 66, clabber, pequot, etc ,

games, cooncan, casino, etc, ... oup, including 21, baccarat, ...

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... Ger ... The ... when they brought the game to the U S A and gave its name, it sounded like "pinochle," and that has been the American name since

The origin of poker has intrigued many. Its remote ancestors were gilet, followed by berlan, then bouillotte, after which came ambigu, known as "brag" in England In brag, only 20 cards were used in the game This, like late day poker, was a game of bluff, and Seymour, in the "Court Gamester," of 1719, describes the technique of brag as follows

"The game calls for looks and gestures as will so deceive an unskillful ...

The French played a similar game, but called it "poque" Those who settled in what now is Louisiana took their cards and their "poque" game with them Soon afterward Persians arrived with a game known as "nas" played with 52 cards The French proceeded to play poque with a 52 card deck, altering the original rules to meet the added 32 cards, and the other people in Louisiana changed the name to "poker"

R F Foster, in his "Foster's Complete Hoyle," says

"The first mention we have of poker in print is in 'Green's Reformed Gambler', which contains a description of a game of poker played on a river steamer in 1834"

The river was the Mississippi

FAMOUS CONTRACT BRIDGE PLAYERS

M A Lightman, Memphis, John R Crawford, Charles H Goren Mrs Olive Peterson, Sidney Silodor, Mrs Benjamin Golder, all of Philadelphia Oswald Jacoby, Edward J Hymes, Lee Hazen, Fred D Caplan, Peter Leventritt, Charles J Solomon, Dr Richard Ecker, all of New York

Also David Burnstone, of California, Richard Fry and Sam Fry, Great Neck, L I, P A Lightner, Howard Schenken, Mrs A M Sobel Mrs Howard L Zachs, Henry J Fishbein, B J Becker, all of New York, Mrs Ralph C Young, Philadelphia

Also Mrs Margaret W Wagner, Atlanta, R C Bayliss and Mrs Bay

[illegible]

Zedtwitz

Also, Alexander Weiss, Charles Sanders, Charles Whitebrook, Jack Shore, Ralph Hirschberg, Ambrose Casner Robert von Engel, Tobias Stone, all of New York, A M Goldstein, Brooklyn, Sam Katz, Milburn, N J, Bertram Lebhar, Jr, New Rochelle, N Y

And, of course, Eli Culbertson and Mrs Josephine Culbertson

POLO



Polo is described as "a game, played on horseback, with a ball and stick"

It may be one of the most ancient of games, it could be—and perhaps is—one of the more modern

Over a long period of time, it has been customary to accept a version that Persians played a game on horseback, called Chaugan, at least 4 000 years ago and that this was very much like polo F Herbet, a British historian, states

"The British Museum contains many interesting drawings which leave no doubt that the ancient game of Chaugan is identical with the modern game of polo"

[illegible] years [illegible] as not [illegible] have used horses in so gruelling a game of polo inasmuch as the horse was not developed sufficiently in size to carry a man on his back until 1700 to 2000 years ago?

The historians further confuse the situation by declaring that the game lapsed from the time of the ancient Persians, admit it had no history from then until 1862 A D, when they say it was brought out of Manipur, a native state in Indo-China, and played in Punjab, India, under modern rules

In brief, one faction, placing its dependence upon the drawing, insists that (1) polo was a game 20 centuries before horses were large enough to be ridden, and (2) that the game lapsed for many centuries from civilized world view, but was kept alive through all that time by small tribes in Indo-China

Another version of the origin of polo, and one with the backing of logic, is this

A tribe of horsemen from Manipur visited Punjab, in 1862, and, for the benefit of British Army officers, put on an exhibition of wild riding One of them called for hitting a ball with a stick, while racing up and down field There were no goal posts, no goal lines The only reason for the act appeared to be to show the variety of stunts After the entertainment was over, one of the officers, pointing to the odd looking ball, asked, through an interpreter, what it was

The reply came "Pulu"

Which is a description of willow root, from which the ball was made

A few days later, the officers decided to try to imitate some of the fancy riding Someone provided a willow root ball The officers made some sticks, and began hitting the ball up and down the field, having, as they put it, 'a go at this polo" which was what they called the willow root ball But this didn't involve any definite contest So the next time they rode, they fixed goal lines, chose up sides, and the game they played was a crude form of modern polo

There was no limit as to the size of the teams at first All who cared to play could play, but the sides had to be equal In time, because there were too many players to be accomodated on the limited field the size of a team was limited, a number of teams were organized the rules were

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by formation of the Hurlingham Club which has been the governing body for polo in the British Empire ever since

James Gordon Bennett, American multi millionaire, and a great sports man, saw polo played while on a visit to England in the 1870s He was greatly impressed Other Americans of wealth were equally enthusiastic Bennett arranged for a game to be played at Dickel's Riding Academy in New Yc

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outdoors

of the players, but the game caught their fancy, and plans were made for the creation of more teams, and an impromptu schedule for 1877 indoor play was arranged

The American game was indoors until about 1880 Then the outdoor

game was tried In 1885 the Americans weren't sure whether they played the outdoor games as well as the British, and decided to make a test They invited England to send over its crack team—the one which had won the "Championship of the British Empire" in the first polo tournament in 1877, or any other combination it might select

The match on the best 2 out-of 3 basis, was played in Newport, R I ir [illegible]

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show that the U S A players won 8, as against 3 for Great Britain

Over a long span of years, the horses used for play at polo were of no special type or breed But as the popularity of the sport spread to all parts of the world and the players came to recognize the mighty importance of the horse in the outcome of the game, there began concentration on the breeding of horses especially for polo playing purposes

The most courageous animal known to man is the polo horse of today, formerly referred to as the "polo pony"

Other animals, in moments of savage fury, display an insane ferocity and a blind courage Some show an intensity of rage, and an immunity to pain [illegible] momentary emotions they

Life for him when it is active, demands that he eagerly go into "rideoff" collision with another horse and, then having done that, to repeat con cussions until his rider calls for another mount—or death ends the hurt from the shocks and fractures he has suffered

Polo horses are, while in full pursuit, speeded up to 25 miles an hour It's a 50 mile an hour impact when they meet in a fast "rideoff" But they take what the fates deal out to them, right themselves and go hell bent again—again—and again—with the high courage of martyrs ready to die for a cause

Pain cuts body wracking jolts—these are the lot of a polo horse But the truly great polo horse never reckons consequences He knows what is expected of him—and he does it Never does he purposely halt his momentum in going into a "rideoff" Nor does he ever dodge contact during any moment in the game

When the average race horse has done nothing but run six furlongs—time about 1 minute and 13 seconds—over an especially prepared track, the task is regarded as so exhausting that he is given from 4 to 7 days rest The polo horse spurts almost as fast as a race horse absorbs 20 to 50 "body checks" in an afternoon of polo conflict, and the next day you find him out on the field practicing for some new adventure

Polo horses are not of any special breed, nor are they of any definite size

In brief, one faction, placing its dependence upon the drawing insists that (1) polo was a game 20 centuries before horses were large enough to be ridden, and (2) that the game lapsed for many centuries from civilized world view, but was kept alive through all that time by small tribes in Indo China

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There was no limit as to the size of the teams at first All who cared to play could play, but the sides had to be equal In time, because there were too many players to be accomodated on the limited field the size of a team was limited, a number of teams were organized, the rules were constantly changed, and the game became a favorite in and around Punjab

Polo remained solely a game in India until 1869 when some of the 10th Hussars, returning to England, carried back the polo idea, introduced it and the sport swept quickly into fa[illegible] Teams [illegible] organized throughout England I [illegible] w game ther [illegible] 73 by formation of the Hurlingham Club, which has been the governing body for [illegible] at sports ma[illegible] po[illegible] played while on a visit to England in the 1870s He was greatly impressed Other Americans of wealth were equally enthusiastic Bennett arranged for a game to be played at Dickel s Riding Academy in New York, which had a large floor area The year was 1876, which perhaps was the first indoor game, all those in India and England being played outdoors Attendance at the pioneer match was limited mainly to relatives of the players, but the game caught their fancy, and plans were made for the creation of more teams, and an *impromptu* schedule for 1877 indoor play was arranged

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game was tried In 1885 the Americans weren't sure whether they played

or any other combination it might select

The match, on the best 2 out-of-3 basis, was played in Newport, R I in 1886 The British won the first game, 10 to 4, and apologized for not doing better, claiming to be still wobbly from a rough sea voyage They proved that this was a truthful alibi by defeating the Americans, 14 to 2, in the second game, and took home the International Polo Challenge Cup

Spasmodically through the 57 years since then, the British and Americans have met in competition, and the summary of those championships

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in this era In the years when the height was limited to 14 2 hands, they

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polo mare However, odd as it may seem, harness horses cannot be bred to make good polo horses

The training of a horse for polo is a task which requires endless patience, and perhaps four years of unceasing work The first job of the trainer is to ... NEVER DOES ... ous ... ings expected of a saddle horse, he is broken for polo

... ad, so as to accustom ... , the horse must learn ... ad resume stride with no real loss of momentum In short, he becomes an equine acrobat

Then the real test is made A horse may respond to all other requirements, but if he rebels at collision he is of no use in polo Many horses learn their lessons perfectly ... the required ... are put into the ... collision with much weaker animals As they bump off this group ... over the ... graduated to service in slow and ordinary matches

The best of this group, after a season or so, are advanced to faster and even faster classes and then—if they are truly great—are used in matches of national and international importance

At the outset a youngster is worth little more than his keep As he advances in knowledge, his value increases When he has become a star in international contests, he is worth from $1,000 up to $10,000—or more—according to how much a poloist may need him

The highest price ever paid for a polo horse was in 1928 when Laddie Stanford parted with $22 000 for "Jupiter" This animal was bred in the Argentine, brought here for use in an international match by the Argentines, was sold to Stanford by the Argentines

After the contest concluded Jupiter never amounted to much

... full blooded ... wasn t much ... but after training became a polo sensation

Ga [illegible]
him [illegible]
Texa [illegible]
rang[illegible]
brilliance He was "tops" for more than a decade, one of the most enduring animal champions in history

The cost of training a horse for polo is huge The danger of his cripplement or death is great A star poloist must have many horses for a crucial combat Because this is so, polo remains, so far as important conflicts are concerned, a rich man's game

FAMOUS POLO PLAYERS

Tommy Hitchcock, Jr generally is rated as the greatest polo player of all time He first gained international stardom in 1921, was outstanding in all matches thereafter, and was one of America's most brilliant defenders in the last of the series, in 1939

Larry Waterbury and Monte Waterbury were wonder men in their day, as were Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Devereaux Milburn Louis E Stoddard, Malcolm Stevenson, Tommy Hitchcock, Sr, J E Cowdin, R L Agassiz, R La Montagne, J W Webb E A S Hopping

Major Louis A Beard was headed for the heights when an injury ended his career

Among the later day American polo players of greatness are Winston F C Guest, E J Boeseke, Jr, Steward B Iglehart, Michael G Phipps, Raymond Guest, Elbridge T Gerry, Cecil Smith Eric Pedley, William Post, II, Cyril Harrison, Seymour H Knox James P Mills, J C Rathbone and Robert E Strawbridge, Jr

The foreign stars have included

F M Freake, Lord Wodehouse L S Cheape, Vivian Locket, L Lacey, [illegible] l (India), [illegible] Maharaja of Jalpur [illegible] Roark (India) Also [illegible] rtin (Eng), Enrique Alberdi [illegible] Andrada (Arg), G Goulburn Ashton (Aus), Maj A H Williams (India), James Hay Ashton (Aus), Robt Ralph Ashton (Aus), Lt Col Eric G Atkinson (India), G S Bain (S Africa) [illegible] Gardner (Eng) Ian Gibson (S Africa), [illegible] Africa), Spencer [illegible] L Lacey (Arg), [illegible] E E Pope (So [illegible] Reynal (Arg), Robert Skene (Australia), Capt H C Walford (India)

INTERNATIONAL POLO RESULTS

1886	G B 2	U S A 0
1900	G B 1	U S A 0
1902	G B 2	U S A 1
1909	U S A 2	G B 0
1911	U S A 2	G B 0
1913	U S A 2	G B 0
1914	G B 2	U S A 0
1921	U S A 2	G B 0
1924	U S A 2	G B 0
1927	U S A 2	G B 0
1930	U S A 2	G B 0
1936	U S A 2	G B 0
1939	U S A 2	G B 0

(1900 game not official)

Summary Games won, U S A 19, G B 7, including 1900 game

In 1928 the U S A defeated Argentina, 2 to 1

The last of the international polo matches for possession of the International Polo Championship Cup was [illegible] Great Britain in straight games—11-7 Michael Phipps Thomas Hitchcock, F C Guest as back, made up the American team The British team was Robert Skene Aldan Roark, Gerald Balding and Eric Tyrrell Martin as back

In the first game the scoring was Phipps 4, Hitchcock, 4, Guest, 2, Iglehart, 1, Balding 3 Skene, 3 Roark, 1 In the second Hitchcock 4 Phipps, 3, Guest, 1, Iglehart, 1, Skene, 2, Roark, 1, Tyrrell-Martin, 1

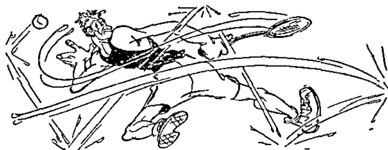
BASIC RULES OF POLO

Polo—outdoors—is played by teams of four men No 1 man, No 2 man, No 3 man and the No 4 man, usually called the back A game is made up of 8 chukkers (periods) of play, of 7½ minutes each The field is 300 yards long 150 wide, but can be extended by mutual consent of captains, with the approval of the officials One point is scored each time the ball is driven between the uprights, which are 24 feet apart

The ball is of willow root 3¼ inches in diameter, and 5½ ounces in weight The players use mallets similar in shape to those for croquet

Indoor polo calls for a 3 man team Playing rules are the same as for outdoors, except the size of the playing field is limited to the enclosure limits

RACQUETS



permitted to play games of their fancy in the prison yard during "recess" There is evidence that handball was popular, and that some prisoners substituted pieces of flat board for the palms of their hands when hitting the ball

The first racquets champion of which there is mention was Robert Mackay, an inmate of the Fleet Street Gaol (Jail) in London, at about the time most historians think the game was invented

Charles Dickens, in "Pickwick Papers," supports the jail house as the possible birth place of the game, by presenting a picture of the inmates … The prison game was played ag…

… Racquet and Tennis Club, of New York, in a bulletin sent to the New York Public Library in May 1936, offered the conclusion that racquets began as a game in the early tennis courts in the 16th Century, where it was played without set rules He does not dispute the adoption of the game by prisoners

Until the early part of the 19th Century, racquets was a game for the masses in England Then they abandoned it for no known reason It lapsed for a while, was revived in schools and then was adopted by the socialites as a game exclusively their own Many changes were made in the method of play, the game was moved indoors and became housed in huge, four wall courts which cost between $100 000 and $250 000 to construct

Play in the United States is limited to about 6 clubs of the ultra exclusive kind, and the galleries are so small that the games can be witnessed only by a few hundred persons at a time

The rise of racquets from jails and taverns to its present high respectability, began with its introduction in 1822 into the Harrow School in England. The open courts gave way to closed, roofed in ones, the first of which

was built at Woolwich by the Royal Artillery In 1853 the old Princes Club was built in London especially for racquet play and from then racquets definitely became the game of the clubs, universities and government services

The game was introduced into the United States by way of Canada and also spread to Bombay, Calcutta, Malta, and Buenos Aires Edward H LaMontagne came from Canada about the middle of the 19th Century to awaken the multitude of New York sportsmen to racquets He found on his arrival in New York that there was already a court there It was on Allen Street off the Bowery It was a court of mystery No one to this day has learned when it was built, or who built it

In 1850 the first American court of whose origin there is a record, was built in the Broadway Racquet Club Then followed the Gymnasium Club in 1854 The New York Racquet Court Club, on 26th Street, numbering many of the leading sportsmen in its membership, built a court in 1875 The club flourished and grew until it had to move to new quarters on 43rd Street, where, in 1891 it opened under the new name of the Racquet and Tennis Club In 1918 the club took up its present palatial quarters on Park Avenue, which have since been the headquarters of court tennis and racquets devotees in the United States

In 1882 racquets was introduced at St Paul's School Concord, N H [illegible] the Tennis [illegible] adelphia [illegible] Chicago [illegible] l in 1906 the Illinois A C built a racquet court In 1909 the University Club of Chicago opened courts in its new quarters and in 1923 there was built the Racquet Club with the late Charles Williams of England in charge Detroit took up the game in 1903 St Louis in 1906, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh later

Then came the eclipse of the game's popularity The expensive courts were abandoned and play ceased in many places where it had known favor until today New York Boston Philadelphia and Tuxedo are the only active centers with occasional play in Chicago

FAMOUS RACQUETS PLAYERS

Clarence C Pell was perhaps the greatest of all the American amateur players He was U S A singles champion 12 times from 1915 to 1933 U S A doubles ch[illegible] with S G Mortimer 9 times won the [illegible] 14 times won the Canadian singles title [illegible] championships and carried away top honors in the British championships in 1925

Other great American amateurs were B S de Garmendia J S Tooker Clarence H Mackey, Payne Whitney, Larry Waterbury Reginald Fincke

S G Mortimer, J Richard Shaw and H D Sheldon, all of New York, Q A Shaw, Jr, H D Scott and Percy Haughton, of Boston, G H Brooke and E M Edwards, of Philadelphia, H F McCormick, of Chicago

The Canadian amateur stars included F F Rolland W R Miller, R E MacDougal, E Greenshields, H M Smith A S Cassils all of Montreal, Sir John Child, Ottawa

Lord Aberdare was one of Englands most brilliant players, winning singles and doubles championships in England, singles and doubles in Canada, and, the U S A doubles title in 1930, teamed with Dr H W Leatham

[illegible]

When Sir John retired, H J Gray claimed title Gray died and Joseph Gray claimed the honors H B Fairs defeated him Fairs died and Gray reclaimed title Peter Latham retired in 1902 In 1903 J Jamsetji of India, defeated another claimant, Gilbert Browne, of England Charles William defeated Jamsetji in 1911 Jack Soutar defeated Williams in 1913, but lost the title back to him in 1929, defended it against all comers, until his death, a few years ago

BASIC RULES OF RACQUETS

[illegible]

covers the entire court The walls and floor are made of cement, and are covered with a patented finish

A service line is painted on the front wall 9 feet, 7½ inches above the floor, and a wooden board is fixed to the bottom of the front wall, extending 27 inches up from the floor This is known as the "telltale" and the [illegible]

Another line runs from the back wall to the center of the short line forming [illegible]

a hundred balls may be used in a match The racquet is 30 inches long, weighs 8 to 10 ounces and has a circular head with a diameter of 7 or 8 inches

The method of play is as simple as in handball Fifteen points constitute a game, except when the score reaches 13 all or 14 all, when extra points are "set,' and matches are won by the best 3 or 5 games, or sometimes 4 of 7, in big championships

RIFLE SHOOTING

AMERICANS, as a group, are the greatest rifle shots in the world, as the last World War proved, and the present one is continuing to demonstrate For which there is reason—adequate reason Since pioneer days, Americans have been huntsmen and, in the times when they are not privileged to hunt, they continue to perfect their marksmanship by their devotion to rifle shooting as a sport

The story of the rifle and its development through the years is dealt with in the 'Firearms" section of this book—and so this shall be only the saga of the rifle shooters

Until 1871, when the National Rifle Association was organized, the rifle shooter who wanted a little practice between hunting seasons in the United States was very much on his own

Most target shooting, prior to 1871, was carried on either around the [illegible] ...ated to [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] n this [illegible] board to use as an aiming point

The distance between firing point and target varied from a minimum of 60 feet to a maximum around 40 rods

The purpose was to give the shooter experience for hunting with his rifle The usual position at these matches was offhand, with the shooter standing erect and firing his rifle from the shoulder with no other support to the gun

Another popular position, now obsolete called for the shooter to lie flat on the ground with the muzzle of his rifle resting on a log or stake

[illegible] the least pos[illegible] rest position

The early guns were muzzle loaders the propellant was black powder, and the projectile was a round ball, or a conical bullet, which was cast by the shooter

The loading was a very important part of each shooter's work These guns, when properly loaded, were very accurate within their limited range but would be far outclassed by a target rifle of today

What was happening in the U S A was being duplicated in England But the crude target shooting methods did not endure so long in England

as in the U S A because in 1860 England devised a target shooting range at Wimbledon where the tennis matches now are decided Before America could investigate these targets thoroughly, it was in the throes of the Civil War, and when hostilities ceased in 1865 the surviving soldiers were glad to put away their firearms and forget them

The following facts were supplied by F M Hackenjos, of the National Rifle Association

[illegible] lations were drawn to govern matches, making it possible, for the first time, for a shooter to compare his scores with those made at other places and at other times

The first large match held at Creedmoor was between a team representing the Ulster Rifle Club of Ireland, holders of the European championship and one from the Amateur Rifle Club of New York The match attracted [illegible] 957 to 921

Those early and effective activities of the National Rifle Association established shooting as a national sport, and started shooters on the quest for [illegible] hunter and military shooter the increase in velocity meant that it was not necessary to be quite as accurate in estimating the distance he was from his target.

In the black powder days the bullet velocity ranged from 1 000 to 1,500 feet per second By 1900 the Army service cartridge using a lighter bullet and smokeless powder, had a velocity of 2,000 feet per second Bullet velocity has steadily increased until today we have one commercially loaded which travels at the rate of 4,100 feet per second when leaving the muzzle of the gun

[illegible] than 3,000 clubs now are affiliated with the national body, including senior [illegible] Scouts, and [illegible]

All official rifle shooting tournaments are under the auspices of the

National Rifle Association, with headquarters in Washington D C Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the organization annually distributed trophies worth $50 000 and at least $3 500 in cash prizes

The rifle and revolver championships were conducted at the magnificent range at Camp Perry, Ohio where many world records were established and the contestants most of them district municipal or sectional champions totalled more than 3 000 annually

C B Lister Secretary Treasurer of the National Rifle Association wrote

"Both rifle and pistol shooting are organized through the medium of the National Rifle Association in this country and the International Shooting Union for international competition In addition the International Olympic Committee has a Rifle Section and a Pistol Section and additional international events are arranged directly between the National Rifle Association of America and similar national associations in other countries

In addition to the international events we have the Annual National Championships which are fired with the assistance of the Army and Marine Corps at Camp Perry Ohio and which include championships for both Service type small arms and for match type weapons

"The next step below the National Championships are the Regional affairs which are held under the supervision of the National Association next below that the State Championships District Championships and local tournaments in that order

"The entire competitive program is divided into sections for the small bore (22 c

The h

the A

sectio

Pistol matches for center fire revolvers (32 caliber or larger) and matches for the 22 caliber rim fire pistols and revolvers

Service Rifle shooters are automatically classified by their Army qualifications All small bore rifle shooters and all pistol and revolver shooters are classified by the National Rifle Association on the basis of scores made in the ... sharpshooter

indoor and h powered ... 500 yards 600 ng the stan- (outdoors) ... recognized ranges the

It may surprise many to learn that rifle and pistol shooting are as well organized on an international basis as tennis and considerably better organized ... basis we are ... se we do not ... ause there is no commercial aspect to the shooting game and no gate receipts to encourage officials or competitors "

a and pistol programs have been

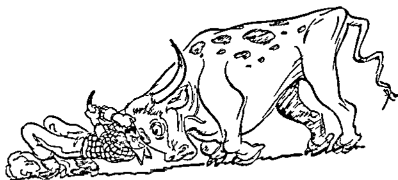
age"

FAMOUS RIFLE SHOTS

Some riflemen have gained their fame with rifles having service sights, others with telescopic sights and some by the use of the small bore rifle Mostly these men specialized with their own type of gun, but some were splendid shots with any kind of gun

Among the outstanding riflemen of all time must be included W H Richard of Ohio, K K V Casey of Delaware, Comdr C T Osburn U S N, Lt Comdr Thurman Randle, U S N R, Colonel Sidney Hinds, U S A, Major Emmett Swanson, U S M C R, and a long list of officers and enlisted men from the U S Marine Corps, U S Infantry Engineers and Cavalry who established record after record during the period 1920-40

RODEO AND ROPING



RODEO is a Spanish word, meaning "roundup," and is pronounced ro day-o The Americans borrowed it, because of its all inclusive explanation, when they began running big herds of cattle on the plains and needed some word to describe the procedure

In those early years, cattle and horses roamed an open range There were no wire fences to keep them on their owner's property So herds began to mix with each other Annually, cowboys from the different ranches would roundup all the animals they could find, and drive them into some central place Owners then would pick out their cattle by the brand that was on them

In the case of calves born since a previous roundup, the ownership easily

was established because the calves kept close to their mothers So the owner of the cow branded the calf, and, thereafter, it was officially identified as his possession

As the years went on, and herds increased in size, and as "rustlers" began to steal vast numbers of unattended cattle, ranchmen started to put wires around their property Since then the wanderings of the cattle have been limited to the cordon of fences The need for the roundup practically ceased

[illegible]

Since big roundups no longer are necessary there are no more amateur rodeos The word now is applied to contests which are staged by promoters of such affairs throughout the United States In summer, these are outdoors, in winter, indoors

The first inter-camp rodeo was put on in about 1870 The first at which [illegible] lgary, Canada, the "Roundup," [illegible] " in Cheyenne, Wyoming have been the most important of summer rodeos

Before the war, a rodeo was conducted somewhere in U S A , Canada or Mexico at least 300 days in the year Many former cowboys made it a profession, and hundreds of youngsters, who never were cowhands, took up "rodeoing " States like New York, New Jersey and others, thousands of miles removed from the plains, produced "wild west riders "

Rodeos, as a form of international sport, gained real impetus in 1928 with a formation of the Rodeo Association of America, which has been the governing body ever since Prior to that time, the different rodeos had different rules, many competed with each other, and there was great confusion everywhere Now rodeos are run off on a non conflicting schedule like big league baseball, and it is possible for all the riding stars to appear at all towns on the circuit

To determine champions in each event, the R A A established a system of point awards Shows were classified according to the amount of prize money offered Class A shows were permitted to offer 1 000 points for each association event, first 400, second 300, third 200 and fourth 100 Class B shows gave 750 points—300, 225, 150 and 75 Class C shows 500—split 200, 150, 100 and 50, and Class D shows 250—100, 75, 50 and 25

At present eight events are listed by the Association At the end of the year points are totalled, and the cowboy having the largest number of points in each event is designated as champion of that event, while the man who has won the greatest total number of points for all the events is acclaimed the All Around Champion

The eight events which enter into determining the All Around Champion are

Bronc Riding—Riding a bronc with saddle and one rein, time limit 8

Bulldogging (or Steer Wrestling)—Dogger leaps off horse, grasps steer by horns, and twists him down so animal lies flat on the ground. Tripping steer prohibited. Event timed.

Calf Roping—Roper must rope calf, throw him by hand, and tie three feet together. Event timed.

Steer Decorating—Similar to bulldogging, except decorator places rubber band on animal's nose, or ribbon on horn, instead of twisting down. Event timed.

Steer Riding—With nothing but a loose rope around steer's body, to which he is permitted to hold with one hand, cowboy rides steer for 8 or 10 seconds. Rules somewhat similar to bronc riding, but rider has no rein and no saddle. Event is judged.

Steer Roping—Steer roped by head, in some places he may be thrown, but most shows require cowboy to bring steer to halt, facing horse, and penalize, or disqualify, for throwing steer. Event timed.

Team Roping—One cowboy ropes steer by head, other by hind feet, otherwise similar to single roping. Event timed.

Bareback Riding—Same as steer riding, except horses are used instead of steers. Event judged.

FAMOUS RODEO RIDERS

WORLD'S ALL-AROUND CHAMPIONS

Earl Thode, Belvidere, S. D., 1929
Clay Carr, Visalia, Calif., 1930, 1933
John Schneider, Livermore, Cal., 1931
Donald Nesbit, Quemado, Calif., 1932
Leonard Ward, Welton, Ariz., 1934
Everett Bowman, Hillside, Ariz., 1935, 1937
John Bowman, Oakdale, Calif., 1936
Burel Mulkey, Salmon, Idaho, 1938
Paul Carney, Galeton, Colo., 1939
Fritz Truan, Salinas, Calif., 1940
Homer Pettigrew, Grady, N. M., 1941
Gerald Roberts, Strong City, Kansas, 1942
Louis Brooks, Pawhuska, Okla., 1943

Other cowboys who, although failing to win the All Around title, did win national championships in one or another of the eight events, and ranking among the great performers, were:

Pete Knight, Doff Aber, Frank Schneider, Kid Fletcher, Dick Griffith, Jake McClure, Richard Merchant, Bill McFarlane, Irby Mundy, Clyde Burke, Toots Mansfield, Charles Maggini, Andy Jauregui, George Weir, John McIntyre, Hugh Bennett, Dick Truitt, Ike Rude, King Merritt, Norman Cowan, A. Beloat, Ray Adams, Laurence Conley, John Rhodes, Asbury Schell, Pete Grubb, Jim Hudson, Vic Castro, Vern Castro, Nate Waldum, Carl Dossey, George Mills and Louis Brooks.

ROPING

The art of lassoeing didn't originate on the Western prairies nor in Mexico The rope was used as a weapon of war, according to Herodotus (500 B C), who is called "The Father of History," and who wrote

> "The Sagartians use lassoes made of thongs, plaited together, and trust to these whenever they go to the wars When they meet their enemy, they straightway discharge their ropes, which ends in a noose, then whatever the noose encircles, be it man, or be it beast, they drag towards them, and the foe, entangled in the toils, is forthwith slain '

Chester Byers, trick and fancy rope champion, in his book "Roping," written in 1928, credits Will Rogers with saying that the first trick and fancy rope man seen in the United States was a Mexican, Vincent Orespo who appeared about 1900 with "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show

Lassoes vary in length from 35 to 60 feet, the 40 to 50 foot rope being most popular A rope is from 7/16 to 12/16 of an inch in diameter The earliest ones used on the plains were made from braided buffalo hide, but the ones today are of hemp or hair

ROQUE



Croquet was the old fashioned name of the modern game now called roque Or it might be better to say that roque is the modern improvement of the old fashioned game of croquet The name roque was devised by the simple process of chopping off the head of croquet (c), and the tail (t) It all happened in Norwich, Conn in 1899

Croquet has a blurred history The word is French and means "crooked stick." The French played it in the 17th century, but only in a minor way At about the same time, the English were playing a similar game known as "pall mall" It is not known whether the English borrowed croquet from France, and gave it the "pall mall' name, or vice versa.

But in neither nation did the game find many enthusiasts and it lapsed

lege's Handbook of Croquet," authored by Edmond Routlege, of England, probably the first rule book of the game, and one which unto this day basically governs croquet

out croquet equipment It was the great game of its time It yielded ground only gradually for a while to the newly imported game of lawn tennis, but once it lost the impetus of its popularity, it went into eclipse The National Croquet Association, formed in 1882 to govern the game, discovered before the advent of the 20th century that it had no game left to govern

However, some of the great players who were fond of the game, proceeded to make some revolutionary changes designed to rid it of its gentleness and substitute scientific elements The Routlege rules, which prevailed at the time, provided for eight balls, of different color, made of

usually was on a lawn

The "reformers"

court. The court

shape, with concre

in billiards, might be invoked Composition balls replaced wooden ones, the handles of the mallets were shortened, and the club ends were of hard rubber, or cement facing, instead of wood

The new game called for 10 arches and two stakes But the size of the arches was so decreased that the clearance hole was only a fraction of the inch larger than the ball, and thus a perfect shot was required to carry through To make the arches rigid, they were cemented into the ground. Only four balls—red, white, blue and black—are used, and a player plays with two balls, instead of one, as in croquet

The ... 1916 to govern the game,
which ... 0s, when the WPA and
the N ... que courts to playground
equipment, since which time the small army of roque players has increased from 10,000 or 15 000 to hundreds of thousands in this area

... of play, and the
... mes are little re-
... player starts off
by hitting the stake, and then drives through arches, hits the other stake

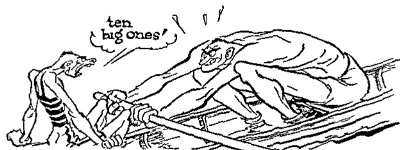
and returns to the home stake, the one arriving there first being the winner

Roque requires a skill not known in croquet, it needs an expertness in stroking that is unnecessary in croquet and in essence is what so many call it—billiards with a mallet

FAMOUS ROQUE PLAYERS

Among the outstanding roque champions since the turn of the 20th C have been Charles L Cox, Malden, Herold Bosworth, New Lon won U S A Championships Robinson, Mansfield, Mass , J dena, Calif , Herbert Sime, Jam hart, all of Chicago, A S Denney, Long Beach, Calif , A G Buffum Los Angeles H C Hayden, Cleveland, H L Smith and Frank Krause Pasa dena, Calif , and Kenneth Moore, New Paris, Ohio

ROWING AND SCULLING



THE art of rowing was developed by man as the fourth method of navigat ing on the surface of waters, and, no doubt, was devised when men wished to travel in numbers in the same craft—with cargo The first means was *astride a log—or clutching it After that came the raft Then the canoe, a* it ngs and y crews of slaves Each member of ancient royalty, no doubt, felt he had the superior boat, and the better oarsmen and, it is reasonable to assume, the earliest regattas might have been barge duels, involving the aquatic su premacy of nations

Other barges were used in ancient commerce

[illegible]

quence of boasts between Oxford and Cambridge students, a race was arranged in 1829—the first collegiate regatta in history

[illegible]

an importance in 1811 sufficient to warrant promoters to spend cash to call attention to a special contest

The 1811 race was between a boat owned by the Mercantile Advertiser and another whose owner was merely a "Mr Snyder" There is no data as to the outcome of the duel, because there were no sports reporters for the occasion

[illegible]

of circus fame It was destroyed by the fire which later consumed his museum

The "American Star' eventually became recognized as the champion among the rowboats in New York harbor, and when the captain of the British ship, "Hussar," was so brash as to hazard the idea that his gig—"Sudden Death'—was a superior skiff, a match race resulted The side bet was $1 000 The route was from Bedloe s Island up the Hudson to Hoboken, and then to the Battery flagstaff The race was viewed "by more than 60,000 cheering people," and the 'American Star" won by about 400 yards

The "American Star" later was used to transport General Lafayette, of France, around New York harbor, and then was presented to him He sent it to France with the suggestion that French rowboats be patterned after it, "so that France may improve in oarsmanship" As a result, many of the early French lifeboats were modeled after the "American Star"

The most famous sculling race of the olden days was that between James Lee, "of the North River, New York,' and William Decker, of "the East River, New York. They met for a side bet of $500 but it was estimated [illegible] $100,000 [illegible] as each [illegible] as five

[illegible]

As time went on, the boat builders constantly strived for lighter and faster boats and, in 1838, there appeared what was called "a whirlwind" This was created by George Speers who later designed the yacht "America," winner of the Cup Race of 1851 Speers' boat, a 4-oared shell with outriggers, was 30 feet long, weighed only 140 pounds, drew only 4 inches of water, and could be shot through the water at terrific speed It was the

model that later boat builders used to bring about the present day racing shell

The modern 8 oared shells weigh about 285 pounds and the propelling sweeps (oars) are about 12 feet in length and weigh about 5 pounds The 8 oared shell is between 61 feet and 62½ feet in lengtht, 23¾ inches wide and 9½ inches deep In the U S A they are made of American red cedar and cost from $600 to $1,100

The 4 oared boats weigh around 155 pounds, the oars are practically the same as in 8 oared boats Double scull craft weighs 65 to 70 pounds and single sculls around 27 pounds Sculling oars are about 9 feet 6 inches long and weigh about 3 pounds 8 ounces

C S Titus, champion sculler of another era, former rowing coach at Princeton, and rated as an expert on watermanship for more than 30 years, explaining about the stroking of the different shells, said

"In single sculls, the sculler usually strokes about 40 per minute at the getaway, reduces to 35 and, under pressure at the finish, can do 45 or better At Philadelphia, I was credited with 48 at the finish and chalked up a world s record in that race

"In double sculls, the stroke average is about the same as for singles But there is a variance in stroke by all oarsmen Some use a short, fast stroke, which means many per minute Others use a long stroke, which reduces the number

"In 4 oared racing, the men using sweeps instead of sculls, get away at around 40, drop to 30 or 32 and finish at 40—if necessary

"The 8 oared procedure is a 38 or 40 stroke spurt at the start, then a drop to 32 or so The boys will shoot up to 38 or 40 for a brief dash, if necessary, at the finish Occasionally, great championship crews have gone to 42, but they could keep that pace only for a very brief period"

The Castle Garden Boat Club was created in New York in 1834—perhaps the first of its kind It conducted annual regattas The Atlanta Boat Club was formed in New York in 1848 and became a dominant power in rowing of that era The Union Boat Club, of Boston, was organized in 1851 In 1858 the "Schuylkill Navy" was created in Philadelphia, by merging into one group the Keystone, University, Excelsior, Bachelor, and other boat clans in the Philadelphia district

Yale was the first American College to take up rowing That was in [illegible] of Yale stu [illegible] e, which

The canoe defeated the gig by a half a mile When the boys hauled their beaten gig out of the water they discovered that somebody had tied a rope to the keel of the gig and to the rope was attached a huge slab of stone—a first class anchor

[illegible] ests at both [illegible] egatta" was [illegible] ons because

too much rowing will blister the oarsmen's hands" However, Harvard won the race, which was for 8 oared barges on Lake Winnepesaukee, distance 2 miles, and Harvard repeated in the next duel in 1855, on the Connecticut River near Springfield, Mass

I a new crew by the autumn
I as did Trinity and Brown
part of 1858 found the four

the trials Harvard won

In 1859 there was a race, involving the four colleges—Yale Harvard Brown and Trinity It was on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass Before the start it was evident that the contest was between Yale and Harvard—that the other two were in merely to add to the numerical report of the regatta

The course was circ
craft that whenever Y
forced wide This ca
along to win by a wide margin The Yales protested to the Race Committee The committee cancelled the result, and ordered a row-off the next day

With the crews hating each other, the main idea was to swamp the other boat Neither quite succeeded but the tries were very valiant Yale finished in front, in atrocious time and no wonder! They didn t row—they just splashed So did the Harvard crew Both boats were almost swamped

The Yales became very proud people in 1863 when the first boat house for college crews was built with faculty donations

The Yales of 1870 finished in front of the Harvards on another circular course on Lake Saltonstall Harvard protested to the Race Committee, charged the Yale crew with considerable unsportsmanlike conduct The Yales retorted by saying all this was merely the Harvard method of excusing its defeat However the Committee upheld Harvard Yale was disqualified and the honors went to Harvard The Yales thereupon vowed they never again would row Harvard on a circular course—and never did

When Yale refused to meet Harvard in 1871 the Harvards joined with Amherst Brown and Bowdoin and formed the first real boat organization—the Rowing Association of American Colleges Immediately afterward Massachusetts Agricultural became a member and scored a surprise victory

In 1873 Yale joined the Association The race—a 6-oared event—also included Harvard Bowdoin Amherst Cornell Columbia, Wesleyan Trinity, Williams Dartmouth and the Mass Aggies Yale won the 1873 race Columbia won the regatta of 1874 and Cornell in 1875 both being on Lake George, N Y The course, since 1872 had been straightaway

Yale resigned from the Association in 1876 and challenged Harvard to

a race over a 4 mile route in 8 oared boats, specifying "straight course" Previously races conducted by the Rowing Association were at 6 oars, over shorter routes Harvard accepted and the first duel over the present standard distance, with the present standard equipment, took place in 1876 Yale won in 22 minutes and 2 seconds

Harvard, following Yale's 1876 act, withdrew from the Association in 1877 and, since then, with very few exceptions, has confined itself to competition with Yale

When Yale and Harvard resigned from the Rowing Association, the organization practically collapsed. There was no general regatta from 1877 to 1895 although many colleges had crews The revival in 1895 found Columbia the winner Cornell won in 1896 and 1897, and Pennsylvania was winner in 1898 and 1899

At the end of 1899 all colleges having crews were invited to a convention for the purpose of creating a national governing body Yale and Harvard were invited but failed to attend The Intercollegiate Rowing [illegible] and decision was made to [illegible]

was reduced to 2 miles in 1920, and the race was on Lake Cayuga (N [illegible]) It was shifted back to the Hudson in 1921, and the distance was 3 miles from 1921 to 1924, inclusive In 1925, the 4-mile race was restored The record number of entries was 9 crews in 1930 Yale and Princeton are about the only major colleges in the East which never have entered crews

With the coming of war, the regatta was cancelled for the duration

The oldest of all rowing regattas is the Oxford Cambridge, with its start on the Thames River, near London, in 1829 The distance is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake Of the 93, including 1944, races, Cambridge has won 49, Oxford 43, and the other was a tie The fastest time turned in was 18 03 made by Cambridge in 1934

[illegible] known as [illegible] one race [illegible] war came to England, the British Henley program was as follows

[illegible]

Visitors Challenge Cup, 4 oars, established [illegible]
Ladies Challenge Cup, 8 oars, established 1845
Wyfold Challenge Cup, 4 oars, established 1855
Thames Challenge Cup, 8 oars, established 1868

The Henley regatta course is one mile, 550 yards, but the Wingfield Sculls race, also a part of the program, calls for 4¼ miles, while the Putney-

to-Mortlake race, famous for many years, and which calls for a single scull, and also a crew race, is 4¼ miles

The modern Yale-Harvard regattas have consisted of a Freshman 8 oared race, at 2 miles, a Junior Varsity race, 2 miles, climaxed by the 4 mile 8 oared Varsity The varsity record for the course is 19 51 8 made by Yale, in 1934, on the Thames River, at New London, Conn Yale has won

fornia in 1939

The race was not rowed in 1942 and 1943 due to the war and travel restrictions, and, at the time, a tabulation showed that Cornell was the most successful of the colleges competing in varsity, with 15 victories, while Washington was second with 6, and Navy and Syracuse tied for third, with 5

Another famous collegiate regatta is that for possession of the cup do nated in 1879 by George W Childs, of Philadelphia with competition beginning in 1880, and Columbia the first winner In the very early years it was a 4 oared race involving Columbia, Princeton, Cornell and Pennsyl vania Cornell withdrew in about 1890 In 1912 it became 8 oared, in 1919 it became a four cornered race, with Navy entering competition

The race has been rowed, rather alternately, on the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, the Harlem, in New York, and Carnegie Lake, near Princeton

A regatta was staged annually before the war by Marietta (Ohio) College, there was a regatta among colleges on the Pacific Coast In addition to the regattas mentioned, quite a few colleges compete among them selves, in dual or triangular contests

oarsman from any country is eligible to compete The events are so arranged that practically all types of oarsmen can enter into competition

The program is as follows

Senior 145 pound, 4 oar with coxswain,

Senior 8 oar

While the National regatta usually draws only oarsmen from the U S A, the Royal Canadian Henley, usually contested in the waters around the Province of Ontario, attracts many Americans, and they have been very successful in international competition, the events mainly holding to the American pattern

The National generally draws so many entries for the individual sculling races, that the contest is run off in heats, first and second man in each heat qualifying for the final The 1943 Association Single Sculls Championships, which means title honors for the U S A, was won by Art Gallagher, of the Penn A C

In 1927 the International Lifeboat championship was established A trophy was put up by Commodore William H Todd, and competition was open to the lifeboat crew of any ship in the New York harbor The distance was one mile, and the course, after 1933, was the Hudson River The racing date was Labor Day

The 1928 crew of the Cunard liner Mauretania set the record with 9 40

In 1933 the Robert L Hague trophy was put up for competition, and the distance was 2 miles along the Hudson

These races produced great rivalry, the sailors backing up their pride in their crew with cash and the heavy betting on the outcome was reminiscent of the long gone years in New York harbor when small fortunes changed hands on the outcome of every duel with oars

FAMOUS OARSMEN

In the early part of the 19th century, and moving along until its end professional scullers enjoyed great popularity Those of the United States, England, Canada and Australasia met in match races for big side bets, and fought it out over various distances—1 mile, 1 mile and 550 yards and up to 4¼ miles, a favorite distance in England

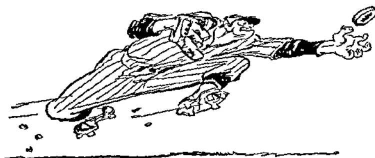
There was a decline in the [illegible] after 1900 but a mild revival came about [illegible] laid claim to the world s title [illegible] feated him The Championship changed hands—one oarsman defeating another, only to be beaten in a return match until the coming to prime in 1930 of Ted Phelps, one of England s greatest oarsmen He defeated Bert Barry, of England, by 35 lengths in a 4¼ mile race near London—the same Barry who had won from the supposedly invincible Major Goodsell of Australia

Phelps defeated all comers until 1933 when he met his peer—H R Pearce, who defeated him 200 yards in a 3 mile race at Toronto, after which Pearce so completely dominated that interest in professional sculling practically ceased

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

1899 1901–E Hanlan Ten Eyck
1900–Jon Rumohr
1902 1906–C S Titus
1903 04 05 1908–Frank G Greer
1907–Harry S Bennett
1909–John W O'Neil
1910–William Mehrhof
1911 1912–E B Butler
1913 14 15–R Dibble
1916–T J Rooney
1917 1918–No regatta
1919 1920–John B Kelly
1921 1925 1926–Walter M Hoover
1922–Paul V Costello
1923–Edvard McGuire
1924–W E G Gilmore
1927–Jos Wright Jr
1928–G Chester Turner
1929–Kenneth Myers
1930-31 32 33–Wm G Miller
1934–Winthrop Rutherfurd Jr
1935–C A Campbell
1936–Dan H Barrow Jr
1937-38-39 Joseph Burke
1940–T A DuBois
1941 1943–Art Gallagher
1942–H M McCreesh

SALARIES FOR "PROS"



AUTO RACING

Few if any professional racers were salaried Depend upon prize money for income Winner of Indianapolis Speedway would take down between $35 000 and $40 000 This man if reasonably successful in other events could win between $50 000 and $60 000 in one season Less fortunate drivers scaled down from there to nothing at all, Speedway driving cancelled for duration

BASEBALL

Top salary for single season was $80 000 paid to Babe Ruth by New York Yankees for 1930 and repeated in 1931 This scales down to about $3 000 to $4 000 beginners pay in majors Top notch minors pay $10 000 downward Beginners in lowest class of organized minors paid from about $75 up per month

BASKETBALL

During hey day of professional basketball through the late 1920's and into the 1930's the brilliant stars were paid as high as $1,500 a month, six months to a season In isolated cases, some players, figuring in exhibitions, paid as high as $50 a minute Average pro basketball player today paid between $350 and $400 a month and traveling expenses, but these are exceptional cases

BICYCLE RACING

Most crack riders were paid regular salary for competing in a 6 day race, so much for each day they rode They also had a chance to win some of the prize money Best riders, working steadily during year, could pick up between $15,000 and $25,000 Ordinary riders averaged around $5,000 for a year

BILLIARDS

Champions and near champions usually are salaried, up to $200 a week They increased this income by doing exhibitions and sharing in "gate" Also win small sums in championship tournaments Willie Hoppe, greatest of modern billiardists, reported to have earned about $50,000 during some years Run of the mill pro billiardists can make between $3 500 and $5,000 from all sources

BOXING

Biggest earning one fight $990,445 54 by Gene Tunney, second battle with Jack Dempsey, Chicago, Sept 22, 1927 Next largest Dempsey, $711,868 first fight with Tunney, Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1926 This scales down to $1, or so, paid to preliminary fighters in small clubs in minor boxing towns

BULL FIGHTING

[illegible] most daring and spectacular bull fighter Spain [illegible] ormance [illegible] nunities who hoped to get a chance in big arenas sometime took what they could get for the chance to gain fame, this scaling from $25 up, with $100 the usual fee [illegible]

FOOTBALL

Sammy Baugh and Whizzer White signed to play in 1938 season for $15 000 each This is about "tops," although "Red" Grange, on tour, in which he was 50 per cent sharer of profits with C G Pyle, reported to [illegible] $100 000 [illegible] ot
[illegible] rp

GAELIC FOOTBALL

About $40 a week (2 or 3 games a week)

GOLF

Record prize money for one year was around $20 000 General average annual champion money winner between $9 500 and $15,000, out of which "pro" pays all travelling and tournament expenses Some 'pros" in bad streak of luck, earn only a few hundred during a season and encounter expenses from $3 500 up "Pros" chiefly depend upon tutoring fees, sales of equipment, etc, for upkeep

HARNESS HORSE DRIVING

No fixed fee for professional drivers Most of them receive liberal expense money from owners, plus percentage of all purses they win. Highly successful trainer may make $15 000 in one season Will Caton estab lished the record by getting a contract to drive in Russia Salary was $20 000 and additionally he received 10% of all money won in races

HORSE RACING (JOCKEYS)

Jockeys are paid $10 to ride a horse If he wins, he receives an additional $15 [illegible]

over $50 000 [illegible]

work.

HOCKEY (ICE)

National Hockey League fixed $7,000 as maximum salary Owners deal

MANAGERS OF ATHLETES

Managers of boxers usually work on percentage basis 33 1/3 to 50 per cent Gene Normile, who never managed a fighter before—and none since—holds a record for earnings in one fight He agreed to give Jack Dempsey a bonus of $25,000 to let him handle his affairs for the Gene Tunney fight in 1926, Normile to get all money beyond $475,000 The Dempsey share was $718,868 and Normile received $243,868

rarely are
l receiving
oe Cronin
eived sum
was man
ll athletic
s
e
actual salary and the salary that is reported—often for publicity purposes

MOTOR CYCLING

Stars usually receive salary for riding certain motorcycle and also keep all winnings Great and lucky rider can make $20,000 per year Others scale down to $1,000

RODEO

Riders depend upon prize money alone, according to Rodeo Association of America officials Depending upon luck, best men can make up to $10,000 per season

RUGBY (PROFESSIONAL)

Perhaps $40 a week in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales before the war

SKATING (FIGURE)

ds of
Vin
0 for
the season Men skaters do not draw very well and the income of some brilliant ones was not more than $15 000 or $20 000 a season Norval Baptie, one of the early figure skating stars, was an exception Teamed with Gladys Lamb, he earned $60,000 and up by theatrical, night club and private appearances

SOCCER

Extraordinary situation here—as it relates to Great Britain Although some soccer stars have been sold by one team to another for $60,000 and more, the rules provided a salary for the greatest stars of only $40 a week during the playing season of nine months, plus $10 if his team won, and $5 if it tied During the "closed season of three months player was paid a "retaining salary" of $30 a week The reserves (substitutes) were paid $30 during the regular season, $20 during the closed season and a bonus, during the regular season of $5 if the team won and $2 50 if it tied A player is given a bonus of $3,750 for each five full years he is with a team

TENNIS (PROFESSIONAL)

No fixed salaries Stars go on tour and take percentage of gate Ellsworth Vines Fred Perry tour said to have netted Perry close to $80 000 (one season) and Vines about $37 500 Don Budge guaranteed $75,000 for one tour—1939 Suzanne Lenglen, first woman pro, received $50,000 for one tour

WRESTLING

Difficulty here Nobody knows whether wrestlers work on straight weekly salary for a combine, or if they share in gate Everybody to his own guess It's likely that the stars of the last decade shared in the profits and picked up $50,000 to $75,000 per year The "stooges" are paid from $200 a week down to $25

SHUFFLEBOARD



SHUFFLEBOARD is an offshoot of the ancient principle of lawn bowling but in the method of play more closely resembles the game of curling on ice

Its history is somewhat confused One historian has it that the game was originated in Persia in about 1700 A D, but various writers fix its beginning in England in about the 13th Century and quote some regal edicts concerning it to authenticate the date While the game never was banned in England, various rulers considered it a frivolous occupation, and a waste of time, and royalty let it be known that further play would be frowned upon

The game, at its peak of play in the early centuries in England, never was of great popularity, and there is not much mention of it except that play usually was on hard dirt packed courts They had various names for it, depending upon the section where it was played While "shovel board" was most commonly used, it also was known as "shove groat" and "slide groat"

There is no authentic record as to when, or by whom, shuffleboard was introduced into the U S A It probably was shortly after the beginning of the 19th C ... f a revival in ... ffleboard was ... ut 1845, and play was barred so the game must have had vogue long before then

Nor is there anything to establish just when it was adopted for ship board play The P & O liners, running between Australia and England, first featured the game, and that might have been in the 1870's when larger boats meant wider decks, as well as increased passenger travel, with the passengers asking for some forms of entertainment during the long voyage

Shuffleboard does not have any coherent American history, after being banned in New England until shortly after the beginning of the 20th Century when a crude form of the game was played by school children

in Daytona, Florida The adults became interested in the game, which called for pushing a piece of wood, over a flat surface toward a line, the closest to the line being winner, and someone dug up data about the principle of shuffleboard play, someone later found a copy of the rules, and that was the real beginning

[illegible]

have gone far into the millions The 194[illegible] report of the National Recreation Association shows that there were 3 304 shuffleboard courts in 278 cities where the N R A has representation and that the participation of players in the single year was 3,129,123 of which about 35 per cent were girls, or women

BASIC RULES OF SHUFFLEBOARD

A shufflboard court is 52 feet long, 6 feet wide, and the surface generally is concrete The wooden discs are one inch thick, six in diameter, and the weight must be no less than 11½ nor more than 15 ounces Eight discs make a set—four red, four black The sticks used are called cues The overall length is 6 feet 3 inches At the base of the cue is a pushing device, half moon in shape, into which the discs can be fitted, and then pushed along the court

The neutral zone of the court is the 12 feet in dead center, marked by a line The playing zones thus are 20 feet each About a foot back of each of the neutral court lines is the beginning of a triangle which triangle measures 8 feet from top tip to bottom Each triangle is divided into six parts, marked with lines

The player who brings a disc to final rest in the top space of the triangle scores 10 points There are four squares beneath the top of the triangle Two represent scoring value of 8 points, the other two 7 points Another [illegible] ttom one, stretching all the [illegible] Any disc, or discs, ending [illegible] which is deducted from his score [illegible]

The game can be played singles or doubles

The players alternate in shoving discs

The strategy of the game is to knock a rival disc out of a scoring position and to replace it with your own, and, of course, try chiefly to put the rival discs into the "Minus Ten" department

Game can be 50, 75 or 100 points

SKATE SAILING

SKATE sailing is another invention of the ancients which the moderns have developed into a sport

Soon after the people of the Scandinavian Countries were locomoting quite speedily on the crude skates with the ancient runners, they thought up ways and means of traveling faster—with less muscular effort So one windy afternoon, a skater picked up the skin of an animal, took himself onto a lake, started skating, spread out the skin—and the art of skate sailing was born

Skate sailing has been both a means of speedy travel on blustery winter days in the North Countries of Europe, and also a form of sport for many centuries The Scandinavians, migrating to nations where there is ice and snow, always took along their skates and a bit of sailcloth They introduced skate sailing to cold climates around the world

[illegible] nore years, but this sp[illegible] Then the native bo[illegible] of New York, took [illegible] They [illegible]em [illegible]ber of contestants, and the number of races became so many it was decided to form a national organization to govern the sport

In January, 1922, the Skate Sailing Association of America was organized, principally through the efforts of W Van B Claussen, Austin D Riley and Randolph M Mann Discussing the sport, Van B Claussen, the Secretary explained

"The Association rules permit any type of ice skate, maximum length 18 inches Tubular skates are most suitable

"Sails are designed on the basis of an allowance of one square foot sail area for each two and a half pounds of contestant's weight when dressed in ordinary winter street clothing, without an overcoat Thus, a man weighing 150 lbs is permitted to carry a maximum sail area of 60 sq ft This rating has produced a maximum speed of 55 miles per hour over a measured course under complete control Higher speeds have been obtained in spurts

"Races are sailed over a triangular course as large as the ice conditions will permit, but in any event, not less than one mile per lap Championships are conducted on a scratch basis, sailing three times around the course Cruising races are also conducted, and special races are organized for women contestants only"

The gentlemen who are the bright minds behind the sport of skate sailing have a sense of humor as well as one with appreciation of merit In addition to the annual award of prizes to men and women champions in specific classes, they award a trophy in the shape of an oil can—for mem-

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There has been skate sailing in the U S A for 150 or more years, but this sport was limited to Vikings until about 50 years ago Then the native born Americans in the Adirondack mountain region of New York, took cognizance of it and tried it out on Saratoga Lake and Lake George They found it exciting and became enthusiastic boosters Contests, most of them impromptu, were held year after year, without supervision, but the number of contestants, and the number of races became so many it was decided

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... sport of skate

in specific classes, ...

With a few exceptions, figure skating continued as an amateur sport, indulged in chiefly by the fashionables from 1914 until after Sonja Henie, the "Norwegian Doll went pro in 1936 and created a new and lucrative [illegible]

was promoting sports carnivals in Paris, approached her on the subject

[illegible] winning the 1936 Olympic championship

There she met the most difficult competition of her career in Miss Cecelia Colledge, of England, and Miss Vur Anne Hulton of Sweden Reports which came from Germany after Miss Henie had been declared the champion were garbled One had it that the judges decided upon Miss Colledge as the winner, and, when protest was made by Miss Henie, they ordered a skate-off, which was won by Miss Henie Another stated there was an exact tie, and that Miss Henie won in the skate off Anyway, the first point score was Miss Henie, 424 5 points, Miss Colledge 418 1, Miss Hulton, 394 7

Miss He [illegible]
fulfilled he [illegible]
promised, [illegible]
as a spectacle, and transform it into a profession

She and her troupe cracked all records in the Madison Square Garden (New York) appearance in 1936 1937 They hung up all time highs every where they appeared No arena was large enough to house the crowds that wanted to see "The Girl in White,' and her supporting cast The tour enriched Miss Henie personally with about $100 000—and that was only the beginning She gained moving picture contracts went on more and more winter tours, and her financial success caused Miss Maribel Y Vinson, the American champion and also many foreign women stars to turn professional

They vied with each other in the effort to put on more and more elaborate routines, and to perform more and more difficult feats, and many created some sensational acts But Miss Henie through the years, easily has maintained her position as the world s most graceful skater

Many of the gentlemen skaters also turned "pro," but none ever gained the individual popularity accorded the ladies The gentlemen usually served in supporting roles, on a salary basis, or were given a percentage—a small one—of the tour profits

Other amateurs, not quite good enough to be featured in any of the carnivals, and not caring for minor parts became teachers and have been receiving splendid fees from youngsters—mostly girls—who want to "skate like Sonja Henie"

Speed skating was in the limelight long years before Miss Henie popu-

northern Europe, and there was spasmodic continental competition The

improvement of the bone bladed skate of an earlier age, but it still left much to desire This desire was realized in 1850 when E W. Bushnell, of Philadelphia, perfected the steel bladed skate which he sold for $30 a pair The progress
coming of the steel

Jackson Haines w
the outbreak of the
U S A and in 1864 he went to Vienna His favorite sport had been skating While in Vienna, he experimented with some dance steps on ice, using the glide of the waltz which still remains the basic principle of figure skating He continued to add figures and became known as the "American Ice Dancer"

The Austrians, wanting to imitate Haines' glides asked him to teach them and he opened a figure skating school When the sport was well est
exh
wit
in
year

When Haines died in Finland in 1875, a monument was erected and

1878—an organization which has ruled both figure and speed skating in the Dominion since that time

Rubenstein was the Canadian champion from 1878 to 1889, the American champion in 1888 and 1889 and reached the pinnacle in 1890 when he won the world title at St Petersburg, Russia He was figure skating's most ardent disciple on the North American continent, and was president of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada at the time of his death in 1930

The first skating club in the U S A was created in Philadelphia in 1897 However, the U S A did not become figure skating conscious until 1908 when Irving Brokaw of New York, went to Europe and won an international championship Returning, Brokaw became a missionary for the sport in this country and, as the result of his efforts the first figure skating tournament in the United States was conducted in New Haven, Conn, in 1914 with "competition
won the men's singles, an
Canada, won the Pairs Ch
won the woman's singles

Karl Schafer, of Austria, generally is regarded as the greatest figure skater of his sex, with Miss Henie all time champion of hers

Miss Henie, who was born April 8, 1913, won the figure skating championship of All Norway in 1923—when she was 10 She entered the Olympic Winter Games Contests in 1924—when she was 11—and was beaten That was her only defeat as an amateur Her record of 27 championships follows

Norwegian (6)—1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929
European (8)—1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 1934, 1935, 1936
World (10)—1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936
Olympic (3)—1928, 1932, 1936

SPEED

The greatest of all around skaters of all time in the U S A probably was Norval Baptie, Canadian born He started as an amateur speed skater, ran out of opponents, turned pro and was 'King" over a long span of time He hung up records which still endure

was outstanding

Among the champions or record making speed skaters of the U S A were

R. G McLean, Charlie Jewtraw, P E Forzman, Jack Shea, Charles I Gorman, Irving Jaffee, Edward Shroeder, Ross Robinson, J S Jordan, J C Carlson, Arthur Pickering Alex Hurd F J Robson, Willie Shannon, Ben O Sickey, Percy H Johnston Morris Wood Edward Lamy, Joe Moore, Leo Freisinger, Frank Stack, John Flickinger Jr Raymond Murray, Eddie Stundl, Allan Potts James Webster, Robert Hackenback, Val Bialas, and Ken Bartholemew

Gladys Robinson, of 20 odd years ago was one of the great American women speed skaters Leila Brooks, later Mrs Potter, followed Then there was Elsa Muller, Loretta Neitzel, Madeline ("Maddy") Horn, Dorothy Franey, Florence Hurd, and the spectacular Kit Klein

BASIC FIGURE SKATING RULES

Skaters when striving for figure championships, either singles or pairs, go through a routine far different than those in ice carnivals In the latter, they strive for the novel, the dramatic, and the picturesque But the title seekers must go through routines, the execution of which, generally is monotonous to the beholders, all this accounting for the lack of popularity of such contests

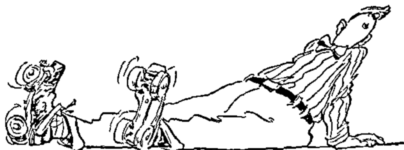
Determination of the victors in the championship events is on the poi

system, the contestants indulging in both school figures and free style. In the category of fancy skating there are 41 different figures The judges draw six of the school (or compulsory) figures by lot, and all skaters are compelled to execute each of these figures in triple repetition Certain of the figures must be skated starting with the right foot and then starting with the left foot

The judges, in arriving at their decision, consider correct tracing, carriage, and movements, triple repetition of the figures, and the sizes of the figures

After the school (or compulsory) figures are skated, each contestant—or each pair—is permitted free skating, that is, they execute, to music, an original program of turns, jur
skate for 4 minutes, men for
championships in Ladies' an
those with the highest score
than those for free skating

SKATING—ROLLER



In the 18th Century, a creative Hollander nailed strips of wood onto each of his shoes, to which he attached large wooden spools—and thus the roller skate was born

However, roller skating never did very well for itself until 1863, when J L Plimpton, of New York, designed a skate with four little wheels They

thereafter it slipped from favor A few years ago it leaped back into

popularity, and now the U S A is peopled by hundreds of thousands of skaters who go in for fancy roller skating, speed roller skating, or indulge in roller polo

The sport reached an all time high in popularity through 1943, and it was apparent that the tempo would increase through the winter of 1943-1944, due to the fact that many ice rinks could not open because of lack of restricted ammonia for refrigeration, causing ice skating enthusiasts to switch to the rollers

could travel in aeroplanes Albert Flath, of Brooklyn identified with the United States Roller Skating Association, then the governing organization of the sport, explained

"Those reputed v
were not standardiz
few were 16 or 17
it a mile, and turn u

since Bill Robinson was the greatest amateur roller skater that ever lived Davidson, by the way, was an ice skater before he took to the rollers But Norval Baptie who probably was the most wonderful all around ice skater that ever lived tried roller skating and never arrived anywhere"

A dozen years or so ago, roller skating was revived, and promoters began to put on marathons and other freak events For a while these carried some appeal, but just when they were slipping from customer favor, there was created, in 1935, the Roller Derby Association, which sent troupes of roller skaters on tour of the principal cities The interest in these salvaged the sport, and spectators became skaters necessitating the quick construction of roller skating rinks throughout the land

Some of the newcomers were figure skating specialists on ice rinks and they proceeded to try for fancy skating on rollers, with so high a degree of success that roller figure skating now challenges speed skating for popularity

In Cleveland, in 1941, a speed skating contest was arranged so as to bring about an honest standard of speed accomplishment, over standard distances, with these results

MEN

440 yds	42 8	Russell Brown Chicago
880 yds	1 27 6	" " "
1 mile	2 53 4	" " "
2 miles	5 50	" " "
5 miles	14 54 7	Harold Wyant, Dayton

WOMEN

440 yds	47 2	Verna Picton, Detroit
880 yds	1 33 4	Dorothy Law, Lakewood, O
1 mile	3 05 4	Edna Malone, St. Louis

Two different—and apparently rival—organizations ars dominant in the sport. One is the Amateur Roller Skating Association, with headquarters in New York, with Ozzie Nelson, as president It is identified with the Amateur Athletic Union The other is Roller Skating Rink Operators Association, of which Fred H Freeman, of Boston, is president, and Fred A Martin, of Detroit, is secretary and treasurer

Nelson, in a letter of Oct 6, 1943, stated

"Our organization is an all amateur organization We are recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Association, who, in turn only recognizes our champions, therefore, only our champions can be listed as United States champion"

The letterhead of the R S R O A refers to the organization as "the recognized governing body over roller skating founded and incorporated in 1937," and it states that all its champions were "unimpeachable amateurs" when they won their titles

The list of champions as of Dec 1943, as submitted by Ozzie Nelson, was

AMATEUR ROLLER SKATING ASS'N

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONS—1943

Senior Men's Singles William Best, Detroit
Senior Ladies' Singles Jean White, Mineola, N Y
Junior Men's Singles Walter Bickmeyer, Jr, Mineola, N Y
Novice Men's Singles Thomas Lane, White Plains, N Y
Juvenile Boys' Singles James Murray, Mt. Vernon, N Y
Junior Ladies' Singles Theresa Kelsch, Mineola, N Y

Novice Dance Marie Gill & Arthur Forcier, Bridgeport, Conn

SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONS–1943

Midget Boys 220 yards, William Holland, Jr, Bridgeport, Conn
440 yards, Lawrence Wells, River Rouge, Mich

Juvenile Boys 220 yards, Dale Godfrey, Detroit
440 yards, Dale Godfrey, Detroit

Junior Boys 440 yards, James Godfrey, Detroit
880 yards, James Godfrey, Detroit

Intermediate Boys 440 yards, Don Kirby, Bronx, N Y
880 yards, Albert Durante, Bronx, N Y

Senior Men 440 yards, Harry Lindbergh Detroit
880 yards, Peter Nelson, Brooklyn

Intermediate Girls 440 yards, Dorothy Henze, Detroit.
880 yards, Dorothy Henze, Detroit

Senior Women 440 yards, Betty Ross, Detroit
880 yards, Betty Ross, Detroit.
1 mile, Betty Ross, Detroit

ROLLER SKATING RINK OPERATORS ASS'N

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONS–1943

Senior Men Jack Seifert, Dayton

roit.

Junior Girls Miss Ruth Kelly, Dayton

PAIR SKATING

Senior Miss Margaret Williams, William L Martin, Detroit.
Novice Miss Marie Reed, Clarence Rader, Cleveland
Junior Miss Patricia Carroll, Norman Latin, N Y C

FOURS

Misses Patricia Carroll, Carol Smola, William Van Wagner, Norman Latin, N Y C

SKATE DANCING

Senior Miss Norma Wescher, Leo Carsner, Dayton
Novice Mrs Geraldine Ringersen, Elmer Ringersen, St Louis
Junior Miss Eleanor Nash, Bobby Guthy, Elmont N Y

SPEED SKATING

(under point system)

Senior Men Frank Wander, St Louis
Senior Ladies Miss Jeanette Killaren, St Louis
Intermediate Boys Vernon Van Zaut, Dayton
Intermediate Girls Miss Louise Moore Detroit
Junior Boys Howard Saunders, Cleveland
Junior Girls Miss Dorothy Law Detroit.
Junior Boys (Class A) Sam Zaite, Cleveland
Junior Girls (Class A) Miss Janet Freese, Cincinnati
Junior Boys (Class B) John Gallagher, Cleveland
Junior Girls (Class B) Miss Joan Gamble, Cincinnati

ROLLER POLO

Roller polo was first an amateur sport, and then as players and promoters realized the possibilities of the game, professional leagues were organized in 1883 The first to be created was in New England with Fall River, Newport, Waltham and Chelsea as members Soon afterwards a league formed in the mid west with Galesburg Ill, Racine and Janesville, Wis, Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, Richmond and Muncie, Ind, as members

From that time on the sport spread and developed professionally and it has been played in the Middle West, New England and elsewhere ever

strap not more than ten inches long

A bright red ball, made of rubber and about the size of a baseball, is

used. The ball is placed in the middle of the rink, as the playing surface is called, and at a blast of the referee's whistle, two players, who have been stationed beside the goal cages, rush for the ball and try to knock or hook it

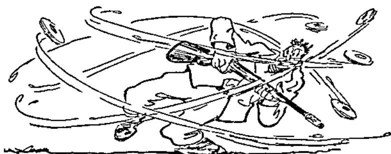
The men who rush for the spot are known as first rushers Their mates on the forward lines are the second rushers The center is both a defensive
iding the
opposing

The game is divided into three periods—the length of each being optional with the league which governs the game—except in a case of a tie score In that case, another period is begun and the game ends when one team scores a goal

The longest roller polo game on record was that between the Janesville (*Wis*) team and an aggregation from Milwaukee *Play* started at about 9 P M and, at the end of the regulation period, stood at a 2-2 tie The players continued—without breaking the deadlock—until the electric lights were turned out at 11 45 P M

port it further

SKEET



SKEET is an offspring of trapshooting As in trapshooting, guns are used and the fire is directed at targets But from there on the technique of the two sports differs radically

Jimmy Robinson, of Minneapolis, trapshooting editor of "Sports Afield," advised

"Skeet uses the same clay birds that have so long been standard for trap shooting, throwing them in the same way, with the same style of powerful spring catapult, called a trap The targets—actually moulded of filler and

pitch, and devoid of clay—are saucer shaped, and thrown with their convex side up The trap gives the target a horizontal rotary motion, which causes it to plane In flight this animated target approximates the swift, steady flight of a quail

A standard target is 4⅛ inches in diameter, weighs about 3¾ ounces, and breaks, or pulverizes, when struck with bird shot. Guns used are 12, 16, 20 and 28 gauges and 410 bore In match shooting there are gauge classes The standard skeet load for a 12 gauge is 3 drams of powder and 1⅛ ounces of No 9 chilled shot

"Two traps are used, each in a separate small house The houses face each other 40 yards apart Each trap throws its target at and over the house of the other trap—always in the same line, at the same elevation Seventeen out of

The name skeet was given to the sport by a woman—Mrs Gertrude Hurlbutt, of Dayton, Mo

Clock Shooting ' The "N

have a distinct name A

title was $100 There w

chose skeet because it is an old Scandinavian form of the word "shoot."

Henry E Ahlin, of Boston, for many years secretary of the National Skeet Shooting Association, Inc , advised

"Skeet shooting a purely American and fascinating form of the clay target shooting sport, has an estimated following of 25 000 in the U S A before the

clay targets and clay target throwing traps as a means of obtaining wing

the establishment of a more definite program of competitive shooting This gave each contestant the same series of shots and thereby, made competition

was purposely made a part of the Skeet program as excellent training for snap-shooting and fast gun handling, and now is the most talked about one in the entire shooting course.

"'Shooting around the clock,' as it was informally referred to in 1920, had many of the elements of the present day Skeet program It soon became popular, and the enthusiastic acceptance of this style of shooting soon indicated *that it had possibilities as a new and separate form of sport.*

"In 'shooting around the clock' shots were fired to all points of the compass

, started a hen farm, to put

r, a member of the trio re-

em He produced a second

'Hunting & Fishing' magazines in 1920, and published articles on clock-shooting which appeared in the November, 1920, and November, 1922, issues

public in February, 1936, and they govern the game today"

Skeet shooting, beginning with 1936, had a spectacular growth in membership ranks, but this was interrupted sharply by America's entry into the war, which caused the "freezing" of gunpowder for sports purposes.

FAMOUS SKEET SHOOTERS

Jimmie Robinson, of "Sports Afield" submits the following.

Braun, Ft Worth, Tex, Vic Reinders, Waukesha, Wis and others

"The ten greatest skeet shots in the world are Dick Shaughnessy, Boston, Don Sperry, Flint, Mich , Frank R Kelly, East Orange, N J , Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Cal , Bobby Parker, Tulsa, Okla , George Deyoe, Washington, D C , H Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Tex , Jack Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla , Grant Ilseng and Henry B Joy, Detroit, Mich "

SKIING



No sport adopted by the United States ever made such tremendous strides in popularity as did skiing between 1930, when it was little known, and th

su

to

2,(

ment, clothing, travelling, food, shelter, schooling and incidental bills These totals become ever more remarkable when it is remembered that this sport is confined almost entirely to the northern frontier of the U S A because snow is needed, and hills are vital for this sport of a frozen north.

The popularity of skiing as a spectator sport was tested in Chicago in the winter of 1936-37, when a Ski Carnival was put on in Soldier Field and drew 57,000 paid admissions The world s record was established in February 1936, in Garmisch Partenkirchen, Germany—155,000—when the

to ski After that, it was something of a stampede, and New Yorkers, New Englanders, folks all along the Canadian frontiers, and tens of thousands of others in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and California proceeded to ski

The war, coming to the U S A, of course has altered the ski picture greatly Transportation through the 1942-43 winter was most difficult The ski sport had to be abandoned by many Some communities used salt and borax for ski runs, but this was not practical because of the enormous cost, and so most ski enthusiasts put aside their equipment for the duration leaving the sport to those who live just around the corner from the high snow clad hills of winter time

1 Jumping—most spectacular
2 Flying Kilometer—most dangerous
3 Slalom—most graceful
4 Cross Country—most gruelling
5 Skijoring—you let a horse pull you along over the ice—a novelty sport

Jumpers appear to be placing their lives in jeopardy every time they take off into space But serious accidents are few and fatalities rare, because one of the cardinal rules of jumping provides that the candidate

A jumper usually is in the air from 2 to 3 seconds depending upon the height from which he took off the heights ranging from about 50 feet to over 300 feet, as in the rugged mountain region of Jugoslavia The longer and steeper the slope the longer the jump

The world s record for jumping is 350 96 feet made in 1939 by Joseph

ican record is 289 feet, made March 1st, 1942 by Torger Tokle at Iron Wood, Mich The first national record was 82 feet, made in 1904 by T Walters

The ski is mankind s oldest means of travelling over the snow and ice

being strapped to the shoes with leather thongs Later flat timber or the skins of animals, was placed between two skis and that was the first sled. When man sought for a faster way of travelling over lakes and streams,

he selected smaller bones—hardly longer than the shoe—and this was the skate

The bone runner ski, in use until after the dawn of the Christian era, had no standard size But when wooden runners were substituted, the common length was about 7 feet 6 inches, with about one foot of their length turned upward at the front These skis were about 5 inches wide, 2 inches thick, and the blades of some were covered with the leather from goats and sheep No radical change was made from this general pattern until the 16th Century

The runner then was shortened to 3 feet, and a shoe was built right onto the ski, directly in the center, replacing the old custom of wrapping the feet in leather and then lashing the feet to the runner with thongs, drawn

measurement which exists today

The best timber for skis is American second-growth shag—shellbark white hickory—from the forests of Minnesota The next choice is ash, with yellow pine, maple and birch f
is one of the heaviest of woods,
whereas ash bulks slightly over
skis have only a short lifetime, if they are not properly ...
Swedes and Norwegians are the most famous ski makers because they know the art of applying varnish so that it will adhere through the years

Ski is pronounced 'she' in the Scandinavian counstries, but common usage in the United States and Canada has established it as a "skee in North America Ski seems to be an abbreviation of "suski," a Finn Ugarian word, meaning "snow glide,'
Finn Ugarian tribes originated
Europe, but in the northern p...
carries back to a time almost before the Chinese era—approximately ... centuries

The most ancient pair of skis known to the world are in the Nerdiska Museum, in Stockholm They were unearthed in northern Sweden, and archeaologists fixed their age at about 4000 years, proving that skis were in use in Sweden over 2000 years before the birth of Christ Xenophon, the Greek historian (born about 444 B C) stated that the Armenians wore patterns" (meaning a crude snow shoe) on their feet, and also equipped the animals (horses) similarly when their routes of travel led over "ice, snow, lava, and mud

Skadi, the giant goddess who, in legend, was married to Njord, one of the Scandinavian Gods, is known as the Goddess of Ski (Odurrdis) in the Northern Countries of Europe Uller, the God of Winter, always is pictured walking on skis with curved toes which often created the idea that he was so huge that he trod the snow with ships lashed to his feet

Skis first were used in warfare at the battle of Oslo, in Norway, in 1200 A.D when King Swerre, of Sweden, equipped his scouts and sent them out to reconnoiter the enemy which was camped in deep snow The first men to wear skis in regular battle were the Swedes in 1542 Sweden had ski shod troops in the wars of 1576, 1590, and also 1610 In 1542 the comrades of injured Swedish troops took the skis off the feet of the incapacitated, spread cloth or animal skins between the ski blades, and carried away the wounded on what were perhaps the first stretchers

Skiing was introduced into Central Europe, via Austria, in 1580, and since then has spread to North America into Japan, Australia New Zealand, the mountainous regions of South America, to the slopes of the snow capped peaks in Hawaii, and into parts of India

designating that it should be in the month of February, and that it be at Holmenkoller, near Christiana, where there was a long sloping hill, ideal for a takeoff

Eventually, this tournament became one of the greatest of national sports

at

It is not known who brought the first pair of skis into North America—or who fashioned the first pair out of native wood—but apparently, they were first seen in Canada There is mention of skis at an ice carnival in Canada in 1759 The first notation about skis in the United States places the date at about 1840, and the statement is made that "these wooden blades for use on snow and ice were brought from Norway by immigrants and used in the "northern part of the Atlantic Seaboard"—meaning New England and New York

It was shortly thereafter that the Swedes and Norwegians began moving westward and settled in Minnesota and Wisconsin where the winters were long and the snowfalls frequent and heavy Skis were necessary for those pioneers, and they made their own from timber which they cut down in the forests One Norwegian—named Thompson—made the ski famous beyond the Middle West He went to California during the gold rush days that started in 1849 Failing to find gold he became a mail carrier and established speed records for travel between the Coast and Idaho and Nevada by using skis when crossing the snow-covered mountains

The first jumpers known to the United States were two youthful brothers —Torgus and Mikkel Hemmestvedt—who lived in Red Wing, Minnesota, and gained local fame that spread finally throughout the State, by jumping from reasonably high hills without breaking their necks That was in 1880

Their playmates soon followed their example, and ski jumping became the sport thrill of winter in northern Minnesota

The first ski club in the United States was formed by Scandinavians in Berlin, N H in January 1882 It has continued its existence all through the years, but under several different names, and now is known as the Nansen Ski Club, in honor of the famous explorer The next came into *existence in 1885 and was formed by a group of engineers in* Altoona, Pa

The third ski club was organized late in 1885 in St Paul, followed almost immediately by the "Den Norske Turn og Skiforening," which was a Minneapolis organization On Jan 19, 1886, twenty eight Norwegians met in Red Wing, Minn , formed the Aurora Ski Club, and decided upon

On Feb 21, 1904, after the sport of ski jumping had been dormant for ten years, officials of various ski clubs decided to organize a national body, and determined that the contests scheduled for the next day (Feb 22) should be conducted as the 'National Ski Tournament" Thus the National Ski Association was founded, with 17 Charter Members, all from the middle west

The growth of the organization since then has been spectacular

The National Ski Association is made up of regional associations, officers of those regional associations naming directors, who serve on the board of the National

The National officers are

Roger Langley, Pres , Barre, Mass
Bestor Robinson, 1st V Pres , Oakland, Cal
Fred H McNeil, 2nd V Pres , Portland, Ore
Julius P Blegen, Treas , Minneapolis, Minn
Lloyd C Ellingson, Secy , Menomonie, Wis

The regional associations are

U S Eastern Ski Association
Central U S Ski Association
Northern Rocky Mountain Ski Association
Southern Rocky Mountain Ski Association
Intermountain Amateur Ski Association
Pacific Northwest Ski Association
California Ski Association

Individual clubs make up the membership of the regional associations There are about 350 ski clubs in the United States, of which almost 200 are members of the U S Eastern Ski Association

the U S Championships

The last of the nationals was in 1942, the tournament since being called off on account of war The 1942 champions, who will be hold overs until the contests are resumed, are

U S SKI CHAMPIONS (1942)

[illegible]

Above Ski Jumping Championships at Duluth February 7-8 1942

Cross Country Howard Gould, Maine
Classic Combined * Howard Gould Maine

Above Championships at Brattleboro Vt February 21 22 1942

Four Event Combined Merrill Barber, Vermont.

Above held at Gilford Laconia, N H March 7 8 1942

DOWNHILL

Men–Open Martin Fopp, Oregon
Men–Amateur Barney McLean, Denver
Ladies–Open and Amateur Shirley McDonald, Idaho (1 run)

SLALOM

Men–Open Sig Engl, Idaho
Men–Amateur Barney McLean, Denver (McLean in tie with Engl for open championship)
Ladies–Open and Amateur Gretchen Fraser, Idaho

COMBINED (*Downhill and Slalom*)

Men–Open *Alf* Engen, Idaho
Men–Amateur Barney McLean Denver
Ladies–Open and Amateur Shirley McDonald, Idaho

The National Races were held at Yosemite National Park California March 13-14 1942

HOW SKI CHAMPIONS ARE DETERMINED

In arranging its jumping contests, the National Ski Association had three classes originally, since increased to four They are (1) Class A for the topnotch jumpers, (2) Class B for jumpers 18 years or older who never finished 1 2-3 in A Championships, (3) Class C for boys between 15 and 18, it being ruled that jumping is dangerous for boys under 15, (4) Senior Class for jumpers over 32 years of age

* Classic Combined–Jumping and Cross Country

Prior to 1922 Class A Contests were open to professionals But at a meeting of the N S A in Chicago, January 1, 1922, it was decided that thereafter all contestants must be amateurs. The way was left open for the "pros" to regain amateur status, it being decreed that any "pro" who did not compete in professional tournaments after Dec. 1, 1922 would be classified as an amateur

Some pros returned, in this fashion, to the amateur fold However, th

ga

championship contests in the various ski events for men, women and boys, each performing in his own division Cups or medals are given to the winners The winners, and some of the runners up, usually participate in the national championships

Under the rules made by the National Ski Association, the winner of a ski jumping contest is determined on the point system It is possible for a man to make the longest, as well as the second longest jump, and still fail to win the event.

Each contestant is allowed two jumps These are judged by three officials Each of those officials is permitted to cast 40 votes for each jump— or as many of those 40 points as he wishes to cast A jumper could score all the votes—240— for the event, but it is not written anywhere that a jumper ever made a perfect score The performer who can collect 210 to about 218 votes is doing well The 1942 National Championship was won by Ola Royal, with 230 2 points, while Arthur Devlin was able to win the Bietila trophy with 228 15

bit jittery during any part of the voyage and failed to show 100 per cent

of extra l ... lerate
descent ... The
Flying Ki ... d It ... treamline

tion of the ice Sometimes it reaches close to 90 miles an hour If a racer

hits a snag or obstruction of any kind, or if he makes a blunder in steering,

are over "catch as catch can" courses, up hill down dale, on the flat, around turn and so on The major cross country races call for about 50 miles—a really terrific test Most racers devote at least three months to training for a cross country season

FAMOUS SKIERS

Harold L Grinden, of Duluth, Minn, historian for the National Ski Association, splits the great skiers of the United States into two groups, as follows

Pioneer Squad

1 Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis
2 Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis
3 Ole Feiring Duluth, Minn
4 Henry Hall, Detroit, Mich
5 Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill
6 John Evenson, Duluth, Minn
7 Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn
8 Sigurd Hansen, Fergus Falls, Minn
9 Erling Landvik, Stoughton, Wis
10 Oscar Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis
11 Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, Minn
12 John Mangseth, Duluth, Minn

Modern Squad

1 Sverre Fredheim, Minneapolis, Minn
2 Torger Tokle, N Y C, N Y
3 Caspar Oimoen, Canton, S D
4 George Kotlarek, Duluth Minn
5 Eugene Wilson, Coleraine, Minn
6 Roy Mikkelson Auburn, Calif
7 Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah
8 Guttorm Paulson, Chicago, Ill
9 Walter Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich
10 Ted Zoberski, Ironwood, Mich
11 LeMoine Batson Chicago, Ill
12 Gunnar Oman, Chicago, Ill

He listed the following as among the greatest of the all time skiers

Jumpers

Lars Haugen
Anders Haugen
Ole Feiring
Ragnar Omtvedt
Barney Riley

Sverre Fredheim
Casper Oimoen
George Kotlarek
Roy Mikkelson
Eugene Wilson

Torger Tokle

Four-Event Skiing

Alf Engen
Arthur Devlin
Dick Durrance

SNOW SHOEING

Snowshoes have been used in the cold countries of Europe for a great many centuries They were substituted for skis when travel was necessary over thick layers of soft snow The width of the shoes prevented their sinking too deeply into the snow. Furthermore, while travel on skis is relatively slow, high speed can be made on snowshoes

Although Canadian Indians, and those along the northern frontiers of the U S A had no apparent communication with Europe, those aborigines were using snow shoes almost identical with the European make when North America was discovered

The snow shoe is shaped somewhat like a pear, and strips of gut are laced between the frames, as in a tennis racquet The frames are of wood The earliest snowshoe was attached to one's regular shoe by thongs and the length and width was determined by the user's individual ideas In modern times, when most snowshoes are machine made, not hand made, they are equipped with a special shoe, such as the ski shoe, and are of several standard sizes

Although the snowshoes were created to serve a definite need, and not to provide sport, the Canadian Indians often indulged in impromptu races, [illegible] was picked up by residents in Canada and northern [illegible]

[illegible] before the war, when they staged their weekly tramps across the [illegible] in their multi colored blanketed coats, they presented a very colorful picture

In New England there are also a great many clubs, especially in the vicinity of Lewiston, Maine It was the pre war custom for the International Snowshoe Union to hold a convention either in a Canadian or [illegible] 10,000 or more devotees of the snowshoeing [illegible]

The racing snowshoe is much narrower and lighter than the [illegible] heavy duty shoe, and it is surprising to the uninitiated how fast the runners [illegible] The world's record for snowshoe [illegible]

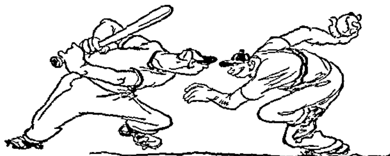
[illegible] one mile mark was 5 minutes 38 2-5 seconds—another astonishing [illegible]formance

The maximum distance for a snowshoe race appears to be 12 miles—a bit of a marathon The legitimate record for 12 miles was 1 hour, 30 min-

actly snowshoeing

SOFTBALL

(Called Playground Ball in Recreation Centers)



SOFTBALL is the old game of indoor baseball put to outdoor play, and it owes its existence to the Playground Association of America, which now is known as National Recreation Association

It has more players, and draws more spectators than any other sport in the world

Playground Ball, and it still is so called in recreation centers The game there generally is played according to original rules, whereas softball is playground ball with alterations

The depression years of 1932 and 1933 are responsible for the development of the soft ball game Hundreds of thousands of workers were out

ladies baseball, soft baseball, and so on. Nobody in 1932 thought of standardizing the name, or the game It was just something to bridge the idle hours between depression and prosperity, and the assumption was that when men were back at work again, they would abandon play

The popularity of the game mushroomed in all parts of the country, and in the summer of 1933, Leo J Fischer, a Chicago sports writer, Wilbur E Landis, and M J Pauley, also of Chicago, called leaders of the most conspicuous teams into a session

The meeting was largely at the behest of the manufacturers of sports equipment The bats

wishes of a communit

the gloves and masks

arrange rules so that all equipment would be the same, thus bringing order out of a chaos of demands

to devise standard regulations, and the meeting decided to hold two "world series" at the end of the regular 1933 playing season, one for men, the other for ladies

Officials, in later years, conceded that this "world series" was a most

other than those in Chicago would go to the expense of making the trip to Chicago But some communities, quite distant from Chicago, already had generated so much pride in their outstanding team that they raised the needed funds, and the first "world series" had surprising national representation

Fischer, who became one of the early presidents of the organization, recently said

> We just didn t know what we had a hold of back there in 1933 We liked the game, wanted to popularize it, and keep it alive It was in its infancy We
>
> playground ball in earlier years on the recreation grounds
>
> "When we sk ... of 1933" related Fischer, ... We didn t think it would go ... They could have their chance if they wanted it It developed that they wanted it, and the play for the ladies' championship of 1933 really featured our program"

time went on, and prosperity returned, and men went back to work, afternoon play by adults no longer was possible The game by then had so

strong a hold that none of the players abandoned it. They arranged their

and charge admission. Previously, there had been no stands in most places, and no admission fee

Raymond Johnson, sports editor of Nashville, Tenn, and President of the Amateur Softball Association, reports the fabulous growth of this game, complete with staggering statistics in the "Softball" section of the Attendance Totals chapter in the book

WORLD'S SOFTBALL CHAMPIONS

Prior to 1942, all state champions, and champions in major cities, were permitted to participate in world series play Lots were drawn, and teams played elimination games against each other, the semi finalists meeting to determine the world's championship

Due to transportation difficulties in 1942, the earlier system was abandoned. The country was divided into 12 sections, following the Army's lines of sectional division, and the winners of elimination tournaments in those 12 sections, plus the world's champion team of 1941 A team from the host city—Detroit—and a team from Canada made up the tournament

MEN	WOMEN
1933—J L Gills, Chicago, Ill	1933—Great Northerns Chicago, Ill
1934—Ka Nash A's, Kenosha, Wisc	1934—Hart Motors, Chicago, Ill
1935—Crimson Coaches, Toledo, O	1935—Bloomer Girls, Cleveland, O
1936—Kodak Park, Rochester, N Y	1936—Natl Mfg Co, Cleveland, O
1937—Briggs Mfg Co, Detroit, Mich	1937—Natl Mfg Co, Cleveland, O
1938—Pohlers, Cincinnati, O	1938—J J Kriegs Alameda, Cal
1939—Carr's, Covington, Ky	1939—J J Kreigs, Alameda, Cal
1940—Kodak Park, Rochester, N Y	1940—Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz
1941—Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind	1941—Higgins Midgets Tulsa, Okla
1942—Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla	1942—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La
1943—Hammer Field (Army Air Base) Fresno, Calif	1943—Jax Maids, New Orleans La.

BASIC RULES OF SOFTBALL

The playing field is made up of two parts, infield and outfield. The infield is shaped like a baseball "diamond" (square) and is 60 feet square The distance between bases is 60 feet. Women sometimes use a 45 foot diamond.

The pitching distance is 43 feet.

The bat is one piece of wood, shall not be more than 34 inches in length nor 2¼ inches in diameter at the thickest part The baseball is smooth seam, with leather cover, packed with kapok and tightly wrapped with

yarn The ball shall not weigh less than 6, nor more than 6¾ ounces, and shall not be less than 11⅞ inches nor more than 12⅜ inches in circumference

Pitching is underhand.

Only catchers and first basemen are permitted to wear mitts Others may wear gloves Men catchers must wear masks, women catchers must wear both mask and chest protectors

A team is made up of 10 players catcher, pitcher, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, short stop, short fielder, who can play a roving position, right fielder, center fielder, left fielder.

Seven innings make up a game

In practically all other respects, the rules of play are those which govern baseball

SPEED RECORDS

AIRPLANE

469 220 M P H Fritz Wendel Germany, Apr 26 1939 That is record for

ANTELOPE

(Fastest animal) 62

AUTOMOBILE

369 7 M P H John R Cobb, U S A , on Bonneville Flats, Utah, in "Railton Red Lion," Aug 23 1939 On same day made run of 368 9, breaking record 357 5 made same place, Sept 16, 1938, by Captain George Eyston, England Only other better than 300 M P H drive, Sir Malcolm Campbell, England

BICYCLE

76 miles, 503 yards in one hour riding, motor paced, by L Vanderstuyft, Paris, 1928

BIRDS

Up to 200 miles per hour See detailed tabulation

CAMEL RACING

Camels in endurance tests, can outrun horses after three miles

DOG (GREYHOUND)

Damon Runyon, racing over standard distance of one quarter mile 25 seconds (world s record) averaging 34 miles per hour

FISH

Several species of fish are reported to have estimated speed of better than 60 miles an hour, but no official tests ever made

HORSE

HUMAN (DRIVING GOLF BALL)

120 miles an hour, tested speed, by Gene Sarazen

HUMAN (HITTING TENNIS BALL)

118 miles an hour, Wm T Tilden

HUMAN (ICE SKATING)

Clas Thurnberg made a mile in 2 38 4 in 1936, which averaged about 24

HUMAN (PITCHING BASEBALL)

HUMAN (PUNCHING)

Jack Dempsey, using 9 and 10 inch blow, sent it traveling 135 miles an hour Joe Louis ranks next with 127

HUMAN (RUNNING)

Best time, 100 yards, 9 4 seconds If maintained would be close to 20 Best time, one mile, 4 04 4, by Glenn Cunningham If maintained, would average nearly 15 Best distance, one full hour running, 11 miles, 1,648 yards by Paavo Nurmi in Germany

HUMAN (SWIMMING)

20 minutes, 57 8 seconds by Jack Medica for one mile Seattle, July 6, 1934, Chicago If maintained would average about 2¾ miles

HUMAN (WALKING)

Best for one mile 6 25 8 by G H. Goulding, Canada, 1910—an average of about 9 miles Walking full hour, A. G H Pope, England, 1932, covered 8 miles, 474 yards

MOTORCYCLE

152 86, E Henne, Germany, 1934.

MOTOR BOAT

141 74 (land) miles per hour by Sir Malcolm Campbell, Aug 19, 1926, Lake Coniston England

OSTRICH

Racing type of ostrich can do 45 miles an hour in spurts, can step as fast as horse for mile or in an endurance test

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE

143 7[illegible]
1931 [illegible]
Line E [illegible]
M P H [illegible] ...ximum distance was two miles

RIFLE

ab[illegible]
has [illegible] ...with greater velocity, but details are secret.

SEAPLANE

440 68 miles per hour Lieut. Francesco Agello, Italy, 1935

SOUND

740 miles per hour, when traveling through air Speed increases up to 10,000 M P H when forced through substances such as glass, and as low as 60 M P H. through rubber

WIND VELOCITY

over 300 miles an hour but no one ever registered them

SPEED OF BIRDS

Considerable debate occurs relative to which is the fastest bird that flies
k, an inhabitant of
which inhabits the

One writer calls the Merganser "the fastest bird in the world" He supplies no speed record—so there is skepticism The Swift is credited with a speed of 'about 200 miles per hour" But no one ever has furnished proof of any such swiftness It s the guess of explorers But the Duck Hawk is an entirely different fellow

The Duck Hawk loafs at 65 miles an hour He was timed with a stop watch doing 180 miles an hour, flying several times over a measured course Inasmuch as all birds have two speeds (1) normal, (2) accelerated, the Duck Hawk, speeding up at the moment of striking for its prey, can notch up "cruising speed" to 180 to 200 or better per hour

The racing pigeon has few
in speed durability A pigeon,
flew 600 miles in a 1932 race,

In 1937 Dr Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, stated that the deer bot fly (cephenomia) flies at the rate of 818 miles per hour He based his estimate on a conclusion of Dr Charles H T Townsend, a scientist, that a deer bot fly had covered 1,200 feet in one second

The answer to this was made in 1938 by Dr Irving Langmuir of the

General Electric Co , who stated that such speed for insect, bird, or animal

silken thread, that at 26 miles per hour it was barely visible, at 43 it was just a faint line and that it was completely invisible at 64 This was to answer Dr Townsend's claim that he had seen a deer bot fly flying 300 yards in one second

Here is a list of birds, showing their highest possible speed as reported to the United States government by persons who have timed them in one way or another, mostly by use of airplanes, trains or automobiles

Merganser	200(?)	Horned Lark	54(t)	Swallow	45
Swift	200(?)	Sandpiper	52(t)	Hummingbird	45
Duck Hawk	200(t)	Blackbird	52(t)	Kingfisher	36
Canvasback	72(t)	Mallards	50	Robin	32(t)
Eagle	70(t)	Snow goose	50(t)	Dove	32
Pigeon (See above)		Bobwhite	49(t)	Sea Gull	30
		Teal	49(t)	Tern	27
Pintail	65(t)	Starling	49(t)	Pelican	26
Golden Plover	65(t)	Gannet	48(t)	Sparrow Hawk	25(t)
Peregrine Falcon	150(t)	Brant	45	Ruffed Grouse	22
Crow	60(t)	Quail	48	Cormorant	20
Killdeer	55(t)	Swan	45(t)	Sparrow	17

?—Not officially recorded.
(t) means top, or accelerated speed.

SPORTS PERIODICALS

the same jaundiced eye, and the affairs of sport rarely found their way into print

Sports of these early years consisted chiefly of cock fighting, occasional pugilistic encounters, rowing contests, foot races, spasmodic harness horse and running horse races The very nice people shunned the cock fights, the boxing battles and some of the other sports, and, as a consequence, when sports periodica
never used their own names
line whatsoever,
"Gallops," or if a ... orts
writers did not ...

The first newspaper devoted to the turf in particular, and sports in gen-

eral, in the United States, was the "American Turf Register," which appeared in Baltimore in August, 1829 The American Turf Register was an offshoot of the "American Farmer," which was started in 1819 by John Stuart Skinner, born in Baltimore in 1788, and who, from 1816 to 1840, was postmaster of that city

William Trotter Porter, successful in publishing the Farmer's Herald" in St Johnsbury, Vt, went to New York late in the 1820s and took charge of a printing plant While there he gave a job as compositor to a youngster named Horace Greeley

On Dec 10, 1831, Porter started publication of his Spirit of the Times," which became popularly known as Porter's Spirit of the Times" Porter aimed to make it an all sports paper, such as were published in England, but fortune did not smile on the venture and, in 1832, Porter sold his "Spirit of the Times to the owners of the newspaper Traveller"

The two papers were merged in 1832, and the Spirit of the Times" lost its separate identity Porter was named Editor of Sports for the Traveller, thus becoming the first of his kind in the United States Late in that year, Porter quit the "Traveller' and, until 1835, worked in different editorial capacities, and in printing plants of newspapers in and around New York

On Jan 2, 1835, he purchased the "Traveller" and of course, the extinct [illegible]

its beginning in 1831, and this, as Herbert Manchester states in his remarkable volume "Four Centuries of Sport in America' is the explanation of the "lost volumes' of the "Spirit of the Times" between 1832 and 1835

In 1939 Porter bought the "American Turf Register, moved it from Baltimore to New York, continuing the "Spirit of the Times" as a weekly, and running the "American Turf Register as a monthly newspaper Porter, in 1845, reduced the "American Turf Register" to the status of a racing calendar

The first story written about the game of baseball—a very brief story—appeared in the New York "Sunday Mercury," in April 1853 This was not a sports newspaper, but dealt with general news The item mentioned baseball as a comparatively new game which was attracting quite a few followers

Not until well after the Civil War did sports happenings of any sort rate more than scant mention, in the regular newspapers The attitude of the publishers generally was that sports was a business, and that if promoters wanted to tell people about their enterprises, they could do so through the advertising columns

As time went on, this prejudice was broken down, and publishers, eager for circulation, sensed an opportunity for increases by carrying small stories about sports results Those concerning boxing were supplied by referees, those about baseball generally by some retired player Racing stories were contributed by anyone who could write well enough for the

reader to understand When newspapers expanded sports coverage, they hired the referees, the ball players and the race track experts and sports editors

lication

More than 75 years ago, Richard K Fox, a sports enthusiast, and one who was especially keen about boxing, started a publication, and it became the famous Police Gazette It featured sports of all sorts and Fox began compiling an annual boxing book, with the records of all important warriors He also included in the book, the names of champions in other sports, and the outstanding performances While Fox kept up to date with the changing times in boxing, his record book editors paid little heed to the changing championships in other sports, or to the cracking of records So the books lost certain value as up-to date volumes

Tom Andrews, a Milwaukee sports writer, and boxing authority, took up book publishing about 40 years ago, and brought out annual record

The comparative moderns may be astonished to learn that so recently as 1912 sports, generally, were regarded as step children by newspaper editors The big uprush in the interest of activities in the world of sport have happened since then

Any newspaper with a sports department staff of more than 3 or 4 men was indeed a rarity Sports writers were just loans to the department. They were subject to call for more important chores in a newspaper office—and they usually were called away, leaving the sports editor strictly on his own

Prior to this war, the metropolitan papers had sports staffs of from 15 to 75 men, not including correspondents scattered around the country There were at least 10,000 newspaper men who earned their livelihood from sports reporting for newspapers or magazines Another 20,000 persons made their living by holding positions with organizations which publish sports periodicals

There are at least 750 radio sports announcers

The war has taken many of these men into uniforms Sports are being curtailed for the duration, less space is permitted them in many newspapers, and so the staffs have been greatly reduced The golden era of sports and sports reporting has gone slightly to dross, but only because a calamity has come upon the world

Beyond the newspapers, there were, at peak, probably 500 weekly or monthly periodicals or magazines supplying sports news Some of these

arness horse
motor boat
nerally with
employment
to tens of thousands

Additionally, there were scores of magazines devoted to sports fiction, with combined circulation reaching into the millions

Probably the most powerful of all newspaper groups ever identified with sport is the Baseball Writers Association of America, organized as the result of two agitating instances during the World Series of 1908, between the Detroit Americans and Chicago Nationals, which were as follows

(1) Louis Mann, an actor, and a very exquisite gate crasher when baseball was being presented, usurped the press box seat assigned to Hugh Fullerton, then one of the most famous of writers Hugh asked Louis to hop away Louis retorted by requesting Hugh to go places where he always would be warm Fullerton answered by sitting in Mann's lap

nry Ed
for the
The only

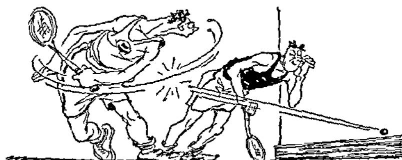
The next day, upon arrival in Detroit for another game Jackson and Edwards called a meeting of the writers—14 in number Edwards and Jackson spoke of the injustice of it all Fullerton made a speech, too The 14 formed the Baseball Writers' Association on the spot, and in 1909 served notice on the magnates that what they wanted was (A) a press box for working reporters exclusively, (B) a space with a clear view of the field—no posts—a request that was granted beginning with the 1909 series

As the years rippled along, the Association was given full right to approve or reject applications for press seats It took complete charge of the

e membership to writers in
barriers to permit entry of
It goes to extremes each
year to get as many seats as possible from the competing series clubs, and, in this way, was able to accommodate 500 to 600 reporters many of them from the minor league towns

Patterned somewhat after the Baseball Writers Association are state or sectional Turf Writers Associations, Boxing Writers Associations, Tennis Writers Associations, etc, and all these have operated for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the writers and the executives of different sports and to provide better reporting

SQUASH RACQUETS AND TENNIS



SQUASH is an offshoot of racquets and dates its origin as about 1850 in the

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fterward was accepted by the
Harrow had but one and this

was not sufficient to accommodate all the youngsters who wish to play So there was devised by the pupils a game somewhat similar to racquets, which did not necessitate an elaborate court, and thus was played with a soft ball, instead of the hard one used in racquets Hence the name "Squash"

Play at squash provided the youngsters with almost as much action as racquets For this reason, and because courts cost very little money, squash became very popular among the schools in England, spreading to the colleges and then to exclusive clubs

Both, Queen's Club and Marylebone Cricket Clubs became leaders in

that game to play squash

Squash was introduced into the United States in the 1880s, and it is likely that the first organized game was played in 1882 in St Paul's School, Concord, N H, following a visit of its master, Rev James P Conover, to Montreal, where he had gone to get an idea on how to build a racquet court, as well as one for squash racquets

The St Pau

to improvise

substituting it

the method of play, enough to make it deviate from the original squash game

Sometime later, Stephen J Feron, of New York, an enthusiast about squash, and one of the world's greatest players tried the tennis ball and tennis bat method He was satisfied that this speeded play, but he was not able to create the same difficult twists with his rebounds as with the regulation squash ball Feron finally put some netting around the tennis ball, and this made it possible for him to execute dazzling shots

over the normal cover To distinguish between the games the original was officially referred to as Squash Racquets and the other as "Squash T

The

es in

width, with the front and both side playing walls 16 feet high and the back wall 9 feet Doubles, which are played in squash rackets but not in squash tennis, called for a court 45 x 45 with the back wall 7 feet high

Chicago, Omaha and a few other cities They soon faded out of the West ern picture lost prestige in Boston and Philadelphia, but have a powerful hold in New York.

International play at squash racquets involving teams in the U S A, England and Canada started in 1922 when Henry G Lapham of Phila delphia donated the now famous trophy which bears his name In the matches, the U S A. teams have been most successful

FAMOUS SQUASH PLAYERS

SQUASH RACQUETS

J A Miskey, of Philadelphia, was the first U S A singles champion, winning in 1907, and repeating in 1908 and 1910 W A Freeland won in 1909 F S White in 1911, M L No-thall in 1913 They were Philadel phians Constantine Hutchins br
in 1912 and 1914 S W Pearson
champion in 1915 1916, 1917, 19
ment in 1917 and 1918 and C C
son reign by winning in 1920

Capt G Robarts came over from England and won the U S A. title in 1924

Other American stars included W P Dixon J Lawrence Pool, 2nd Herbert H Rawlings Sr, and Dr H R Mixsell, of New York,

SQUASH RACQUETS AND TENNIS



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Both, Queens Club and Marylebone Cricket Clubs became leaders in squash late in the 1890 s and into the 20th Century The most recent King Edward was a squash enthusiast while he was Prince of Wales and his enthusiasm had much to do with popularizing it Private clubs throughout England erected squash courts and many famous racquet players deserted that game to play squash

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to improvise They introduced a
substituting it for the less lively squash ball,

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over the normal cover To distinguish between the games, the original was officially referred to as Squash Racquets," and the other as "Squash Tennis"

Until 1930, the singles games were played on different sized courts The courts then became standardized at 32 feet in length, 18 feet 6 inches in width, with the front and both side playing walls 16 feet high, and the back wall 9 feet Doubles, which are played in squash rackets but not in squash tennis, called for a court 45 x 45, with the back wall 7 feet high, the others 20

Twenty five and thirty years ago, squash games were very popular in Boston New York and Philadelphia, and knew some favor in St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and a few other cities They soon faded out of the Western picture, lost prestige in Boston and Philadelphia, but have a powerful hold in New York

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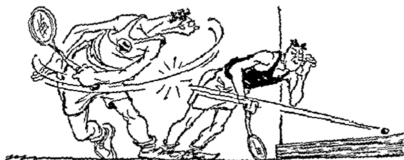
SQUASH RACQUETS

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SQUASH RACQUETS AND TENNIS



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Harrow had adopted the parent game of racquets in 1822 and lifted it to such a fashionable degree that it soon afterward was accepted by the aristocracy Racquets calls for huge courts Harrow had but one and this was not sufficient to accommodate all the youngsters who wish to play So there was devised by the pupils a game somewhat similar to racquets, which did not necessitate an elaborate court, and this was played with a soft ball, instead of the hard one used in racquets Hence the name 'Squash"

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The St Paul boys played the English game at first, but soon began to improvise They introduced a lawn tennis ball so as to speed up play, substituting it for the less lively squash ball, and thus somewhat changed

lets called dunng the match

For players in the middle forties, this game is particularly attractive

BASIC RULES OF SQUASH

In squash rackets, the ball is of hard black rubber, 1¾ inches in diameter, and 1 ounce in weight In squash tennis, the ball is 2⅜ to 2½ inches in diameter, and weighs no less than 2 ounces The squash racquet bat is shaped like racquet bat, with a round head, and a very slender handle Maximum length 27 inches The squash tennis bat is shaped like the lawn tennis bat, and maximum length is 30 inches

Game is 15 points (or aces), provided the winner has a two point or more advantage, like 15 13 In the event they are tied at 13 points, the set is increased to a maximum of 18 aces

air, or on first bounce A ball hitting the ceiling or the back wall is "out

STADIUMS IN U. S. A.

(SEATING OVER 20,000)

Akron U	35 000	Cornell (Ithaca, N Y)	21,500
Ala U	23,000	Colo U	30,800
Army (Michie Sta)	27 000	Columbia	32 000
Baltimore Stadium	80,000	Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex)	48,000
Balboa Park (San Diego)	30,000	Crossley Field (Cincinnati)	29,401
Boston Coll.	24 000	Denver U	30,000
Briggs Stadium (Detroit)	58,000	Detroit U	30,000
Brown (Detroit)	26,302	Duke U	35,000
Bucknell	21,000	Ebbetts Field (Brooklyn)	35,000
Buffalo Stadium	65,000	Fenway Park (Boston)	35,000
Butler	36,000	Florida U	22,600
Calif Memo Sta (Berkeley)	80,000	Forbes Field (Pittsburgh)	40,000
Calif U (L A)	105,000	Georgia Tech	30,000
Chicago U	56 000	Georgia U	30,000
Chicago Stadium	20,339	Green Bay (Wis)	22,000
Cincinnati U	25,000	Griffith Stadium (Wash)	32 000
Cleveland Stadium	78,811	Harvard	57,734
Comiskey Park (Chicago)	50,000	Holy Cross	25,000

STADIUMS IN U S A—*Continued*

Illinois	70,000
Indiana	25,000
Indianapolis Speedway	36,000
Iowa U	45,000
Kansas U	35,000
Kezar Sta (San Francisco)	65,000
Kentucky U	22,000
League Park (Cleveland)	23,000
Lehigh Field (Birmingham)	25,000
Los Angeles Memorial	103,000
La Sta U	45,000
Madison Square Garden (N Y) (Enclosed)	20,101
Marquette	21,000
Miami U	34,500
Mich State	28,000
Mich U	87 543
Missouri U	25 000
Multnoman Sta (Portland, Ore)	35,000
Navy (Thompson Sta)	22,000
Nebraska U	30,000
No Car U	23,925
Northwestern U	48,000
Notre Dame	56,000
Ohio State (also has 12 300 portable seats)	65,525
Okla U	33 500
Oregon U	20,500
Polo Grounds (New York)	56 000
Pasadena Bowl	90,000
Phila Sta	102 211
Pittsburgh U	67,000
Princeton	50,609
Purdue U	23 074
Rice Inst	80,000
Roesch Mem Sta (Buffalo)	37,000
Rutgers U.	22,000
St Mary's (Calif)	63,000
St. Mary's (Texas)	22,700
Seals Sta (San Francisco)	25,000
Shibe Park (Phila)	33,000
Soldier Field (Chicago)	102,000
So Methodist	25,000
So West'n (Tenn)	28,000
Sportsmans Park (St Louis)	33 699
Stanford U	90,000
Syracuse U	33,000
Tacoma Sta (Tacoma, Wash)	20,000
Temple U	44,567
Tenn Sta Coll	35,000
Tenn U	35,000
Tex Agg	33,000
Texas U	46,300
Triboro Stadium (N. Y C.)	30,000
Tulane U	73,000
Utah U	21 000
Vanderbilt U	21,650
Wash St Coll	25,000
Wash U (Seattle)	40,000
West Va U	34 800
Wisconsin U	45 000
Wrigley Field (Chicago)	38,396
Yale	72 988
Yankee Stadium (N. Y)	70 000

Seating capacities shown above are when field is used for team play In cases where boxing or wrestling bouts, etc are staged, and when seats are erected on field, seating capacity of ball parks and stadiums can be increased by 20,000 to 25,000

SWIMMING

No one seems to know who was mankind's first swimmer—and none has ever hazarded a guess Swimming did not originate as a sport. Man is not a natural swimmer, as are animals Man must learn how to remain afloat and navigate the waters with movements of arms and legs Some

the art was known in that era—perhaps long before
[illegible] England by Trudgeon

nman",

Jan 7,
1862 in the German Gymnasium, Kings Cross London, and embraced the several clubs then in existence The organization called itself Associated Metropolitan Swimming Clubs Soon it changed to London Swimming Association and in 1869, after several other shifts in name, became the Amateur Swimming Association of Great Britain, with a membership of 300 clubs

Swimming as a sport gained great popularity throughout Great Britain immediately after 1886, with New Zealand and Australia becoming strongholds, but it did not attract many devotees in the U S A until after the turn of the 20th Century

Along in 1900, when Americans occasionally read about the speed accomplishments of British swimmers, they settled down to learn how to swim at even greater speed Within a few years Americans had shattered the English marks, but before they had a chance to grow vain, the Australians using their famous "crawl" stroke split the waters in much faster time And so the international race was on Australia and the U S A almost monopolized the records, England the home of the early day swim

Japan served notice that she
the 1936 Olympiad, in Berlin,

tenbroek, one for the U S A , the other for Japan

Swimming races for men were part of the first of the revived Olympiads in 1896, and the U S A gained its initial title due to victory of C M Daniels, in the 440 yard (now 400 meters) race in 1904 Within a few Olympiads, the U S A came to dominate in the men's swimming events, but 1936 saw a decline in its supremacy This was not because American
It
and

the students had practised until they

Swimming events for women—100 meters free style and a 400 meters relay—were introduced into the Olympic Games program of 1912 The 100 meters went to Fanny Durack, of Australia, one of the great women swimmers of any era But Miss Durack was not the first of the mermaids

to bring fame to Australia She was preceded by Annette Kellerman, who revolutionized women's beach garb

Miss Kellerman took up swimming to build up a frail body, and developed a figure which artists raved about for 20 years—and still do Trying for speed in the waters, she found herself handicapped by the skirted bathing suit She discarded it, substituted a man's two piece bathing suit created a furor, was condemned, but outlived it, and the abbreviated beach vestments for ladies today is the result.

Through the years there has been much experimentation in distances and courses which finally led to standardization of routes to be travelled by swimmers The standard U S A distances now are 50 yards, 100 220, 440 880 and 1 mile or 100 200 400, 800 and 1,500 meters The Olympic distances for men are 100, 400 and 1,500 meters (free style), 100 meters (back stroke) 200 and 400 meters (breast stroke) The Olympic distances for women are 100 300 and 400 meters (free style), 100 meters (back stroke) and 200 meters breast stroke The medley for men is 800 meters for women 400 meters

There are only three standard styles breast stroke, back stroke and free style

Standard courses for tank swimming are three in number They are

(1) 20 yard courses
(2) the short course meaning 25 yards up to 50 meters
(3) the long course a minimum of 50 meters and beyond

Ideal water temperature ranges between 74 and 78 degrees If colder, it has a tendency to stiffen muscles if warmer, it enervates Swimmers always do their best in "soft water, meaning clean and fresh Water which is not changed frequently is known as "dead water" It has no buoyancy and swimmers cannot make record speed

FAMOUS SWIMS

In the long gone era of swimming in England, the endurance record was more eagerly sought after than accomplishment against time The greatest of these distance swimmers was Captain Matthew Webb whose exploits caused the dare to be hurled "Swim the English Channel" This is one of the most treacherous of small stretches of water with its tides and its swift currents and its icy chill

But Captain Webb made the try, and succeeded on Aug 24 25, 1875, swimming from Dover England, to Cape Griz Nez, France, about 19 miles, in 21 hours and 45 minutes The record books state that Webb was first to make the swim This is disputed by J W Forney, in his book 'Centennial Commissioner in Europe," which dealt with his work while in France and England Forney stated that Capt. Paul Boynton, an American, made the swim on April 10, 1875, which was over four months before

Webb's accomplishments Forney wrote that Boynton was congratulated by Queen Victoria.

The next successful effort, after Webb, was by Thomas W Burgess, of England, on Sept 5 6, 1911, in 22 hours and 35 minutes, just beating Webb's time record

Since Burgess' day, there have been more than 100 attempts to swim the Channel, and the record shows that the feat has been accomplished 24 times, altogether The best time turned in by anyone was 10 hours, 45 minutes, in 1927, by Vencesles Spacek, of Bohemia E H Temme is the only swimmer to make two crossings, first from France to England, in 1927, 14 hours and 29 minutes, and in 1934 from England to France, 15 hours and 54 minutes

Ten of the 24 successful Channel swims have been made by women The first was by Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the U S.A , August 6, 1926, and her time, 14 hours and 31 minutes, is still the record for her sex The second woman to make the crossing was also an American—Mrs Mille Gade Corson—who accomplished it three weeks after Miss Ederle The next six women to cross were English, then an Austrian while the last of either sex was Miss Sally Bauer, of Sweden in 1939

The most famous among long distance swimming contests for profes sionals in North America was the Wrigley Swim first arranged in 1927, for a $25,000 prize The route was from Los Angeles to Catalina Island, and was won by George Young of Toronto Lake Ontario became the scene for later Wrigley swims for men, and, in 1929 one was conducted—10 miles—in Lake Ontario, for women, with Martha Norelius, of New York, just turned "pro," winner of the $10 000 first prize

The Wrigley swim was abandoned some years ago

Another great swim was the one arranged by the Canadian National Exhibition, originated in 1930 The course usually was in Lake Ontario, near Toronto The annual first prizes scaled up to $15 000 for men and $5 000 for women

The greatest distance swimmer of this, or any other generation, is Pedro A Candisti, of the Argentine, known as the "shark of Quilla Creek " For years he has had the ambition to swim 205 miles down the River Platte from Rosario

succeeded

and 30 minu

In February 1935 he made his longest swim—251 miles—in the Parana River from Santa Fe to Zarate (Argentine) and was in the water con stantly for 84 hours

The world s record

water, is held by John

the Mississippi River,

The woman's record for continuous swimming is 87 hours 27 minutes by Mrs Myrtle Huddleston, of New York, in 1931 She swam in a tank. She broke her earlier mark of 86 hours, 16 minutes

FAMOUS AMERICAN SWIMMERS

MEN

Opinions will differ as to who was the greatest of all American swimmers because there are three styles—free style, which employs the crawl stroke, and makes for high speed, the slower back stroke, which is, in a way, crawl stroke while facing out of the water, and the still slower breast stroke

Generally, the inclination is to award the honor to Johnny Weismuller, who dominated the world in his day and era at free style swimming, and some of whose once imposing list of records still stand, although the onslaught against them has carried on for almost 20 years Weismuller made his marks in an era before there was less stress on ideal water temperature and before the vital need for fresh water for record performance was fully heeded

Peter Fick was a great free style swimmer So was Ralph Flannagan Jack Medica came along in the mid-30s to smash many of Weismuller's marks, and to hang out many which still endure Ralph Spence, who just preceded Medica into greatness, was a mighty champion Perry McGillivey was a star C L ("Buster") Crabbe was often a title holder, and oftener a record maker And then there was Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian, not born on America's mainland, but who swam under the American flag, and was one of the fastest and most powerful free style artists of all time

Outstanding among modern free style swimmers is Bill Smith, Jr, born in Hawaii and whose father is an Irish-born policeman Smith holds five world's records, five American records, and many sectional, state or tournament marks He is 19

Few, if any, will dispute that Adolph Keifer is the greatest backstroke swimmer that ever lived He won his first U S A championship in 1935, when he was 16, and was unbeaten until April 1948, during which 8 year span he competed in more than 250 races in different parts of the world, sweeping all before him He won 15 indoor and outdoor national championships, also the Olympics of 1936 When he finally was beaten by a six inch margin by Harry Holiday on that April day it was because he missed the final turn completely and lost much precious yardage.

In the time before Kiefer, the great one was George Kojac. Even the mighty Kiefer could not blast all the Kojac records into oblivion A M Goersling was one of the champion back stroke specialists of a long dimmed era J H Handy came on in the 1900s to take his place in the sun Later there was H Kruger H J Hebner was great as were Walter Laufer and Frank Walton Also Medica—the same Jack Medica, who was the wonder man at free style And Albert Vande Waghe After which Kojac and then Kiefer

The breast stroke, never too popular among swimmers who craved speed, never has been truly dominated by one man since the heyday of

Michael McDermott, king of indoor swimmers at breast stroke Walter Spence and Leonard Spence were great, so was Jack Higgins Ray Kaye was a star of 8 or 10 years ago So were Jack Gorman and Paul Friesel Jack Kasley still owns a world s record—200 meters breaststroke—and in 1939 R R Hough hung up the world s 100 yard, 100 meter and 200 yard marks

Other great swimmers, regardless of style, were

H Braun, of the 1880 s, W C Johnson, of the 1890 s, E C Schaeffer, who was a star from 1899 at free style until C M Daniels came along in about 1904 to eclipse him and to gain ranking as one of America's immortals, R. P Magee, Ludy Langer, W L Wallen, Norman Ross, the distance specialist, L B Goodwin, Arne Borg, R D Skelton, James Skinner, Ray Ruddy, and Steven Wozniak

WOMEN

The first American girl to gain international fame as a swimmer was Ethelda Bleibtrey, winner of the 1920 Olympic Games, 100 meter and also

[illegible]

In home waters, Ethel McGary was hanging up distance swimming marks at the same time Gertrude Ederle contributed to the growing fame

[illegible]

fancy diving contest. [illegible] from Seattle

[illegible]

outdoor U S A [illegible] was an almost lazy winner of the 100 meters

[illegible]

time in her races that the record holders before her were as snails And she never seemed to be aiming at a mark She was happy go-lucky, swimming for the fun of it, never trying for records, but establishing them with consummate ease

She turned pro soon after 1932, and so much is the pity She never gained much commercially, and, had she remained an amateur seriously seeking records, she might be holding all of them today

Ethelda Bleibtrey, Martha Norelius, Helen Wainwright, Ethel Lackie and Eleanor Garratti, who were before her—these she obliterated in the swirl of waters She became queen of the free style swimmers Jennie Kramer the fabulous Lenore Kight, the beautiful Olive McKean Toni Redfern Virginia Hopkins Esther Williams, Brenda Heiser, Katharine Rawls Nanci Merki Mary M Ryan, Betty Bemis, Mary Lou Petty, who came afterward were great in their own time, but not quite comparable with Helene of Seattle

Nor were Brenda Helser, Esther Williams, Ann Curtis, or Joan Fogle

Dorothy Burns was the earliest of the great back stroke swimmers Sybil Bauer was next Then came Adelaide Lambert, Corinne Condon and Lise Lindstrom After that the spectacular Eleanor Holm Jarret Rose. She was the queen of her time and one of the greatest of all time. And then came Gloria Callen another beauty, who created a thousand and one headlines She shattered some of the back stroke marks made by La Eleanor but others still stand Suzanne Zimmerman is the champion of this era

Agnes Geraghty was the greatest of the breast stroke swimmers of 15 and 20 years ago—perhaps champion of them all. Mable Arklie, Eleanor Smith Ruth Smith and Frances Taylor, who preceded her, were keen performers and Ruth Thomas, when Agnes retired Katharine Rawls came on to don the royal robes which she wore for years, after which there was Iris Cummings Now there is no one dominating as they did.

Jane Dillard June Fogle Patty Aspinwall and Alyce Miller are outstanding in this era

LONG DISTANCE SWIMMERS

J H Handy L B Goodwin, Mike McDermott, Eugene T Bolden, Eddie Keating Clarence Ross Norman Ross, Ray Ruddy, Eddie Lee and Steve Wozniak, among the men

Claire Galligan, Charlotte Bozle Ethelda Bleibtrey, Ethel McGary, Eva Bein, Susan Robertson Mavis Freeman, Gloria Callen and Ann Hardin among the women

DIVING

Al White, Mickey Riley Galitzen, G W Gaidzik, A W Hartung, Art McAlefnan A E Downes Clyde Swendsen Clarence Pinkston, Albert C White, Pete Desjardines, Harold Smith, Richard Degener, Marshall Wayne, Elbert Cook, Al Patnik and Earl Clark, among the men

Aileen Riggan, Helen Wainwright, Helen Meaney, Thelma Payne, Elizabeth Becker, Georgia Coleman, Katharine Rawls, Claudia Eckert, Mary Hoerger, Dorothy Poynton Hill, Ruth Jump, Marjorie Gestring, and the current Helen Orlenkovich, among the girls

HOW TO SCORE DIVING

It's a bit on the order of awarding a batsman only one home run if he knocks it off an ordinary pitcher, but, if he hits one off an offering by somebody like Bobby Feller, which is considered more difficult, he then would be credited with two or three homers

Every contestant for major diving honors must do 10 different dives Five are compulsory, every diver must make the same five After that he does five Optional Dives, these being of his own choice out of a list of 36 possible dives

When he has completed the 10, the judges, first of all, decide just what sort of a show did he put on, awarding points according to this standard table

Completely failed	0	Satisfactory	5 or 6
Unsatisfactory	1 or 2	Good	7, 7½, 8 or 8½
Deficient	3 or 4	Very good	9 9½ or 10

on

on

somersault, 2½—the top score

If a diver scored 9 points for his first job he then multiplies the "degree

picks out five from those 36 No dives can be repeated These 36 dives are split into five groups, as follows

1 The forward dives, which are the forward somersault, the one and one-half somersault, the double somersault, the two and one half somersault, and the front triple

2. The backward group, with the diver standing face to the board and somersaulting backwards

3 The Gainer group In these, the diver faces the water but spins back wards

4 The Cutaway Dives The diver stands facing the spring board and spins forward

5 The twist dives

TABLE TENNIS



TABLE tennis, known to Americans for many years as "Ping Pong," is one of the most modern of games, but there is a dispute as to when it originated—and where

The reader has his choice

(1) It originated in New England in the 1890 s

(2) It was devised in England in the 19th Century

(3) A British Army officer in India created it

(4) A British Army officer in South Africa, before the Boer War, brought it into existence

The American claim is supported by these facts

Parker Brothers, a sport equipment manufacturing concern, in Salem Mass , developed a game in the 1890 s, and, called it ' Indoor Tennis " The game, played in a limited era, was greeted with mild enthusiasm in the U S A , but the Parkers exported equipment to Hamley Bros , in London, who were their English agents The British Isles took readily to the new form of sport.

It then was played with small sized racquets and battledores, and a firm light ball covered with a knitted web, to avoid harm to furniture and other articles The small net could be used either across a dining room table or if played on the floor between the backs of chairs

The English version is

The earliest documentary evidence relating to table tennis, according to the Hon Ivor Montagu, of London, Chairman of the International Table

Tennis Federation, is found in British sports goods manufacturers' catalogs which advertised table tennis equipment in the 1880s It was promoted under various fanciful names, among them "gossima"

Quoting Mr Montagu

> hollow celluloid The innovation proved such a success in the family circle that Mr Gibb presented the idea to a friend who ran a sports business The next few years saw a boom gradually spread over the world '

Nothing has been developed to support the claim that the game started in either India, or South Africa The names of the army officers, the dates, the exact cities, and no circumstances are available

The game in England came into even greater popularity after 1902 when a "Mr Good, of London,' who is not further identified, hit upon studded rubber to replace wood, vellum and sandpaper surface for the bats, the rubber enabling the player to get greater control over the ball

The Hamleys gave the game the name of "Ping Pong, although officially it was called 'Indoor Tennis" The "ping" was for the sound when

tests were put on in Queens Hall, London, late in the 19th Century and early in the 20th Century Thousands took part in the European contests, which eventually became world's championship duels, wherein England, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Czecho Slovakia, Australia and the U S A had entries The Czechs soon dominated the game with an imposing array of champions

The game was greeted with critical smiles upon its introduction in the U S A in about 1900—or, rather, the reintroduction of "Indoor Tennis" with its new name But beginning with 1902 it began to spread and reached its height of popularity before the autumn of that year Because it was treated as a "craze," rather than as a permanent game, it soon lost favor, and was but a memory for more than a generation in this country and had lost almost all its vogue in Europe

England

ng Pong"

ie Britons

reorganized, dropped the name "Ping Pong" and substituted "Table Tennis," and called themselves the English Table Tennis Association In 1926, at the invitation of Dr Lehmann, of Berlin, a meeting in Berlin organized the International Table Tennis Federation, which standardized rules and equipment. The parent organization now includes more than 25 national associations

In the U S A, a small group, including the Westchester (N Y) Club, kept "Ping Pong alive through the years from the early 1900s but only in most limited fashion Along in 1927 the revival started In 1930 the American Ping Pong Association was formed to stage a national tournament in 1931 Naturally, the only equipment that was permissible in such play was that made by Parker Brothers, of Salem The demand for the paraphernalia became so great that the Parkers were overwhelmed with orders and prospective players had to "wait in line"

At about this time, manufacturers of parlor games sensed an opportunity to gain business They produced equipment for ping pong, but, not being able to market it under that name, which belonged to the Parkers, they called their product "Table Tennis" equipment Soon thereafter there was created the U S Table Tennis Association, a rival of the Ping Pong Association. The fight then started as to which organization would dominate Apparently, the Table Tennis folks were victorious because some years ago there was a merger of the two groups, the words "ping pong" disappeared, and the governing organization since then has been the United States Table Tennis Association, which is allied with the

since It provided sectional

s meeting in the U S A Cham

pionship match

active men and

war of course,

competition Transportation troubles have decimated tournament contestants, and the game like all other sports, has suffered.

contestants

FAMOUS TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS

Abe Berenbaum, Marcus Schussheim, J M Jacobson, Sol Schiff, Cy Sussman Louis Pagliaro, J Cliff W Gunn, Sam Silberman, G T Bacon, Ed Pinner Sydney Heitner, Coleman Clark, P Pearson E Lewis Abraham Holzrichter, all of Chicago Mark Schlude Robert Blattner, Richard Tindall, William Price and Sam Nix, all of St Louis James McClure, Indianapolis Tibor Hazi and Laszlo Bellak, San Diego

Ruth Hughes Aarons of New York was the greatest of her sex. The runner up and current wonder girl is Sally Green of Indianapolis Others of championship calibre include Leah Hall, Columbus Ohio Mildred Shalahan Boston Jesse Purves, Des Plaines Ill Emil Fuller So Bethlehem, Pa Mrs F Pockrose, New York, Mildred Wilkinson Chicago Miss I Little, Maplewood, N J, Mrs Ethel Schneider, St Louis, Flossie Bassler and Helen Ovenden, Chicago

TENNIS

TENNIS is a game with a very confused history, and its very name adds further modern confusion There are so many different games of tennis, or games closely related, that a prefix usually is needed to identify the particular type of the game under discussion.

And strange, too, is the fact that the word 'tennis" was created, and exists today, simply because of an Englishman's confusion concerning the meaning of the French word, "ten ez

Tennis—or the principle of play—is referred to generally by historians as "an ancient game," and they are inclined to the idea that it was played in a time long before the Christian Era But they bring up nothing to support their conclusions except a sketch in Homer's "Nausicaa" This shows the Princess of Phaeicia throwing something over something else that, claim the historians, might have been a net The throw is made to some ladies, a slight distance away

Tennis, or "Le Paume,' never was a throwing game None of the related tennis games since the beginning of "Le Paume" is a throwing game

hand or stick What seems like an

i this act by the Princess as part of

, while on the other is a group This would place her playing singly against a small crowd And, further, in the time of Phaeicia, the ladies of royalty apparently did not indulge in muscular sport

Any application of facts, with the addition of a little logic might develop

after "T

in 1230 A D It was not elaborate However, it was little patronized,

again in 1673, when French priests requested permission to play the game, they were denied, although for hundreds of years the game had been permitted to be played everywhere else in France, and by all other people

The 'Le Paume" game was introduced in England in about 1360 under the name of "Tennis," and apparently was played indoors on makeshift courts, because the first court
order of King Edward III, (13
it recommended it to his subjec
in England

By 1600 the game was one of great popularity in England, and of even greater popularity in France At the time there were 2000 courts of different sizes, and different degrees of lavishness in Paris, and 500 more scattered throughout the rest of France England had an almost equal number, and, naturally, regular play at the game developed some fine players in both countries, the game long since having become one where the paddle succeeded the palm of the hand, and the ball was volleyed over a net, which long since had succeeded the embankments that had been made, usually with blocks of wood

Both France and England held tournaments and established their champions This led finally to international rivalry—and international championships Very soon the greatest players instead of merely playing for the glory of victory insisted upon side bets, of increasing kind It was the custom to put the stake under dead center of the net, to be picked up by the winning player

The inevitable happened

Gamblers "bought players There were many "fixed" games The game came under regal displeasure in both countries Public play ceased The game remained almost the exclusive property of royalty, and thus, in truth, it became the "Royal Game"

But soon even royalty abandoned it
covered with the dust of generations

In the early part of the 19th Century there was

r popularity of Court
has set the standard

The better known court games since the start of "Le Paume' have been Court Tennis Royal Tennis Racquets Squash, Squash Racquets Lawn Tennis Squash Tennis Table Tennis, Paddle Tennis, Platform Paddle Tennis

LE PAUME

The word means the palm (of the hand) in French It was used to describe the game as played in France beginning in the 11th or 12th centuries The ball was struck with the palm of the hand to drive it over

an embankment. When played indoors it was "Le Jeu de Courte Paume", outdoors it was "Le Jeu Longue Paume" When the game was to start, the official in charge cried "ten ez', which, in French is a command to "play" In scoring, when one of the players had no score, it was announced "oeuf," which, in French, means "egg" An egg is shaped like a zero or cipher Thus "oeuf" to indicate zero, or no score

The Englishman who introduced the game to his own country perhaps was not versed in French. Asked for the name of the game, he recalled hearing the call "ten ez" The English spelled it as they heard it pronounced—and thus coined the word "tennis" Further, the pioneer importer of the game in England, not knowing what "Oeuf' meant, explained that a scoreless situation was called what sounded to him as "ov" or "uff" His fellow citizen felt he missed a letter or two, they made it 'love," and that is how "love" explains a scoreless situation

As time went on, the French, disliking the sting of the ball against the palm, substituted protecting pieces of cloth, which were crude gloves This did not deaden the sensation, and some of the players called upon pieces of wood, carved to their own fancy, and thus, even before the game was taken indoors to become "Court Tennis" the French were playing what is "Paddle Tennis" of today—the newest of the tennis games—yet a replica of that played many hundreds of years ago in France

COURT TENNIS

This was the "Le Paume" game moved indoors, where the game underwent some drastic changes The courts had walls They also were equipped with portable embankments The players had their choice, they could bat the ball over the embankment, thus playing undiluted "Le Paume , they could bat the ball with a paddle, which is the modern lawn tennis method Or they could move the embankment, thus clearing the court floor, bat the ball against a wall with their palms—thus handball—or they could bat it against the wall with a paddle, and thus the modern game of "Racquets"

ROYAL TENNIS

RACQUETS

Originated in the 16th or 18th Century—date in dispute—and called for hitting a ball against a wall with a paddle of special construction

SQUASH

Harrow School, in England credited with devising this game in about 1850 This is "Racquets put to play in a court much smaller than that required for Racquets a soft ball originally was used instead of the hard rubber ball in "Racquets" and the game gets its name from the comparative softness of the ball

SQUASH RACQUETS

This is the "squash game as devised at Harrow in 1850 but the ball is different it is of black hard rubber the "squashy" ball having been ruled out because it slowed play

LAWN TENNIS

This is the outdoor game of tennis of today and also is played *indoors* originated in England in 1873

SQUASH TENNIS

Americans after playing at Squash" for a while and finding the black, rubber ball too slow experimented with a tennis ball and tennis bat. This speeded up the game The official ball is now inflated but smaller than a tennis ball and has a web covering so that "english as in billiards, can be put into the strokes To separate the two games of "Squash" the name "Squash" was abandoned in the U S A and two were substituted "Squash Rackets to describe play with a hard rubber ball Squash Tennis" for the game with an inflated ball

TABLE TENNIS

Usually played indoors on a table with a celluloid ball. Formerly known as "Ping Pong" in the U S A

PADDLE TENNIS

Originated in the U S A in 1924 Played on a court half the size of the usual lawn tennis court paddles substitute for rackets

PLATFORM PADDLE TENNIS

This is "Paddle Tennis" but it is played on a wooden platform, with a portable canvas roof, so that the game can be played in all kinds of weather, and in all seasons

TRACK AND FIELD



PRIMITIVE man originated track and field sports

But he did not have sports in mind at the moment

The very earliest human was not a huntsman He had no equipment Doubtless he was a vegetarian But wild animals either hunted man for food, or just to destroy him Man, in defense, either had to fight back, or run from this danger The fast, running man escaped—and lived The slow of foot were overtaken and killed

Naturally, parents encouraged their children in running—and to achievement of the highest possible flight of speed It meant the difference between life and death when animals pursued The children, finding it

mals and pelted them with rocks If he missed, he had to run to safety Realizing the need of good marksmanship, the primitive man practiced for accuracy, with the entire family taking part—and that was the start of throwing as a competitive sport.

And so wrestling can be presumed as the third sport of the human race, wrestling of the rough and tumble variety, with no holds barred, and use your fists, if you wish

Obstacles often may have blocked the way of ancient man They had to be moved by the hands, supported by muscular power And so this was the origin of weight lifting

Humans found some obstacles beyond them They met this problem by leaping over them—and thus was born the jumping act.

These were the activities of ancient man which came down through the ages into an ancient Greece, and Greece, with its love of the muscular man, began to glorify its youth which could run fastest, throw farthest, jump highest and for the greatest distance, to honor those who were the best wrestlers, the mightiest in lifting weights

And to decide, at certain intervals, just who these were, it arranged its games where the champions were determined All of which was the beginning of the sports that now are classified under "track and field events"

For centuries it kept its games limited to its own people Then Rome conquered Greece, the Romans decided they were superior athletes as well as superior people They competed with the Greeks, and, thus, international rivalry was born It died in Rome and Greece in 392 A D when further Olympic Games were barred, but was reborn, in small degree, in England over a century ago, when foot racing became a great sport.

On Oct 2 1871 there was a track meet in New York—the first in this country Most of the events were foot racing It was, so far as the records disclose, neither [illegible] nor professional Anyone who chose to compete was eligible

Meanwhile you [illegible] other in running jumping and throwing games [illegible] ool met the best at [illegible] meets This led to the [illegible] nation of two colleg [illegible] in 1876 the Intercollegiate Ass [illegible] better known as the I C A A A A which embraced colleges [illegible] d the National Collegiate Athletic Association embracing colleges in the East, Middle West and West

Each staged a track and field meet in 1876, and these have been annual events ever since

The creation of the two organizations solved the competitive problem of the undergraduate But another presented itself There was no place where the post graduate could continue to compete under the amateur standard—and no place for the non-collegiate performer This was met in 1888 by the organization of the Amateur Athletic Union, which immediately proceeded to hold track and field meets open to all—undergraduates, post graduates non scholastic athletes The only requirement was that they must be 100 per cent amateur

When the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 there was formed the American Olympic Committee, which is affiliated with the International

Olympic Committee, which governs all Olympic matters and is located in Europe

HOW RECORDS ARE KEPT

for the NCAA and the AAU

All records made at the different American meets are turned over to the AAU which meets annually All records are considered Some are tossed aside because it is discovered they were made under unfair conditions, those which do not conform to all the standards are accepted as "Noteworthy Performances" The others become official American records

If any new mark is better than the existing American record, then application is made to a committee of the AAU, by either the ICAAAA, the NCAA, or the AAU, as the case may be, for recognition of that record as a new world s record Should this be granted, and if that record happens to eclipse the existing world s record, then application is made for such recognition to the International Federation which met in Europe every two years for consideration of new records prior to the war

Any athlete competing in the Olympic Games who breaks a record automatically becomes the new Olympic record holder and, if his mark betters the world s figure, application is made to the International Federation that this man be granted the honor of being world s record holder

SCORING DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON

The winner of the decathlon at any track and field event usually is regarded as the greatest all around athlete This is so because a decathlon contestant takes part in 10 different events The winner is determined by the system

The decathlon events, in the order of their runoff, are

First Day 100 meters, running broad jump, 16 pound weight throw, running high jump, 400 meters

Second Day 110 meters high hurdles, discus throw, pole vault, javelin throw 1500 meters

receive 1360 points If he falls short of the mark, he gets credit for his nearness to the record And the grand total points determine the champion

A pentathlon is made up of five contests, but the scoring system is the same The events are 200 meters race, 1500 meters, discus throw, javelin throw and broad jump

TRACK AND FIELD MEETS

The most important of all the track and field meets staged annually in this country are the indoor (in winter) and the outdoor (in late spring or early summer) by the Amateur Athletic Union, for these are open to all types of senior amateurs and the event winners truly represent the greatest athletes in their class

Next, and in equal importance, are the indoor and outdoor meets under the auspices of the Intercollegiate AAAA, and also the National Collegiate AA These are open only to undergraduates at the schools identified with these two bodies

In addition to the two meets conducted by each of these three organizations each also arranges long distance runs on dates other than those for the regular meets

Individual colleges, or college groups, also have athletic meets of their own Pennsylvania and Drake have had annual relay races that are hoary with tradition and world famous in athletic annals All the many college Conferences have their own meets all colleges in certain individual states group into a track and field meet annually

All these competitions give an athlete the opportunity to condition himself so that he will be at top form in the event the opportunity comes to him to participate in the major meets

FAMOUS TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETES

(American)

Exception perhaps will be taken to the choice of Jim Thorpe as the greatest all around American athlete The records made by this amazing Indian do not exist In none of the books that deal with the mighty deeds

re with us still, does the

holder

be

And American newspapers vehemently echoed the sentiment.

Thorpe had just won both the pentathlon and the decathlon championships in the Olympic Games at Stockholm No athlete ever had done that before—and none since Those championships are awarded on the point system To win the pentathlon he had to be the top scorer for the five events—200 meter run, 1500 meter run, broad jump, discus throw and javelin throw The decathlon consists of 10 events—110 meter high hurdle, 100 meter run 400 meter run, 1500 meter run, pole vault, broad jump, shot put, discus throw and javelin throw

Thorpe had won both by a wide margin

In February 1913, a Boston newspaper broke a story that Thorpe had

played minor league baseball—for pay—prior to participating in the Olympics Thorpe readily admitted it He said he saw no wrong in it, that he had played under his name for $15 to $30 a week, and never made any secret of it

The act, of course, stamped Thorpe as a professional His prized trophies were taken from him, his records were obliterated In the books he is unknown But in the memory of those who knew him at his peak, he could do more athletic things better than any other athlete that ever lived

Among the other great all around athletes in American history have been M W Ford, A A Jordan, E W Goff, E H Clark, A B Gunn, Michael J Sheridan, L P Sheldon, J Fred Powers, J L Bredemus, F C Thomson, Avery Brundage, S H Thomson A J Plansky, Harold M Osborn Bernard Berlinger, Eddie Gourdin, Jess Mortensen, Eulace Peacock, Fait Elkins, James A Bausch J Ken Doherty Robert Clark Wilson Charles, Paul Courtois, Anthony Woodstroff T W Drews, Clyde Coffman, Harry March, Glenn Morris, Joseph Scott, William Watson, Harry Flippen, Arkie Trento and John Borican Osborn (1924) Bausch (1928), and Morris (1932) won the decathlon in the Olympic Games

Most athletes are specialists Some are runners, others are jumpers, some toss weights or the javelin Another group devotes itself to pole vaulting

And the most remarkable of all specialists, past or present, is Cornelius Warmerdam, the pole vaulter

Warmerdam is the only man in the annals of sport that ever vaulted 15 feet or over That, in itself, makes him distinct and alone What makes him more remarkable is that since April 13, 1940, at Berkeley Calif, when he first soared 15 feet, he has done 15 feet or better on exactly 42 occasions

And still no other man has done it even once

Before his time, the record stood at 14 feet 11 inches Warmerdam moved that to 15 feet 7¼ inches for indoors on Feb 14 1942, in Boston, and hoisted the outdoors mark to 15 feet 7¾ inches in Modesto Calif, May 23, 1942

All his 15 foot vaults—with one exception—have been made with a 16

[illegible], or is so badly battered [illegible] more

In track and field games the runners are classified in groups—sprinters who do 100 yards, or 100 meters, up to 200 meters, and a few of these also will run in the 400 meters Usually, however, the 400 meter and 800 meter men constitute the middle distance group Then come the "milers"—those who specialize in the one mile races, or 1500 meters After that come the distace men—2 miles, or 3000 meters, and up to usually 5 miles The marathon runners are in a group by themselves

Some of the greatest runners of all times are listed on the following pages

SPRINTERS

Arthur Duffy, Bernard Wefers, C H Sherrill, A C Kraenzlein Archie Hahn, N J Cartmell, Lawson Robertson, Howard Drew, E J Wendell, Ralph C Craig, Loren Murchison, Charlie Paddock, J W B Tewksbury, Bob McAllister, Chester Bowman, Frank Hussey, Charlie Borah, G S Simpson Frank Wykoff, Jackson Scholtz, Roland Locke, Eddie Tolan, Ralph Metcalfe, Eulace Peacock, Jesse Owen, Harold Davis and Norwood Ewell

440 AND 880 YARDS (400 AND 800 METERS)

L E Myers, W C Downs, T E Burke, M W Long, Harry Hillman, T J Halpin, Abel Kiviat, J E (Ted") Meredith, F J Shea, Raymond Barbuti, William A Carr, Ivan Fuqua, C H Kilpatrick, Allan Woodring, Will W Sheppard, E Hollister, Homer Baker, A B Hellfrick, Phil Edwards, Earl W Eaby, Eddie Genung, William Bonthron, John Overton, ... ian, Elroy Robinson, John Woodruff, ... Williams, Ray Conger, C H ("Chuck") ... MacMitchell, John Borican and William J Hulse

MILE (OR 1500 METER)

H Fredericks, E C Carter, T P Conneff, G W Orton, J F Cregan, Alex Grant, J D Lightbody, Abel Kiviat, Norman S Taber, Joie W Ray, R Faries Ray Baker Lloyd Hahn, G O Jarvis, J F Cregan, J P Jones, M L Shields, Norwood Hallowell, Ray Conger, Eugene Venzke, Archie San Romani, Leo Lermond, Glenn Cunningham, Leslie MacMitchell, Blaine Rideout, Walter Nehl, Charles Fenske, Gil Dodds and Wm J Hulse

VERSATILE RUNNERS

In the 1880s Lou Myers held all the American running records at the same time 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, 1000 yards, one mile In 1943 and into 1944 his peer at versatility appeared in the person of Johnny Fulton of Stanford, who has beaten Myers' best time at all those distances

TWO AND THREE MILES

Alec Grant, T S Berna, Joie W Ray, D F Potter, George Bonhag V H Booth, Walter L Tibbetts, William Goodwin, Joseph P McCluskey,

Frank Crowley, Leo Mermond, George Lermond, Robert Nichols, John Follows, Louis S Zamperini, Norman Bright and J Gregory Rice, who won 65 consecutive races

FIVE AND SIX MILES

10, 15 AND 20 MILES

Fred Ward, Jr, William A. Agee, Louis Gregory, Ellison M Brown, Leslie Pawson, Eino Pentti, Frank ("Pat") Dengis and John A Kelley

MARATHON

Johnnie Hayes, Olympic winner, Clarence De Mar, Charlie Meller, John C Miles, Karl Koski, William A Agee, Clyde Martak, Dave Komonen, Frank ("Pat") Dengis, William T McMahon, Mel Porter, Gerald Cote and Joseph Smith

CROSS COUNTRY

G W Orton, F G Bellars, W J Kramer, Fred Faller, Willie Ritola, Gus Moore, William C Zepp, Clark S Chamberlain Joseph P McCluskey, Donald Lash, R A Sears, J Gregory Rice and William J Hulse

2 MILE STEEPLECHASE

G W Orton, M A Devaney, Willie Ritola, Hans Assert, Tom Deckard and Joseph P McCluskey, the greatest of them all

HURDLERS

S A Safford, Al F Copeland, G C Puffer, A C Kraenzlein, J W B Tewksbury, R. Simpson, E C Perkins E J Clapp, F W Schule R G Leavitt, Harry L Hillman, C J Bacon, F F Loomis, J I Wendell, Forrest Smithson F W Kelly, C R Brookins, L W Dye, Steve Anderson, E M Wells, F Morgan Taylor, Eugene E Record, John M Donovan, Jack

Keller, Vic Burke, Sol Furth, Glen Hardin, J C Taylor, D C Kinsey, George Saling, Ken Grumble, Percy Beard, Sid Kieselhurst, Forrest Towns, John S Collier, Bill Cummins, Fred Wolcott, Joe Patterson, Eddie Dugger, Robert Wright, Harold Stickel and Fred Wolcott

HIGH JUMP

H E Ficken, J P Conover, E H Clark, W B Page, M F Sweeney, I K Baxter, A W Richards, W H Jones, H F Porter, S S Jones, W H Taylor, L S Webster, G R Fearing Jr, Ray C Ewry, Platt Adams, W C Low, John Murphy, H M Osborn, J W Burdick, Robert Van Osdel, R W Landon, Anton B Burg, H G Hedberg, W N Oler, Jr., George Spitz, Cornelius C Johnson, Walter Marty, Robert W King, Wm B O Connor, Melvin Allbritton, Edward T Burke, Les Steers, Wm Stewart, Gil A Peters and A R Morcom

BROAD JUMP

F J Kilpatrick, M W Ford, J P Conover, Al F Copeland E B Bless, J F Jenkins, Jr, Myer Pornstein, T G Shearman, W F Knox, H P. Mc-Donald, E L. Mercer, A C Kraenzlein, Platt Adams, Frank Irons, L P Sheldon, H T Worthington, Sol Butler, DeHart Hubbard, Edward B Hamm, Alfred H Bates Jesse Owens, Ed Gordon, Eulace Peacock, William Lacefield William Brown, Anson Perina and Norwood H Ewell

POLE VAULT

W J Van Houton, H H Baxter, C T Buchholz, F K Foss, E E Meyers, E T Cooke, Jr Lee Barnes, H J Babcock, Glenn Graham, Fred Sturdy, Thomas Warne, Jack Wood, William Graber, Sabin W Carr, William Miller, Keith Brown Wirt Thompson, Earle Meadows, William Sefton, George Varoff and Cornelius Warmerdam

DISCUS THROW

C H Hennemann, Richard Sheldon, M J Sheridan, Ralph Rose, E Muller, A W Mueks T J Lieb, A R Pope, Clarence Houser, Eric Krenz, Paul Jessup, Glen Hartranft, Clifford Hoffman, Robert G Jones, Henri La Borde John Anderson, Ken Carpenter, Phil Carpenter, Alfred C Blozis, Archie Harris, who hurled for 174 feet 2¼ inches in 1941, which was a world's record until broken June 5, 1943 by Hugh S Cannon, graduate of Brigham Young University, with 174 feet 10¼ inches, now an ensign.

SHOT PUT

H E Buermeyer, F Larkin, A T Moore, A W Adams, F L Lambrecht, A B Coxe, H H Janeway, W O Hickok, F G Beck, W F Krueger, J Horner, Jr, Richard Sheldon, W W Coe, M J Sheridan, Ralph Rose, Glen Hartranft, Ralph G Hills, Eric Krenz, A W Mucks, P J McDonald, Clarence Houser, John Krick, Herman Brix, Harlon P Rothert, John C Lyman, Anthony Geniawicz, Leo Sexton, Jack Torrance and Alfred C Blozis

HAMMER THROW

F L Lambrecht, J S Mitchell, J J Flannagan R J Sheridan, A B Coxe, A J Bowser, W O Hickok, J C McCracken, J R Dewitt, M F Horr, T Cable, J S Mitchell, A D Plaw, J W Merchant, F D Tootell, Frank N Conner, Peter E Zeremba, M J McGrath Clarence Houser, John Kuck, Herman Brix, Leo J Sexton, Jack Torrance, Irving Folwartshany, James Reynolds, Francis Ryan, Lilburn Williams Robert E Peoples, Nick Vukmanic, Robert H Bennett, Leon Vosburg, Stanley Johnson, Chester Cruikshank and Edmund Styrna

JAVELIN THROW

Ralph Rose, B Brodd, G A Broder, Jr, M S Angier, John Kuck, Charles Harlow, Creth B Hines, Ken M Churchill, Horace P O'dell, Ward L Cuff, Jesse P Mortensen James De Mers, Nick Vukmanic, Don Vosberg, William Reitz, Edmund Styrna and Boyd Brown

56 POUND WEIGHT

C A J Queckberner, J S Mitchell J J Flannagan, J S Mitchel, P J Ryan, P J McDonald, M J McGrath, Leo Sexton, Clark Haskins, Louis Lepis, Henry Dreyer and Frank J Berst

HEEL-AND-TOE WALK

E E Merrill, E D Lange, S Liebgold E Renz, W Plant, Joseph Pearman Harry Hinkel, Otto Kotraba, William Carlson, John Knackstedt, John Rahkonen, John J Abbate and John Deni

SULLIVAN TROPHY WINNERS

Annually, since 1930, the Amateur Athletic Union has called upon a group of sports authorities thro outstanding amateur champion of votes is awarded the James E

The winners have been

1930–Bobby Jones, golf
1931–Barney Berlinger, track.
1932–Jim Bausch, track.
1933–Glenn Cunningham, track.
1934–Bill Bonthron, track
1935–Lawson Little, golf
1936–Glenn Morris, track
1937–Don Budge, tennis
1938–Don Lash, track
1939–Joe Burk, rowing
1940–Gregory Rice, track
1941–Leslie MacMitchell, track.
1942–Cornelius Warmerdam, track.
1943–Gilbert Dodds, track

FAMOUS WOMEN CHAMPIONS

SPRINTERS

Elta Cartwright, Mary Carew, Alice Monk, Betty Robinson, Mildred ("Babe) Didrikson, Jeanette Jones, Clare Isicson, Helen Stephens, Dorothy Nussbaum, Frances Ruppert, Helen Filkey, Fanny Vitale, Olive Hasenfus, Lula Hymes, Ivy Wilson, Lucy Newell, Eleanor Egg, Beverly Hobbs, Helen Busch, Jean Lane, Annette J Rogers, Lucy Newell and Stella Walsh (Walasiewicz), one of the greatest all around athletes her sex has produced

She was born in Poland, never has become a citizen of the United States In Olympic Games competition she has represented Poland.

She made her athletic debut more than 15 years ago, has won a vast array of titles, shattered a great number of records, and today is still ranked among the brilliant stars

HURDLERS

Mildred Didrikson, Hazel Kirk, Mrs Evelyn Hall, Josephine Schlessler, Helen M Filkey Simone Scholler, Catherine M Donovan, Anne O Brien, Marie Cotrell, Cora Gaines, Leila Perry, Sybil Cooper and Stella Walsh

HIGH JUMPERS

Mildred Didrikson, Helen M Filkey, Annette J Rogers, Ida Meyers, Gerda Gottlieb, Jean Shiley, Catherine Maguire, Barbara Howe, Loretta Murphy, Margaret Bergman, Alice Coachman and Stella Walsh

BROAD JUMPERS

Mildred Didrikson, Lula Mar Hymes, Helen Filkey, Nellie Todd, Elta Cartwright, Mabel Smith, Eleanor Egg, Dorothy Lyford and Stella Walsh

8 POUND SHOT PUTTERS

Rena McDonald, Lillian Copeland, Mildred Didrikson, Helen Stephens, Katharine Mearles, Dorothy Dodson, Margaret Bergman and Catherine Fellmeth

DISCUS THROWERS

Rena McDonald, Maybelle Reichardt, Roberta Rank, Evelyn Farrara, Ruth Osborn, Helen Stephens, Lillian Copeland, Mildred Didrikson, Margaret Wright, Elizabeth Lindsay and Catherine Fellmeth

JAVELIN THROWERS

Nan Gindelle, Mildred Didrikson, Lillian Copeland, Roberta C Ranck, Margaret Jenkins, Sylvia Broman, Martha Worst Rose Auerbach and Dorothy Dodson

RECORD FOR BASEBALL THROW

296 feet by Mildred Didrikson, Dallas, Tex , 1931

RECORD FOR BASKETBALL THROW

101 feet 6¾ inches, by Nan Gindelle, Chicago, 1933

RELAY RUNNERS

Carrie Jansen, Jessie Gross, Loretta McNeil, Maybelle Gilliand, L C Washburn, J Stanczuk, Mary Carew, Catherine Carew, Helen McCarty, Marie Wendt, Alice Monk, Pearl Young, Nellie Sharka, Catherine Capp, Mildred Fizzel, Myrtle Lamb, Mrs Edna Atkins, Thelmae Norton, Harriette Bland, Jessie Crane, Edna Gustafason, May Brady, Jane Santschi, Lucy Newell, Leila Perry, Hester Brown, Rowena Harrison, Evelyn Hall, Betty Robinson, Ethel Harrington, Annette Rogers and Alice Coachman

FOREIGN DISTANCE RUNNERS

Europe has produced few sprinters, or middle distance runners, comparable with the Americans, but it has developed some of the greatest distance men in the history of sport.

The first of the truly great was Paavo Nurmi, of Finland, who hung up Olympic, or world's, records from 1,500 meters to 10,000 meters He was the super route man of his time, and became known as the "incomparable" He appeared on tour in the United States about two decades ago, and usually swept everything before him

Other great runners produced by Finland were Hannes Kolehmainen, who later settled in the United States, Willie Ritola, H R Larva, Gunnar Hockert, Ilmari Salminneau, A O Stenroos

Sweden has shattered the monopoly Finland once held on distance racing through the exploits of Arne Anderrson and the fabulous Gunder Hagg The former was timed for 4 02 6 for the mile, and his record is official Hagg, after performing sensationally in Europe, made a tour of the United States in 1943, met all that America could pit against him, and won all his races with ease

TRAPSHOOTING



TRAPSHOOTING was devised in England by huntsmen of the middle class after they had been deprived of the chance for hunting because of the establishment of private game preserves by wealthy English.

Going into the 18th century firearms had been perfected sufficiently in the British Isles to be useful in hunting wild game Because the area is small, and the huntsmen were many, there soon resulted a shortage of

game. ... id animals would be exte ... g up vast acreage in the h ... hese up as private property where they protected the birds and animals from "foreign" gunmen, thus making the hunting exclusive for themselves and guests

This violated the old Roman law, and the middle class huntsmen protested against the existence of the private preserves But it was without avail

Such gunners, thus shut off from their annual hunts, began to experiment with some substitute sport This brought about the formation in 1832 of a shooting club in England which became known as the "High Hats" They were so called because they placed live birds under their hats and, upon signal, lifted the hats, clamped them back onto their heads and then —and only then—permitted themselves to take a shot at the birds, which usually were well on wing

Soon the supply of birds grew scarce and the gunners looking about for a substitute, hit upon a glass ball This was the first real method of shooting at objects zipped out of a trap The balls had a diameter of 2½ inches They were placed in a cup, which served as the trap A spring

[illegible]

only the edge exposed

These pigeons, it soon developed, were baked too hard it being difficult to break them with gunfire So there was invented a cardboard ring, with a rubber balloon about 2 inches in diameter, in dead center The idea was for the gunner to shatter the red balloon, as this target was sent out of a trap almost identical with that used for clay pigeons This target was not popular, but by that time trapshooting had firmly established itself as a sport, and its enthusiasts proceeded upon many experiments in the

[illegible]

smash than the earlier ones ... to accept it as standard, an Englishman, named McCaskey, perfected a target made of a mixture of river silt and pitch—an ideal combination This became known as the famous "Blue Rock" target. McCaskey later intro-

duced a revolutionary trap, which he named the "Expert," and, with this satisfactory target, and a well functioning trap, the sport neared standardization and quickly came into world wide popularity.

There have been certain improvements on the McCaskey target in the years since then, and many developments of the trap, but McCaskey's creations remain basic Rotary motion was originated after McCaskey's time, and this solved the last of the trapshooters many original problems of a hundred years ago

Trapshooting, as a sport, was introduced into the United States late in the 1870's By the early 1880's it had quite a following and this led to the creation of the Interstate Association of Trapshooters, which purchased land on Long Island, and there conducted both live bird and trapshooting tournaments under direction of Elmer E Shaner It was on these grounds that the Grand American Handicap trapshoot first was conducted. The winner of this annual contest, beginning then, and in all the years since, is regarded as the U S A Champion

In 1900 the Interstate Association was succeeded by the American Trapshooting Association, which became the national governing body. Until 1924, the ATA was controlled by manufacturers of guns and ammunition In that year it was decided by the trapshooters to divorce it from all "subsidy" and to have the association go on its own as strictly a sports organization The severance was made and the name changed to its present one of Amateur Trapshooting Association

The organization has magnificent quarters at Vandalia, Ohio, and its shooting equipment is without peer in the world The plant cost over $200,000 and there are close to 30 traps The membership is made up of 48 state trapshooting organizations, with allied membership in Canada There are over 2000 life members and about 20,000 annual members

More than three decades ago, ladies took up trapshooting and became enthusiasts, and the feats of some of them are on a par with the ranking men They once were limited to competition among their own sex, but the organization now puts on a mixed team championship match

The custom is for states to hold annual championships in all classes, during which four state champions are crowned, one in each of the outstanding events These men and women, and others of ranking ability, then contest in the nationals at Vandalia

The outstanding of these championships for men have been Grand American Handicap, North American Doubles, North American Clay Targets, Governor's Cup, Gibbons Hotel Cup, Jim Day Cup

While there is a North American Clay Targets shoot, and also a Grand American Handicap for women, recently there has been added to the program a combination championship shoot for men and

The peak entry list for men

1929 tournament, with

The Gr

doubles sometimes calls for 100, on other occasions for 200 shots, the North American Clay Targets, 200 for both men and women, the Governor's Cup is a 1000 shot contest, as is the Gibbons Hotel Cup, while the Jim Day Cup is either 400 or 500

Among the minor championships are the Veterans (70 years or older), Junior (18 years maximum), Sub-Junior (15 years), Husband and Wife and Father and Daughter

1943 U.S A TRAPSHOOTING CHAMPIONS

While most major tournaments in the firearms group were cancelled, the Amateur Trapshooting Association conducted its annual meet at Vandalia, O There were 812 entries in the Grand American, compared with the association record of 1100 The result of the tournament, through the courtesy of Secretary Ray E Loring, follows

Grand American Handicap—Jasper Rogers, Dayton, O

Ladies Grand American Handicap—Miss Skipper Winski, Wellsburg, W Va

Winner Preliminary Handicap—James Sabata, David City, Neb

Ladies Preliminary—Miss Skipper Winski, Wellsburg, W Va

Service Men's Preliminary—S/Sgt Richard Shaughnessy, Laredo Field, Texas

Clay Target—Orla C Booher, Farmland, Ind

Men's State Champions of Champions—L E Smith, Peru, Ind

Ladies State Champion of Champions—Miss Betsy Herndon, George town, Ky

Veterans Race (70 years and over)—Jacob L Bales, Albany, Ind

Husband and Wife—Mr and Mrs Isaac Andrews, Spartanburg, S C

Junior Championship—Bobby Lee Stifal, Casey, Ill

Sub-Junior Championship—Roy Foxworthy, Indianapolis Ind

Father and Son Event—Ralph M Jenkins, Orleans, Ind, and Lt Bill Jenkins, Purcell, Okla

High Professional—J R Hinkle, Corsicana, Texas

National Doubles—Rudy Ethchen, Chicago, Ill

State Team Race—Indiana

Class Champions—AA—H L Cheek, Clinton, Ind, A—Orla C Booher, Farmland, Ind, B—Bill Harding, Toledo, O, C—A H Fuller, Sturtevant, Wis, D—Bernie Judd, Hamilton, O

High Gun on 500 Targets—H L Cheek, Clinton, Ind

Army and Navy Special Team Race—Army team won 484 x 500 S/Sgt Mercer Tennille, Capt C W "Buddy" Jones, S/Sgt John C Gray, Capt. D L Braun and Lt. Victor A Reinders

• • • •

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Race on 100—16 yard targets—S/Sgt. Mercer Tennille, Panama City, Fla.

FAMOUS TRAPSHOOTERS

MEN

Joe Hiestand, of Hillsboro, O, has been one of the most successful of trapshooters Another great one was F M. Troeth, of Portland, Oregon Others were

Mark Arie, J B Royall, G E Payne, Lawrence G Dana, Walter Weaver, Art Sheffield, Rev Garrison Roebuck, Alfred R. King, Jr, Mose Newman, Isaac Andrews, Otto Newlin, Charles A Young, E C Starner, P R Miller, [illegible], G W Lorimer, J D Henry, [illegible] H L Cheek, Clinton, Ind., (Capt), Orla C Booher, Farmland, Ind, L E Smith, Peru, Ind, Ralph Jenkins, Orleans, Ind., Florence Mos, Cincinnati, O, Bobby Lee Stifal, Casey, Ill., Ensign Rudy Etchen, Chicago, Ill, Karl Maust, Columbus, O, J R Hinkle, Corsicanna, Texas, Art Davidsen, Chicago, Ill

WOMEN

Mrs Leila Hall, Miss B Sanders, Miss A Crothers, Mrs H E Grigsby, Miss J Jay, Mrs H H Harrison, Mrs J C Wright, Mrs E L King, Miss Betsy Herndon

TROPHIES



The word "trophy," derived from the Greek, means a monument to victory on battlefields

Each Grecian triumph of ancient times was commemorated by placing a slab on a tree nearest to the spot which marked the successful turning [illegible]

[illegible] ioned it for more [illegible] One of the rules

was that no slab ever could be repaired or replaced, the idea being that if this were done it would reopen old wounds at a time when warfare of the past should be only a memory

plate This was serviceable, but had a tendency to rust and to blend into the color of the tree bark.

The Greek
for a trophy
until weather

When Greece staged its first major Olympic Games in 776 B C it determined to award a trophy—the symbol of victory—to all winners But the trophy wasn't metal It was a wreath made of the olive leaves from the trees on the sacred Mount Olympia Very soon the rulers heard laments, the leaves quickly perished and there was nothing the champion

of his valiant deed In most instances, the champions contented themselves with a plaque tacked onto a tree in some conspicuous place But many athletes of riches, or who had wealthy admirers built statues to themselves in the public places of their cities or towns

The Romans after conquering Greece not only continued the practice of awarding olive leaves to winners and allowing them to erect trophies, but did after the dawn of the Christian Era award bits of silver to the winners, which the champions could show at any time as proof of their status in athletic realms

The Olympics were banned in 392 A D by Emperor Theodosius because the Greeks and the Romans mingled in too many side issue brawls, and the awarding of trophies to athletes came to an end

There is no further mention of bestowal of trophies until 1512 A D when it is discovered that the town of Chester, England cradle of horse racing, awarded a wooden ball festooned with flowers to the winner of the annual four mile horse race at the Fair In 1540 it was decided to substitute a *silver shell, in the shape of a ball, in* place of the wooden ball This shell had an intrinsic value of about $1 Silver continued to be the only trophy metal until 1607 when the boys of England went a bit fancy and elaborate and substituted a gold ball It was hollow and worth about $10

The awarding of silver balls as trophies continued in England until 1703
Each year, from 1703
In 1710 she donated
st year of her life, she

thought up the cup idea, so that toasts might be sipped from a trophy, and awarded a $500 gold cup—the first ever donated Incidentally, the Queen's horse—Star—won the race and the trophy

History records that the first silver trophy which had real value was donated in what later became the U S A, but which then was a British Colony That was for a horse race run on 'Hampsted Plaines" (Hempstead, Long Island), March 25, 1668 The trophy was put up by Colonel Richard Nicolls, the first British Governor of New York, who was eager to encourage horse racing believing this would bring about intensive breeding in a land where horses were few and rather "scrubby" as to size

The race—and the trophy—was won by Captain Sylvester Salisbury, a British army officer It was in the shape of a porringer and had on it the initials 'P V B, believed to be those of Peter Van Brugh, a well known silversmith of the time, who lived in Albany, N Y The porringer, of solid silver, regarded as the oldest piece of silver created within the United States is now a part of the Mabel Brady Gawan Collection, in Yale Univ

There is no coherent history as to when victors in contests other than horse racing were awarded trophies It is probable, however, that heavyweight champion pugilists in England were the first to be singled out These men were given belts encrusted with gold, and sometimes studded with jewels by admirers who had won big wagers as the result of the triumphs of those pugilists

The British Henley, first staged in 1839, probably pioneered the practise of putting up a cup for the winning competitor in anything beyond horse racing and pugilism It donated a cup to the winner of the first outstanding event—the Grand Challenge race down the Thames River

Next perhaps in the order of time honored trophies, was the cup donated for a yacht race in 1851, as part of the London Exposition ceremonies of that year The cup, costing about $500, was donated by the Royal Yacht Club of England It was won by the United States Schooner, America, and not much consideration was given to the conquest at the time English sailors filled with pride of accomplishment, felt they would regain the cup "in due time But more than $75,000,000 was spent in the effort—and the cup still is of continuous existence in the United States

Going into the latter part of the 19th century, it became a custom, when a championship was at stake, for the 'sports" of the day to "chip in" enough money to buy a belt as a trophy for the winner

In 1860 when the first golf tournament was arranged in Scotland, a belt was put up, this to become permanent property of the man who was first to win three successive annual championships Tom Morris, Junior, retired the belt by winning in 1868 1869 and 1870

Other sports were progressing then toward organizatio[illegible] ments But a switch was made from belts to [illegible] few men wore belts in those ye[illegible] although, in later years [illegible] their gifts, they awarde[illegible]

One of the unwritten roles of the time was that if there was only one prize, then that was to be or silver, if two, then the first was gold, the second silver, if three, the third was of bronze—a method of award that has come down to this decade in sportdom

FAMOUS TROPHIES

In the years of long ago, it was the custom to put up some sort of trophy for the winner of important contests in the world of sport Usually these were cups, sometimes pieces of gold or silver, oftener medals Some of these became permanent possessions of the winner The rules regarding perpetual trophies were different, but, generally, the winner was given possession of the trophy, his name was inscribed and he was permitted to retain trophy until defeated

Within the last generation, few new trophies of national or international importance have been donated But the added years have only added to the tradition and glory associated with many trophies which so often have been in the limelight, and so gallantly fought for and defended

Among the well known trophies are

AVIATION

Bendix, Charles E Thompson, Louis William Greve and Amelia Earhart Trophies

BOB SLEDDING

Gov Herbert H Lehman Trophy, Samuel H Packer Trophy, Commissioner Lithgow Osborne Trophy, John R Linney Trophy, Lowell Thomas International Trophy (one for 2 man bob, other for 4 man bob), William Fiske Memorial Trophy, Elizabeth Linney Trophy

BOXING

Edward J Neil Memorial Trophy

CANOEING

International Challenge Cup, Presidents Cup, American Canoe Association Sailing Trophy and American Canoe Association Paddling Trophy.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

Curt H Reisinger Cup.

CRICKET

Urn containing "ashes of Cricket" now in Marylebone Cricket Club (England) Trophy Room

CURLING

Merriam Medal (USA), Utica Cup (USA), Gordon International Trophy (Canada and USA), Governor Generals Trophy (Canada), Royal Victorial Jubilee Trophy (Canada), Ontario Curling Association Silver Tankard (for men and women)

FOOTBALL

Lambert Trophy (for teams), John W. Heisman Trophy

GOLF

Walker Cup (men amateurs, USA vs England), Ryder Cup (men professionals USA vs England), Curtis International Cup (women amateurs, USA vs England), Duke of Devonshire Trophy (USA amateurs vs Canada), Standish Cup (USA Public Links Individual Champion), Harding Cup (USA Public Links Teams)

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup (for international professional play), Allan Cup (Senior amateurs, Canada) Dr David A. Hart Trophy (most valuable player), Lady Byng Trophy (clean play), George Veniza Trophy (best goalie)

HORSE RACING

Kentucky Derby, $5000 Gold Cup, annual award, Woodlawn Vase, perpetual trophy for winner of Preakness, Jockey Club (N Y) Gold Cup, Saratoga Cup In England, Ascot Gold Cup, in Australia, Melbourne Cup and Sydney Cup

LAWN BOWLING

Robertson Trophy, St Petersburg, Fla, Chamber of Commerce Trophy, Alexander Simpson Memorial Trophy, McGuire Lockie Memorial Trophy, Jack Taylor Trophy, St Petersburg Press Trophy, Boston Scottish Border Trophy, all for teams The Robert D Kay Trophy is for individuals

MOTOR BOATING

Harmsworth Trophy for international competition, Gold Challenge Cup (USA), President's Cup (USA), National Sweepstakes Greening Duff Trophy, Virginia Gold Cup, Royal Poinciana Trophy, Detroit Yacht Club Trophy

POLO

International Gold Challenge Cup

RACQUETS

Tuxedo Gold Cup

RIFLE SHOOTING

Leech Cup, Marine Corp Cup, President s Match Wimbledon Cup (USA), Members' Match, Navy Match.

ROWING AND SCULLING

Grand Challenge Cup,
Stewards Challenge Cup,
Diamond Challenge Scull, -
Childs Cup (USA), Commodore William H Todd Trophy for International Lifeboat Champions, Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup

SOCCER

USA National Challenge Cup (professionals), USA National Challenge (amateurs), Canadian Challenge Cup, International (European) Challenge Cup, English Cup, Scottish Cup, Irish Cup, Welsh Cup

SQUASH RACQUETS

Lapham Trophy (USA, Canada and England).

TENNIS

Davis Cup (international competition among men), Wightman (international competition among women).

TRACK AND FIELD

James E Sullivan Trophy, John J Hallahan Memorial Trophy

YACHTING

America's Cup (international competition), King's Cup (international competition), Astor Cup (one for sloops, one for schooners).

TRAPSHOOTING

Governor's Cup, Jim Day Cup

VOLLEY BALL

Herbert Lee Pratt International Trophy.

TUG O'WAR

Many centuries ago it ceased to be a requirement in military training [illegible] and was adopted as a sport, usually featuring athlet[illegible] The strongest men in different [illegible] was a great dea[illegible]

A team can be made up of any number of men, but the teams must be equal in numbers The rope must be 4 inches in circumference Its length depends somewhat upon the size of the competing teams There must be a 12-foot allowance for the center "pull", there must be a 12-foot slack on each end, and, further, an allowance of 4 feet for each centerstand Thus, a contest with 6 men on each side would call for an 84 foot rope

A strip of tape is placed in the exact middle of the rope Six feet away, on each side is placed side tape A center line is marked on the ground, and six feet to each side of it are marked the side lines

A pull starts with the rope taut and the center taped part *directly over* the center line on the ground It ends when one side has pulled the rope in its own direction so far that the side tape marking of the other team has gone beyond the side line marking of the pulling team

In short, a team need haul the other team only a trifle more than six feet to win a match, which seems simple But when teams are evenly matched, this is no simple feat.
longest tug o' war on
India, between the H
E Company of the sar
was won by the H Company

In the years of its greatest popularity, folks who wanted to build up muscular power in the entire body, or those who wanted to take off excess bulk, were tug o war enthusiasts

VOLLEY BALL



IN 1895, four years after basketball was originated, and proved that gymnasium athletes liked getting exercise in the form of competitive sport, William G Morgan, then Physical Director at the Y M C.A. in Holyoke, Mass, invented volley ball

A tennis net and a rubber bladder taken from inside a basketball was the first volley ball equipment.

an

cousin volley ball, while confined indoors, arrived nowhere in particular This is explained somewhat by the fact that basketball is a game of speed, and appeals to youth which inhabits gymnasiums in large numbers whereas indoor volley ball was for the oldsters and there aren t so many of these to be found in the gyms

The game moved into great vogue, however, when it was put to the outdoors, and made pa
and other recreation cen
it, then boys took it up
if they wanted to make it so, a slower game, if they cared not too much for speed

The volley ball game is under the supervision of the United States Volley Ball Association, of which Dr Joseph J Fisher, of New York, is President A Provost Idell, Philadelphia, First Vice-President, Miss Josephine Burke New York, Second Vice President, and Dr John Brown Jr, of New York, Secretary and Treasurer

The YMCA took cognizance of the game in 1922 by arranging a
1, and, in 1927, the Amateur Athletic
National Championships
on volley ball play to the National
There were many thousands of volley ball courts outside the NRA jurisdiction, at bathing beaches, picnic centers the grounds of resort hotels at schools, etc It was estimated that at least 4 000 000 persons played volley ball last year—and the popularity of the game is on the increase

The game knows its greatest popularity in the Middle West, and in some of the smaller cities at least one twelfth of the population indulges in the sport.

A recent survey of camps of the Armed Forces reveals that volley ball ranks second to softball among the soldiers, sailors and marines The fact that it can be played in a very limited area and needs no special flooring has caused it to be in great favor throughout the battlefronts

In some of the South Sea Islands the first thing the victorious American forces did, after clearing up the area was to locate the volley ball string up some sort of net and go into competitive action as soon as circumstances permitted

BASIC RULES OF VOLLEY BALL

Six players make up a team—left, center and right forwards, left, center and right backs The ideal indoor court is 60 x 30, outdoor, 80 x 40 for men For play by women the court usually is smaller 40 x 20 for indoors and 60 x 30 outdoors The net is 32 feet long and 3 feet wide. For the mens

game, the net is stretched so that the top at center shall be 8 feet from the ground, and the bottom 5 feet. The top height for the woman's game is 6½ feet. The ball is 26 to 27 inches in circumference, weight is 8 to 10 ounces, and is inflated to 7 or 8 pounds pressure

No sticks or bats of any kind are used Service is made, as in tennis, but the ball is hit with the palm of the hand. After that it may be hit with the palm, or the side of the hand, but not with the fist, it can be butted by any part of the upper body, but kicking is barred Catching or holding ball is barred.

The ball must clear the net on service It must be returned over the net with a maximum of three passes, otherwise the team loses service In volley ball, only the serving team can score In good volley ball, a team usually uses the maximum passes so that the ball can be taken close enough to the net to enable a player, leaping into the air, with arms uplifted to their limit, to hit the pass coming at him over the net with terrific speed and away from recovery by the other side

A game is 15 points, provided the opposing team is beaten by two or more points If the score is 14 14 the play continues until one side has a two point advantage

U S A VOLLEY BALL CHAMPIONS

(Winners awarded Herbert Lee Pratt International Trophy)

Pittsburg Central Y M C A –1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926
Hyde Park, Illinois, "Y"–1927, 1929, 1930
Germantown, Pennsylvania, "Y"–1928
San Antonio, Texas, "Y"–1931, 1932
Houston, Texas "Y"–1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, 1939
Duncan "Y" (Chicago)–1937
Los Angeles A C–1940
North Avenue Branch (Chicago)–1941, 1942
No tournament in 1943

WALKING

It always has been difficult for historians to determine who originated the heel and toe method of walking, which makes for high speed, and enables the pedestrian to cover remarkably vast distances without suffering too much fatigue

They hike for great distances, at keen speed and, probably, the top-notch walkers of some early century discovered that landing on the heel and

bouncing quickly to the toe for the next step was the ideal method of locomotion

Heel and toe walking is a health giving exercise of de luxe variety It calls for a powerful stride, deep breathing, a piston like action of the arms—something that brings almost all of the body muscles into play, as well as pumping the lungs full of vital oxygen

is just about two thirds as fast as the best time turned in by great mile runners

Walking is one of the really great sports in the British Empire Walking

yards A E Plumb, of England, hung up records 10 years or so ago, some still standing

Jania Dalinsh, of Latvia, broke the British monopoly on records in 1933 when he set the present 2 hour walking mark, previously held by V L

and 10,000 meters

George V Bonhag one of the best of American walkers, won the 1,500 meter Olympic Contest in 1906 The great American champion before his time was S Liebgold, of New York

Since his day, Harry Hinkel came along to be the durable champion in the 1920s and well into the 1930's

stance walkers

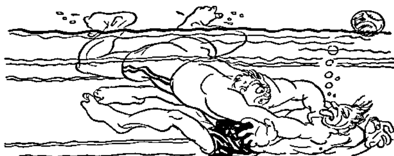
tlantic coast to

In 1909, when he was 70, he walked 3,895 miles from New York to San Francisco in 105 days, and a year later, he walked from Los Angeles to New York, 3,483 miles, in 77 days

While Great Britain's walking clubs have been increasing through the years, and the sport, to a limited extent, was continued even after the begin

The

WATER POLO



An Englishman, whose name does not appear in the histories, originated water polo in 1870, or thereabouts It gained slowly, but surely, in popularity, but for almost a quarter of a century was played under haphazard rules, the basic one seeming to be to dunk' an opponent with the ball long enough so that he had to choose between releasing the ball, or suffocating

The game, after informal introduction into the United States, was played under rules devised on the spot by the competing captains, and water polo then was a rough and savage sport, little supervised by officials and a lot of things happened under water, during fierce scrimmages, which were certainly not gentlemanly

In 1897, Harold H Reeder, of New York, sponsor of the sport in the U S A, and then a member of the Knickerbocker A C, put together the first official set of rules These were aimed to take the excessive roughness out of play, and let victory go to the more scientific and swifter acting teams, rather than to the ones who were roughest in conduct

These rules have been altered from time to time, to fit into the more modern pattern of play in different sized pools There was, at the outset, both Soft Ball Polo, better known as the American Water Polo game, and Hard Ball Polo, in which Europeans specialized, and which was the standard game in Olympic contests In more recent years, the Soft Ball game
Ball Polo,

. .
ust be not
imum pool

is 30 x 20 yards Goal nets are smaller than those used in the game of soccer, while the leather covered ball must be between 27 and 28 inches in circumference

By comparison, Soft Ball Polo was played in a pool with maximum measurements of 74 x 40, the nets were less than one half the size of those for Hard Ball Polo, the ball was 7 to 8 inches in circumference, made of leather, six players made up a team—and everything went tackling, but-

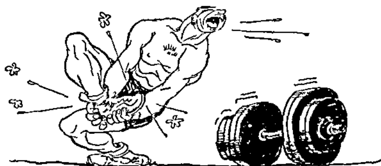
ting, charging, choking, gouging and a few other choice methods of handicapping an adversary

In Hard Ball Polo, it is a foul to take the ball under the water, or to put two hands on the ball at any time A player cannot be tackled, or bumped at will, he is eligible for tackling only if he has a hand on the ball—and then the tackling must be on the refined order

A D Adamson, for many years swimming coach at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Texas, advised

"Although Soft Ball Polo once was very popular in this country, its very roughness, which put a premium on unethical conduct in the water, sealed its doom, and the Hard Ball Polo, much better governed, much faster and more scientific, took its place in the affection of Americans, and now it has become the standard water polo game, approved by the A A U , by the Olympic committees, and by the colleges Inasmuch as Europe long ago adopted Hard Ball Polo, then this form of the sport becomes the standard Water Polo game throughout the world"

WEIGHT LIFTING



The principle of weight lifting is as old as civilization, for it is obvious that what ancient man wanted to carry away, he first had to lift. No record exists as to when the spirit of competition entered into weight lifting and when the most muscular of humans met to determine who could lift a larger load higher

Weight lifting was a sport among most of the ancient people known

The immigrants of long ago brought the weight lifting sport to the U S A , and it has existed as such through many, many generations But it never was popularly adopted It is not exactly play for the participants • g

n

builds the muscles of the entire body, and makes for fine and prolonged good health

Seven events usually make up a weight lifting program right hand snatch, left hand snatch, two hands snatch right hand clean and jerk, left hand clean and jerk, two hands military press Scoring is on the point sys tem

The weight lifters for world s championships are divided into five classes 132 pounders, 148, 165, 181 and the heavyweights In the U S A there also is a 123¼ pound class

The American (and world's) record for two hands military press, as of March 1944, was 321 pounds, made by John Davis, in the heavyweight class The other world s record for heavyweights were two hands snatch 317, *also held by Davis, and two hands, clean and jerk, 371½ pounds by* Steve Stanko, U S A

FAMOUS WEIGHT LIFTERS

Lucian LaPlante Robert K Knodle David Rothman A Firpo Lemma, Joseph Fiorito, Ed Heffernan B Leardi, J Arthur Levan, M Mungioli, Joe De Pietro Richard A Bachtel, Anthony Terlazzo, John Terry, Max Rohrer, Arnie Sundberg Stanley Kratkowski, John Terpak, James Manning Al Bevan William L Good, John Davis, Frank Kay, Tom Tyler, Albert Manger, John Mallo, John Grimek, David Mayer, Steve Stanko

WOMEN IN ATHLETICS

WOMEN of Greece participated in sports contests hundreds of years before the beginning of the Christian era

Ancient Olympic Games were for men only Ladies not merely were barred as contestants, but also as spectators *Many women, whose curiosity* overcame them, and who tried to witness the games from tree tops, or • punished with

• ing of women from Olympiads There was nothing she could do to crack the customs

of the times, so she did the next best thing and originated the Heraea, which was an athletic meet for women only

She named the festival in honor of Hera, wife of Zeus, a Greek God, and arranged the first meet in celebration of her own marriage to Pelops At that event, only her girl friends were among the contestants and onlookers, but soon all the women of Greece were invited, and they could compete, or just be audience, as they chose

The Heraea's, like the Olympic Games, were every four years, but were sandwiched bet

was concerned,

Grecian feet (al

as formal Heraea garb, and these ended between the hips and the knee The right shoulder and breast were bare They ran barefooted, with hair streaming down over their shoulders In the Vatican, in Rome, is a statue

naking is fixed around 500

, in addition, were awarded a share of a heifer, which always was sacrificed to Hera prior to the start of the contests

Apparently the Heraeas ceased at about the time that Rome conquered Greece, for nowhere is there record of games indulged in only by woman after the absorption of Greece by its ancient enemy And that ended, for many centuries, the indulgence in sports of any kind by women

Mary Queen of the Scots became a golf enthusiast along in the 1550s and is established as the first linkist of her sex Queen Elizabeth was a coursing devotee—which means dog racing of today The royal ladies of France are said to have been more than spectators at court tennis Queen Anne of England ... t for the

snatching affairs, with a bit of scratching—in the late 17th and 18th centuries

invaded

They have gone in for almost everything from angling contests to yachting They took up auto racing and later shifted to aviation Quite a few have taken up boxing others are wrestlers, a few being professionals Most of the others are collegians There's a lady bull fighter in Mexico

City—a daring and a spectacular performer The girls play baseball and softball, a few million have been basketball performers

There are champion cyclists among the girls, some keen billiardists Long ago they started their try at the dangerous sport of bobsledding They roll the duckpin bowling balls, and the big pin balls with the skill of the males They canoe, and they play at curling fence and compete in a *vast number of firearms events They have had their 11 player football* teams, and many participate in the 6 players game They golf from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the southern frontiers, they play at handball, drive harness horses, and are exercise "boys" for the thorough breds

They dominate the field hockey game, and occasionally take a "go" at

When they have their track and field games they run jump throw a

out anybody to govern their play and without standard rules They adopted those of the men, which were not always easy to adopt But they did the best they could, and they had their fun However, they greatly welcomed the formation of the National Section on Women s Athletics as a separate unit in the American Association for Health Physical Education and Recreation

FAMOUS WOMEN ATHLETES

The parade of ladies into sports realms once monopolized by man was led by Eleanora Sears, a Boston society girl, born in 1884 whose daring in face of the conventions of the times and whose prowess as an athlete, eventually revolutionized the attitude toward the combination of women and athletics

While still in her teens Miss Sears took up golf and tennis and then made the startling shift to four in hand driving, horse-backing of the rodeo kind, long distance swimming in turbulent ocean waters sailing motor boating, automobile racing and other sports which had never known women contestants For years she created astonishment—and then followers, one by one, hundreds by hundreds and now millions and millions

Miss Sears emancipated womanhood from the stuffy attire of the gay 90s when she appeared in trousers at the Burlingame Country Club in 1909, and naively asked the gentlemen if she might join them in a game of polo The British captain was so startled at viewing a charming lady

garbed in trousers and a mannish shirt that he became speechless But the manager of the American team rushed to his rescue and ordered Miss Sears and her trousers to scramble right off the field.

Resolutions were adopted—by women—condemning Miss Sears for wearing trousers, but Miss Sears continued wearing them Eventually other women followed her example when competing in sports, and tog by tog the girls doffed scenic effects to reduce down finally to the abbreviated sports costumes of today

Miss Sears was the most audacious and greatest all around athlete of her time—when there was limitation as to the number of games in which a girl might compete She was champion at swimming, on horseback, in a racing car, or boat. She sailed a yacht in ways that astonished the "Old Salts She was a keen golfer, six times a sharer in the U S A tennis doubles championship

When she reached her 40 s she hung up long distance walking records, and later went in for Squash and won a national singles title while in the middle years In 1938 when 54, she went along to the quarter finals at squash before being eliminated

Miss Mildred ('Babe") Didrikson, of Beaumont, Texas, ranks as the world s most remarkable woman athlete She was a champion at running swimming javelin throwing, diving golf, high jumping, hurdling, baseball boxing rifle shooting, horseback riding, billiards—these and others, including basketball where her playing marked her as the outstanding woman player since the sport began

The best yardstick that measures her uncanny skill is her record as an amateur She entered 634 contests—and won 632 Her only defeats were as a member of a basketball team that finished as runner up in a tournament, and the other occasion was during the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles She broke the world s record for high jumping, but the judges disqualified her for using what they termed the "Texas roll," denied her the record, gave title to Miss Jean Shiley, and awarded her second prize

She turned "pro" soon after the Olympiad, found little competition, and then proceeded to specialize in golf Within a year she made a worlds record drive—for a woman—327 yards

She now is Mrs George Zacharias

Miss Didrikson, in her Olympic prime, was 18 years of age, and 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed 126

The outstanding woman swimmer of all time probably was Miss Helene Madison, of Seattle She first flashed into national fame along in 1930, was at her superlative best in 1931, starred in the Olympiad of 1932, and turned "pro" sometime later Shortly thereafter she abandoned swimming, married and became mother of a small family

Going into 1932, Miss Madison held 32 of the possible 40 U S A free

style swimming records for women She owned all of the 14 short course marks, 13 of the 14 long course, and 5 of the 8 possible records at the 20 yard standard

The greatest accomplishment of this happy go lucky blonde, who, at 18, had the aquatic world at her feet, was on March 18, 1930 when she dove into the Lackawanna Pool, in Jacksonville, Fla, to find out what she could do against various distances in a 500 yard swim She broke 6 of the 7 possible records—200 yards, 220, 300, 400, 440 and 500—failing only against the 100

Miss Madison was close to 6 feet in height.

The world has produced no woman sprinter comparable with Miss Helen

the summer of 1935 at St Louis

She astounded the athletic world by winning the 100 yard dash defeating a field of crack sprinters including the supposedly invincible Stella Walsh In later years she competed in over 100 races and never was defeated She won the Olympic championship in 1936 putting the world's record at 11 5 seconds for the 100 meters and also was holder of the 100 yard world mark of 10 4 and the record for 200 meters

Miss Stephens who was 20 in 1938 was just a trifle under 6 feet weighed about 155 in condition and took a stride of 8 feet—longer than most men sprinters She retired from competition some years ago

Mrs Floretta McCutcheon of Pueblo Colorado is the greatest woman bowler Back in 1927 when she was 45 in a match game against Jimmy Smith then world's singles champion, she defeated him—at big pins of course—704 to 686 That was the real start of a career of unequalled brilliance

than 27(

eight to

When Helen Wills Moody won the Wimbledon championship emblematic of the world's title in 1938, at the age of 32, the world freely conceded to her the honor of being the super tennis player of her sex greater than the immortal Suzanne Lenglen of France, her only rival, who had quit amateur play before reaching her 30s

The greatness of any athlete becomes firmly established only through durability Those who flare into sudden brilliance and quickly disappear—

now is retired

The most superb figure skater ever known is Miss Sonja Henie, of Oslo, Norway, who turned pro after the Olympiad of 1936, and since then has made a fortune as a moving picture star and on exhibition skating tours

Born April 8, 1913, and with one-fourth Irish blood in her veins, she took up skating at 6, won the Norwegian National Championship at 10, and while still 10—in 1924—made a try for the Olympic Games title She finished eighth—in a field of 8

She never was defeated thereafter

The girl who is called "the white doll" because her costumes always have been white, and who is 5 feet tall and weighed about 110 at her peak, won 27 amateur championships in 28 strivings, 6 Norwegian nationals, 8 Europeans, 3 Olympics and 10 world s championships—1927 to 1936 inclusive

And so these are the seeming immortals—Sears, Didrikson, Stephens, Madison McCutcheon, Moody, Henie

Since Eleanora Sears blazed the trail for women in sports back in the far flung yesterdays of her brilliant and courageous youth, there have been many champions in fields other than those the immortals invaded—great champions Yet none seems to have dominated so convincingly or for so long a time as these seven none appears to rank along with them—at least not until they have furnished further proof of their stamina as champions

Often through the last decade with women performing so heroically, the question has arisen as to how the greatest of the great would fare in competition with the stars of the other sex And the answer is—second best.

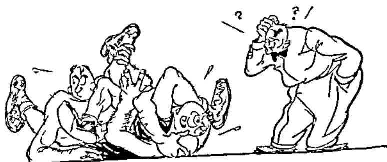
There are printed instances where a lady wrestler has pinned a man's shoulders where girls have outsailed men, where the lady boxer has banged a male species into a coma, where ladies at golf or tennis, or other sports have conquered the men But analysis usually proves that such happenings either were fluke feats that never could be repeated, or that the gallant gentleman just wasn't trying to win

It is inconceivable that in combative games—ice hockey, football, basket ball field hockey etc —that a team of women could defeat a team of men of equal skill. The frame of a woman is delicate and frail in comparison with that of a man, and it follows that a woman must collapse after repeated collision

Even in competitive sports—golf, tennis, running, jumping, throwing swimming etc —the supremacy of the male never is a matter for debate If everything were equal in skill, courage, brains and even as to speed, man would be triumphant because of greater power and superior stamina

Girls can be champions of their sex, and they even can become cham pions over some groups of men But they are without a chance to rule supreme in any game of combat, and, great as they may be, they must surrender eventually to men in competitive sports, because of the merciless truth that men have greater strength, greater power, greater audacity—and far greater durability

WRESTLING



by throwing ... realizing that he often might have to meet wild beasts

... while making excavations ...

These slab... has disappe... wrestling even ... rians honored it

Wrestling had a... Greece and Rome ...

place... along... gougi... tion ... and tumble style no holds barred, grapple ... punch, kick—do anything you pleased

After the Romans conquered Greece and took over the supervision of the Olympic Games they ruled out some of the not too-refined processes in the Pancratium. They blended their own method of grappling with the earlier form of Grecian wrestling and thus produced the Greco Roman style which endures unto this day in Europe—with a few alterations

In Greco Roman holds below the waist are not permitted

Most famous among the Grecian wrestlers of fact and legend was Milo of Croton, six times champion at Olympic and Isthmian Games Homers account of the match between Ulysses and Ajax (Iliad 23) is the greatest wrestling story ever written

Theseus (about 900 B C) son of Ageus King of Athens is credited with arranging the first standard wrestling rules for the Greeks He also is supposed to have written the original boxing rules which brought the murderous cestus with their studs of spikes into action

Greek wrestlers oiled their bodies prior to a match and then sprinkled on some "lucky dust" usually brought from ones own neighborhood. At one period it was a rule that a flute must be played all during a match, and this brought about relay flute playing

The ancient Jews who hardly figure in sports were wrestling enthusiasts Sculptors trace the sport among the Jews to a time very close to the Sumerian era of 5 000 years ago Down through the ages thereafter and well along into the Christian era the Jews produced some mighty wrestlers and the champion at wrestling was ranked as the most remarkable athlete of the Jewish race

Wrestling a spectacle for the rulers of Greece and Rome as well as all their people was a sport reserved mainly for royalty and its guests in European countries following the beginning of the Christian era Fete days established by kings usually found a wrestling match or a series, topping the program Many monarchs priding themselves first in the possession of a great army found their next greatest delight in the fact that one of their subjects was a champion at grappling

International tournaments were rather frequent all through the Middle Ages—and beyond France and England had many such contests For many centuries the rulers of those countries always conceded that the nation was the superior athletically which at the moment, housed the winner of a French English title bout

In the long gone days King Francis I of France (1515 1549) became disgusted with the way his wrestlers were disporting against those from England The easy triumphs of the English gave their ruler, King Henry VIII (1509 1547) a chance to gloat a bit in good natured fashion King Francis temper became unhinged he jumped to his feet in the royal box where he was seated with the English King grabbed King Henry and precipitated a royal wrestling match in the presence of all beholders It didn t go very far because the more or less innocent bystanders stopped the show

England had almost as many different styles of wrestling as it had towns

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Emperor, or at any public ceremony of importance The sons of Sumo

maturity, is 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 9 inches in height—exceptional for a son of Nippon—and the weight has scaled between 300 and 400 pounds

Wrestling tournaments in Japan started about 25 B C The modern events continue for 11 days A contest ends when either (A) one man has thrown his opponent to the floor, (B) when he has caused the other to touch the floor with hand or knee, or (C) when one has forced his *opponent's feet beyond the "ring" boundary This form of wrestling is* entirely different from Jiu Jitsu

The Indians on the North American continent found sport in wrestling long before Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492 The early Spanish settlers had their wrestling, so did the English the Dutch and also the French in Canada Every social gathering of the other days when held outdoors, found some wrestlers at grips

The catch as catch can style of wrestling prevails in the U S A now There have been Greco-Roman matches and Jiu Jitsu contests but they have been rare and mainly on the order of exhibitions

Wrestling as a sport in the U S A was of purely amateur variety until about 75 years ago Then some men, who were such spectacular performers that there was a demand for the sight of them beyond their own neighborhoo

they visited.

committee, c

their benefit

In that era, all wrestling contests of this type were out of doors, and generally headlined the entertainment at fairs or carnivals As time went on, these men, sensing the opportunities in this new profession, began to page promoters to put on indoor shows Eventually the consistent winners proceeded to acclaim themselves champions of the district, and promoters *then matched these so-called champions, and by process of elimination a* national champion was produced.

There is some dispute as to who was the first heavyweight professional

wrestling king of America In the 1880s and going into the 1890s there were many claimants The original Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, Farmer Burns and others had big followings, each acclaiming his man as the champion In 1890, however, the feats of Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, were such that he was fully acknowledged as the greatest of the group

Jenkins was dethroned by Frank Gotch in 1905 and Gotch from then, until retirement in 1913 piled up a legitimate record that ranks him as the greatest wrestler in American history

Gotch, after defeating Jenkins in 1905, lost the title to Freddie Beall in 1906 when his head butted into a ring post and knocked him out He regained title shortly after in a return match with Beall and never was defeated thereafter His career shows 154 victories against 6 defeats

After Gotch retired, there was a mad scramble for his crown Eventually the "wrestling trust was created and the charges were flung that the promoters, plus a few star wrestlers, controlled the entire situation, switching the title back and forth among the men who would draw best at the box office The "trust" finally was broken up, the former partners became proprietors of separate "trusts" and each had a champion of its own

Nobody appears to know who is the greatest wrestler at catch as catch can rules in this country today—and apparently nobody cares The professional wrestler is a rather forgotten man

But amateur wrestling has been perpetuated by the Amateur Athletic Union and the major colleges and enjoys national popularity The collegians wrestle among themselves in their own Conferences to determine the catch as-catch-can champions in the different classes, and then these champions compete to determine which collegian is entitled to ownership of the national collegiate title After which—and often before—many of them appear in the U S A championships sponsored by the A A U

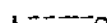
WRESTLING RULES

The A A U arranges both catch as-catch-can and Greco Roman bouts

Entrants in the A A U contests are paired off by lot in the first of the elimination bouts, and winners continue wrestling each other until the division champion is determined All bouts are limited to 9 minutes—three periods of 3 minutes each except the final, which is 12 minutes divided into three equal periods In the event that one of the contestants secures a fall within the time limit, he becomes automatic winner of the match If no fall in dual meets, and the wrestlers are tied as to score, the referee calls it a draw If tied in a tournament match, he awards to the man who showed the most aggressiveness and ability

In a championship match if a fall occurs in the first period, that terminates the match If a fall occurs in the second period, then the third period is limited in time to that which terminated the previous fall

A A U catch as catch can wrestling is divided into two groups—senior
135, 145, 155, 165, 175,
square and must have



U S A OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Americans who have won Olympic championships are
105 pounds R Curry, 1904
115 pounds George N Mehnert, 1904
119 pounds George N Mehnert, 1908
Bantamweight Robert Edward Pearce, 1932
Featherweight I Niflot, 1904, G S Dole, 1908, Charles E Ackerly, 1920, Robert Reed, 1924, Allie Morrison 1928
Lightweight B J Bradshaw, 1904, Russell Vis, 1924
Welterweight O F Roehm, 1904, Jack F Van Beber 1932, Frank Lewis, 1936
Middleweight Charles Erickson, 1904
Light Heavy John Spellman, 1924, Peter Joseph Mehringer, 1932.
Heavyweight B Hansen, 1904, Harry Steele 1924

YACHTING

YACHTING has been a sport since a time centuries before the Christian era when men equipped their water craft with sails, indulged in arguments as to which was the faster boat, and which owner was the better sailor, and then they took to sea to find the answer over some stipulated distance

The word "yacht is a slight departure from the old Dutch of "jacht," and specifically means a pleasure boat Any ship which is in commercial service is not a yacht, even though it may be used occasionally for racing purposes Of course in old Dutch times, a yacht was a sail equipped boat, that being before the discovery of steam, gasoline combustion or electricity

In these later years, the word yacht can be used to describe any craft, whether sail, steam, gasoline, or electrically driven, so long as it is operated only for pleasure However, the New York Yacht Club, called upon some time ago to clarify confusion on the point of "what is a yacht?" decided that to be called a yacht, the boat must be at least 30 feet in length along the water line

"Jacht" in the beginning was a noun, not a verb, and when it was said that one was going "jachting" it meant that one was going on a sail for pleasure

The Dutch seem to have been the modern pioneers in yachting Men of other nations long centuries before, had gone in for yachting, but they used

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A A U catch as catch can wrestling is divided into two groups—senior and junior The classes are 115 pounds 121, 128, 135, 145, 155, 165 175, 191 and heavyweight The wrestling mat is 18 feet square and must have no less than 2 and no more than 3 inches of padding

U S A OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Americans who have won Olympic championships are

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YACHTING

...n 1934, when
...ier, sailed over in his
... won the first two heats
...ppered by Harold Vanderbilt

ACHTING has been a sport since a time cer... ...e United States retained the cup
...hen men equipped their water craft ...s some criticism of Vanderbilt's tactics
... which was the faster boat, and ...ing was created Many thought that when
...ien they took to sea to find th... never would issue another challenge But in
... The word yacht" is a ... as accepted, and as Sopwith proceeded to build his
...nd specifically means ... ...r II, Vanderbilt personally financed construction of
...rvice is not a yacht ...e Ranger
...rposes Of course ...l, was run off Newport, Rhode Island, and Vanderbilt
...at being before th... ...our straight Ranger and its crew completely outclassed
...city
...urney to England, the En-
...nd the yacht, with 19 men
...coast of Ireland, which it

...hat to be called ... no British effort to lift the cup since then
...he water line
"Jacht" in the be...
...hat one was goin...
pleasure
The Dutch see... ...the America's Cup race, there is another of international
other nations lor... Kings Cup for sloops and schooners, originated in 1905

FAMOUS CUP RACES

by the donation of the trophy by King Edward VII, of England The original cup was retired with the death of Edward, but a new cup was substituted in 1912 by King George V The trophy was sailed for annually until races were halted by the war It was open to single masted yachts not less than 50 ft on waterline, or if double masted, not less than 60 ft.

The Astor Cup races were for international competition but entrants chiefly were Americans There was one cup for schooners, one for sloops

The best known of the inland races was the 331 mile Chicago Mackinac

STAR CLASS YACHTING

The history of the "Star Class boat is a romance of the waters It is the saga of an idea for a small boat that came nearly 100 years ago, was made into an actuality and then developed to a point where legions of yachtsmen engaged in numerous contests each year

The original ancestor of the Star Class yacht was the Sharpie," which appeared in Long Island Sound off New Haven Conn, about 1835 These were built for oystering They had a centerboard two leg-of mutton sails, loose footed but no jib and a horizontal sprit was used to extend sail This class of boat was discarded in 1880 with the appearance in the Sound of the Nonpareil Sharpie with a V shaped bottom In 1900 a Sharpie" appeared with a slightly concave bottom

The real daddy of the Star Class yacht was the Bug" which appeared in Long Island waters in 1907 Its design was dictated by William Gardner, with Curtis D Marby doing the actual work The Bug' was the miniature Star boat of this era and the idea for it originated with George A Corry, who since has been called The Father of the Stars"

The Bug was 17 feet long and cost $140 Corry satisfied with the first model produced ordered the building of 13 more and from 1907 until 1910, he personally conducted an annual regatta for h[illegible] oats

In 1910 Corry and others de[illegible] the "Bug to about 22 feet. Com[illegible] been the original models [illegible] Wainwright, who suggested S[illegible]

The S[illegible] cost $260 complete About 22 were built for racing in that year by I E Smith of Port Washington N Y They were an instantaneous success and the first regatta was sailed on Decoration Day 1911, on Long Island Sound with "Little Dipper" skippered by Corry, the winner

Owners of Star" boats organized the star Class Association of America in 1915 In 1919 a Class "B" for Star boats was originated This is now generally known as the "Junior Division" In January 1922 the Star Class Yacht Racing Ass n succeeded the original organization, and has ruled the sport since then

With the coming of the Star Class yacht the sport of yacht racing boomed There were races on all the important waters outside the United States and also within Some of the better known races were

International Cup, President's Cup, Atlantic Coast, Bacardi Cup Bamberger Trophy Chesapeake Bay Lipton Cup Commodore Corry Trophy, Cuban National Great Lakes (for Archer Trophy), Gulf Lipton Cup, Hawaiian Lipton Cup, Lipton Cup Mid Winter, and Pacific Lipton Cup